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GENERAL

GUIPIENIEC, ANATOL. Przewodnik po dziale numizmatycznym Muzeum Archeologicznego w Łodzi. I: Starożytność i wczesne średniowiecze. Łódź, 1954. 147 pp., plates.

A guide to the numismatic department of the Łódź Archaeological Museum. This first section deals with the ancient and mediaeval portions of the collection, and gives particulars of a number of coin hoards found on Polish territory.

DML

HÖGBERG, TH. Elias Brenner - den svenska myntkunskapens fader. In: *Högbergs myntkatalog*, No. 7 (1955), pp. 82-85, illus.

Elias Brenner (1647-1717), who published the large and important work *Thesaurus numorum sueo-gothicorum* (1690-91), is usually called "the father of Swedish numismatics." The principal features of his life and works are given in this article.

LL

KENNEY, RICHARD D. Electrotypes, copies, casts, etcetera. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 7 (July 1955), pp. 929-932.

In an effort to encourage study of such pieces and care in buying the author describes and differentiates struck coins, solid casts, type-metal casts, and electrotypes. The history of the manufacture of some of these, their rarity, their makers, and their legitimate uses are succinctly described.

JSD

L(INDGREN), T(ORGNY). Rikets Ständers Bank som förvaltare av Myntet. En riksdagsdiskussion år 1834. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 9 (Nov.), pp. 180-188.

A proposal was made in the Swedish parliament by its Banking Commission in November 1834, that the mint should again be placed under the management of the Riksbank as had been the case earlier from 1668 to 1731. The discussion that followed, and which resulted in the rejection of the proposal by all four chambers of the Riksdag, is quoted in its more important parts.

LL

ANCIENT

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J. B. *Notules de Numismatique Celtique VII*. In: *Ogam Tradition Celtique*, Vol. 7, fasc. 2 (April 1955), pp. 185-192.

This is a reply to a recent attempt by M. Lafaurie (*Bulletin de la Société française de Numismatique*, May, 1955, pp. 354-355) to determine the ratio of gold to silver in Gaul at the time of Caesar. The author points out that M. Lafaurie made his calculations with the assumption that electrum passed as gold in ancient Gaul. The Gauls, however, were probably familiar with the touchstone used by the Romans; if not, they had other fairly accurate methods of judging the alloy. Electrum never would have been accepted as equal to fine gold. Political and economic considerations explain the great difficulty in determining the ratio of gold to silver. Because Gaul was a veritable mosaic of independent cities, monetary values varied according to the geographic site of the emitting city, its resources of metal, its political relations with its neighbors, and its access to maritime routes. A different ratio must be assumed, therefore, for each territory. MM

FIGULLA, H. H. A "Coin" of Cyrus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), p. 173.

The square fragment of silver bearing an inscription of two cuneiform characters which D. Schlumberger published in a hoard found at Kabul, Afghanistan, can be dated approximately 500 B.C., for the inscription can be interpreted as the name of the Persian Cyrus, written in late Neo-Babylonian forms. It is uncertain whether the object was for monetary purposes. CCV

GALSTER, GEORG. To falske shekler. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 5 (May), pp. 89-91, illus.

The shekels that were struck during the Jewish First Revolt (66-70 A.D.) have often been falsified, because they have been, and still are, in demand as "Judas money," i.e., the "thirty pieces of silver" received by Judas Iscariot. The writer here tells about two such falsifications, one of which is not extant, but is mentioned in a Danish letter of 1571, in which the letter writer is aware of the piece being a copy; the other, which is in the Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling in Copenhagen, was acquired in Paris in 1640 by the well known Danish theologian and educator, Rasmus Vinding. LL

GIMENO RÚA, FERNANDO. Los problemas planteados por las cabezas barbadas de Cose. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 21-33, pls.

Apart from the well-struck silver of Cose is an earlier, cruder series of cast bronze, bearing a bearded male head and a horse and rider. Only six examples of this series, probably the first of Cose, are known to Gimeno Rúa. The date is uncertain; 175 B.C. is certainly the latest. The weight of the coins varies widely, averaging 21.9 grams, a weight which can hardly be linked to any Roman system, especially since a

second series, with beardless head, averages two-thirds of the first unit. Perhaps an economic or political upheaval is to be credited with replacing this early coin with good struck silver. TVB

HULIN, P. The Signs on the Kabul Silver Piece. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 174-176, illus.

The author points out that Figulla's date of 500 B.C. for a coin from a hoard from Kabul seems difficult for an object showing little or no wear in a hoard of 380 B.C. A connection with Cyrus the Younger rather than Cyrus the Great would be chronologically less improbable, but Figulla's reading cannot command acceptance.

Comparison with Achaemenid Elamite documents from Persepolis leads to the conclusion that the signs on the Kabul piece are to be taken as in the Elamite script and to be read as originally taken by Labat, whom Schlumberger consulted. Since the only Achaemenid treasury documents discovered at Persepolis are written in the Elamite script and language, this should not cause surprise. CCV

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME and FERNANDO GIMERO RÚA. El problema del auziqueusmo ibérico. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 11 (April-June 1954), pp. 9-27, pl., illus.

A reconsideration of the problems of the identification of local or tribal names on the indigenous Spanish coinage, and the fixed or movable mints in pre-Roman and early Roman Spain. TVB

MAENCHEN-HELFEN, O. A Parthian Coin-legend on a Chinese Bronze. In: *Asia Major*, Vol 3, Part I, pp. 1-6, 2 pls.

A summary of the present knowledge of a small bronze disc having on one side a reproduction of a Parthian coin with the reverse a rampant Chinese dragon, similar to those on coins of the Posterior Chou dynasty, 951-960 A.D. HFB

PINK, KARL. Die Erfindung der Münze und ihre Einführung bei den Völkern des Altertums. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1955), pp. 1-5, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1955), pp. 10-14.

Money, not in the form of coinage, had its origins with the exchange of produce and cattle. Thus there was utility money to be paid in natural products. The next step was the introduction of axe money which eventually evolved into the use of ingots as money which, of course, took knowledge of weighing and measuring for granted. Even today ingots are sometimes used for payments between nations. The ingots were eventually issued in the form of round discs which were the forerunners of money in coin form as we know it today. The first coins were struck by the Lydians during the last quarter of the seventh century. From there coinage spread rapidly to Greece proper. Aegina can claim to be the first Greek town to have struck coins. The famous "Turtles" were issued at Aegina at the end of the seventh century. As early as the sixth century a rich coinage is found in Southern Italy,

principally in Sicily, and from Sicily come the well known signed decadrachms of a later period. Of special significance is the coinage of Macedon because of the creation of vast empires under Alexander the great and his father Philip. They introduced a huge gold coinage showing on the reverse side Nike, the goddess of victory. The predominance of Greek commerce resulted in the failure of other ancient nations to strike coins. With the collapse of Alexander's empire, however, the new powers arising around the Mediterranean started their own coinages. The principal coin issuing nations were the Egyptians, the Romans, and the Celts. The Egyptians adopted the monetary system of Alexander. After 305 B.C., however, the Egyptians initiated a coinage of their own. At about the same time the Romans began coining their own money. At first this Roman money was in the form of large cast copper pieces, but later it conformed to the Greek standards already in use in Southern Italy. The Roman denarius was finally born around 200 B.C. It became the coin of the world and forerunner of many silver pieces issued in medieval and modern times. The third large coinage is the one issued by the Celts. They were satisfied with the imitation, often very barbaric, of known types. They commonly used the Alexander and Philip coins as prototypes, but their coinage never achieved the importance the Greek and Roman coinages enjoyed although it spread from Britain to the Near East. This resulted from the itinerant character of the Celtic peoples. Pink points out once again that coinage reflects the perpetual movement and changes in history. HC

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Cistophori in the Name of King Eumenes. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 1-8, 1 pl.

The unartistic cistophorus appears to have developed out of the light Rhodian tetradrachm and in its later stages was important in the Graeco-Roman economy built up in the province of Asia under the Republic. The chronological arrangement of the series is still open to much debate, but study of the extremely rare group of coins from the mints of Thyateira, Apollonis and Stratonikeia with the abbreviation for King Eumenes leads to a firmer chronological core for at least a fraction of the series. This group of coins cannot have been struck under Eumenes II because any probable dates are too early for the Attalid foundation or acquisition of the towns. Chronological difficulties seem resolved if the coins are attributed to Aristonikos, the bastard son of Eumenes II, who raised the standard of revolt when Attalos III died in 133 B.C. and bequeathed the Attalid inheritance to the Roman people. Before being starved into surrender at Stratonikeia in the fourth year of his revolt, Aristonikos would seem to have used the cistophorus to make his claim to royalty under the name of his father, Eumenes.

A full list of varieties of cistophori with the name of Eumenes III is provided. CCV

RYBOT, N. V. L. *Armorican Art. A New and Enlarged Edition of the Article Published in the Bulletin of the Société Jersiaise for 1937 (Jersey, C. I.), 1952.* 52 pp., illus., map.

A preliminary study of a hoard of over 10,000 Armorican coins found on the island of Jersey. The coins, all of which show a profile head on the obverse, and a design based on a chariot group on the reverse, have been divided into four main groups, each of which represents a successive stage in the passage from a realistic rendering to a fanciful interpretation of the obverse head. Enlarged line drawings illustrate each type. MM

SIMONETTA, ALBERTO. *La dinastia Indo-Partica: nuove osservazioni ed ipotesi.* In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20 (1953-54), pp. 9-18, illus.

An important discussion of the chronology of the Indo-Parthian dynasty which ruled in northwestern India and Afghanistan (Arachosia and Drangiana) during the period after the Saka invasion. The investigation depends mainly on numismatic evidence, and the reasoning is too complex to be briefly summarized. The order of the rulers is determined partly from the nature and language of the coin legends, partly from the types, partly from the various combinations of names or royal initials, and in a few cases from restrikings. An approximate chronology is given by the style of the coins. Absolute dates are given by a drachm of Orthagnes dated 233, one of Abdagases dated 285, and two of Sanabares dated 303 and 313. These all appear to follow the Arsacid era, corresponding respectively to 16 B.C. and A.D. 37, 56 and 66. The dates proposed by the author for the kings of the dynasty are as follows: Vonones (c. 52-40 B.C.), Arsaces Theos (c. 40-20 B.C.), Orthagnes (16 B.C.-A.D. 19?), Gondophares (A.D. 19-45), Sasan (c. A.D. 45-50) and Abdagases (A.D. 37-c. 50), Pakores (A.D. 50-56), Sanabares (A.D. 56-after 66). Heraios, whose dynastic affinities and dates have been much discussed, is regarded as having probably been the ruler of parts of Aria, Margiana and Traxiana recovered from the Sakas in c. 85 B.C. PG

SIMONETTA, B. *Vologese V, Artabano V e Artavasde; una revisione di fatti e di ipotesi.* In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20 (1953-54), pp. 19-22, illus.

The chronology of the last three Parthian kings depends in part on a tetradrachm, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which is dated 539 (= A.D. 228/9) and which Longpérier attributed to Artavasdes. The author reattributes it to Vologases V, thus proving that this monarch was not killed in 222/3 by the first Sassanian king Ardashir. Sig. Simonetta's reconstruction of the last phase of Parthian history is that Vologases V was driven from Seleucia in 222/3, but subsequently recovered it in 228/9. The drachms of Artabanus V and Artavasdes are contemporary coinages issued by two rebels, probably father and son, who were in turn his rivals and not, as has previously been supposed, his successors. PG

SNOWDEN, F. M. JR. A Note on Hannibal's Mahouts. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 197-198.

Literary evidence is adduced in support of the suggestion of Gowers and Scullard that Hannibal may have used some Negro drivers for both African and Indian elephants. The Negro depicted on bronze coinage generally associated with Hannibal's Italian campaign was probably one of Hannibal's black mahouts who survived the Alpine crossing. ccv

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Griechenmünzen aus der Mosel. In *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May, 1955), pp. 57-58, illus.

The writer tells of a find of four Roman Republican denarii and two small Greek silver coins which were dredged out of the river Moselle, near Diedenhofen, Lorraine. Although the composition of the small find is unusual it must be presumed that the coins were lost or buried during the first century B.C. or A.D. The two small Greek coins struck in Sicily during the fourth and fifth century are rare types and only on rare occasions would be found north of the Alps. Since information about this small find is scanty, the reason for its burial is open to conjecture. HC

GREEK

AMORÓS, J. Apostillas al estudio de las monedas emporitanas. II. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 9-19, pls., illus.

The head of a nymph on a hitherto unpublished drachm of Emporion seems to copy a Syracusan prototype in the hair-styling. But the chronological gap is too great, and Amorós reasons that the influence was felt via Carthage, whose coin has not yet been fully appreciated as a force molding the coin of Emporion and Rhode. TVB

BIVAR, A. D. H. The Chaman Huzuri Hoard: Countermarked Greek Flans as the Prototypes of the Indian Punch-Marked Coinage. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 163-172, pl.

In the important hoard of Greek and Oriental coins discovered in 1933 on the parade ground of Kabul, twenty-nine coins fall into no previously recognized category. The flans of these "countermarked coins" appear to be of Greek origin, although attempts to attribute these flans to their exact cities of origin on the evidence of the undertypes is inconclusive. The countermarks bear some determined relationship to the weight-standard of the undertypes. Stylistic analysis of the countermarks leads to attribution of the whole group to the same area as the wheelmarked coins, amongst the earliest currencies of ancient India.

Historical conclusions on the origins of the punch-marked coinage are: 1) the flans of the countermarked coins are re-used flans of ancient Greek coins current within the Achaemenian Empire before 380 B.C., 2) the countermarks correspond to specific examples of a number of Greek weight-standards, and 3) the countermarks circulated within the

most eastern territories of the Achaemenian Empire. A further plausible suggestion is that the Maurya Emperors invented the punch-marked coinage after the Macedonian interlude to replace the exhausted supply of countermarked Greek silver flans of the Achaemenids. ccv

KOSOFF, A. Athena speaks. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 7 (July 1955), pp. 937-939, illus.

In various denominations and through successive periods the ancient coinage of Athens underwent a series of changes in the design of Athena's head, the owl, the olive, and the waning moon. Athena also appeared on coins of Corinth and Syracuse, and on pieces of Alexander the Great. JSD

KRAAY, C. M. Greek Coins Recently Acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 9-17, 1 pl.

Six coins acquired with funds bequeathed by Dr. J. G. Milne and supplemented from another source are described, discussed and illustrated. An exceptionally rare bronze of Teate in Apulia belongs to the period ca. 187-155 B.C., while a lighter type, marked with a star in addition, is on the "uncial" standard and roughly contemporary with the Venusian coins. Acquisition of a silver tetradrachm of Terone (Head, *Historia Numorum*, 206 f.) leads to a reconsideration of these Macedonian coins with the amphora as an obverse type. The coins are divided into those of Terone, those called Group B (from an unknown city or district in an area not far from Chalcidice), and two puzzlers, the second (no. 18) perhaps a modern forgery. A silver coin of Abdera, an unidentified imitation of an Athenian tetradrachm, a silver variety of Hierapytna in Crete (unrecorded by Panson), and two coins of Lycia complete the group. The last coin belongs early in the Lycian series, before Greek influence was reflected in the coinage after the battle of Eurymedon. The male figure on the obverse is distinctly Anatolian, recalling the Hittite types. ccv

SELTMAN, CHARLES. Peisistratus of Athens. In: *History Today*, Vol. 5, No. 7 (July 1955), pp. 438-445, illus.

Using archaeological and numismatic material to illuminate his article, Mr. Seltman has studied and re-evaluated the two most significant events in the early career of Peisistratus. In the first place the author has shown that the recovery of Salamis by the Athenians in 570 B.C. was due primarily to the strategy and tactics of Peisistratus, rather than of Solon. His evidence that Herodotus' story which ascribes the victory to Solon is the result of skillful propaganda on the part of the Alcmaeonidae, and therefore false, is derived primarily from a drinking-cup (ca. 490 B.C.) which commemorates the event. The obvious hero of the battle has on his armor the emblem of the clan of Peisistratus, the forepart of a horse. And secondly, even more important for the numisma-

tist, Mr. Seltman has shown that it was Peisistratus who issued the first coins in the history of the world to have types on both sides and to bear several letters of the city's name. They were issued in 566 B.C., at the time of the first Greater Panathenaia which he instituted. And Mr. Seltman also claims that Peisistratus was the first man in history to realize, and to utilize, the propaganda value of coinage. JBN

TURANO, CARMELO. *Storia e mitologia di Reggio attraverso le sue più antiche monete*. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20 (1953-54), pp. 1-7, illus.

A note on the types and symbols on the earliest coins of Rhegium Bruttii (Reggio), amongst which references to the cult of Heracles, attested there by Pausanias and by an inscription found at Castellace, take a prominent place. The cicada above the bull on the earliest drachm recalls the story of how Heracles, being disturbed by cicadas in the neighborhood of Reggio when he wished to sleep, prayed that henceforth they should be reduced to silence in that locality. The common types of the facing lion's head and calf's head l., though deriving historically from Samos, refer in the one case to Heracles' fame as a slayer of lions and in the other to one of Geryon's oxen which escaped from its captor in Bruttium and swam across the straits to Sicily. The third coin discussed is that of Anaxilas showing his mule-car. The author argues that it should be dated ca. 485 and not as late as 480. PC

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, A. *Studien zur Zeitfolge der Münzprägung der römischen Republik*. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 36 (1954), pp. 5-30, 32 pls.

The first part of a study concerning the chronology of the Roman republican coinage, with particular attention to the style of obverse types. To the discussion of these types is appended a list of officials who struck denarii in Rome from about 61 B.C. to Caesar's time, along with an indication of the year or years to which scholars, including the author, have assigned the coinage. Thirty-two plates of enlarged photographs close the article. An historical commentary is to follow in a later section. AAB

AYMARD, JACQUES. "La Conjuration de Lucilla." In: *Revue des Études Anciennes*, No. LVII (1955), pp. 85-91.

The evidence of coins (dates and types) points to the year 182 as the date of the first conspiracy against Commodus, suggests as its cause a child born to Commodus and Crispina in the first months of 183—the anticipation of which event aroused the jealousy of Lucilla. AAB

CARSON, R. A. G. and J. W. BRAILSFORD. *The Elveden (Suffolk) Treasure Trove*. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 204-208, illus.

In March 1953 two warreners on the estate of the Earl of Iveagh, while digging for rabbits, discovered a Romano-British flask and dish

containing 973 denarii and 173 antoniniani dating from Antoninus Pius through Philippus I (247 A.D.). The hoard is exceptional in its full coverage of the change from denarius to double denarius; it represented the private savings of a man of not-inconsiderable wealth. A full list of the coins and a discussion of the pot are included. CCV

GRANT, MICHAEL. Coins and the Growth of the Roman Empire. In: *The Geographical Magazine*, Vol 28, No. 1 (May 1955), pp. 15-25, illus., maps.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate the use and importance of numismatics to the study of historical geography. Professor Grant has accomplished this by showing the way in which the geographical expansion of Rome from a city-state on the Tiber to a Mediterranean Empire is reflected on the coinage. He also discusses the official Roman policy, as it appeared on the coinage, which accompanied the various stages of territorial acquisition. The article is well illustrated by a selection of coins from the third century B.C. up through the reign of the Emperor Hadrian. JBN

GRANT, MICHAEL. The Roman Empire Displayed on its Coins. In: *The Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 2 (June 1955), pp. 74-82, illus., maps.

The second of a series of articles in which Professor Grant illustrates, from the coinage of the Roman Empire, the role numismatics can play in the study of historical geography. Here the emphasis is on the non-military aspects of the policies of many of the Emperors (up through the time of Constantine) with regard to the provinces and their administration. The author stresses, particularly, the links created by a religious policy, and by a program of imperial benefactions, and how the *modus vivendi*, either achieved or desired, between Rome and her provinces is pictured on the coinage. The article is well illustrated by a selection of coins from the beginning of the Empire to the reign of Constantine. JBN

GRAY, P. H. K. A Hoard of Sestertii (Domitian-Commodus) from Slayhills Marsh, Upchurch, Kent. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol XIV (1954), pp. 201-203, illus.

The Slayhills site has been prominent for nearly a century as a source for Roman and earlier jewelry, coins, pottery and structures connected with the kiln sites and ancient saltpans in the Thames estuary. The present hoard, and isolated surface finds, suggest that some disaster overtook the Slayhills site shortly after 180 A.D. CCV

HILDYARD, E. J. W. and P. V. HILL. A Late Constantinian Hoard. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 211-213.

Description of a probable hoard of bronze coins of Carausius through Magnentius reveals several irregular and barbarous pieces, and the usual distribution of mints for a western hoard. CCV

JUNGFLEISCH, MARCEL. *Les moules de monnaies impériales romaines (Essai bibliographique)* par Marcel Jungfleisch et Jacques Schwartz. Cairo, Impr. de l'inst. fran. d'arch. orientale, 1952, 35 pp.

The authors, Jungfleisch and Schwartz, present a bibliography of works pertaining to molds of Roman Imperial coins. The listing is not by authors but chronologically. No opinion is expressed regarding whether or not these molds are the fabrication of ancient counterfeiters or legitimate official issues. HG

KENT, J. P. C. The Search for Fifth Century Coins in Britain. In: *The Archaeological News Letter*, December 1954, pp. 115-119, 1 pl.

Although there has been a tendency to dismiss many official coins of ca. 395-450 as barbarous or so-called Vandalic imitations, many small bronzes are in fact official, were produced in the Rome or comparable mints, and are of the utmost importance in determining the chronology of Roman withdrawal and Anglo-Saxon arrival in Britain. Heretofore coins for Roman Britain were thought to end in the reign of Constantine III (407-411), but this conflicts with literary evidence which speaks of activity as late as 454 A.D. The stoppage of large-scale bronze issues from the Gallic mints of Arles, Lyons and Trier ca. 400 A.D. did not prevent coins from being shipped to Britain from the Rome mint.

The author lists twenty bronzes of the period 395-455 found in Britain, in the hope that such an illustrated check-list may lead to discovery of more such coins with definite Romano-British provenance. CCV

KENT, J. P. C. Mr. Wood's Hoard of Late Roman Silver Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 209-211.

A parcel of six miliarensia and 111 siliquae of the late fourth century give every evidence of being a Romano-British hoard, although the ultimate provenience is unrecorded. This is the first hoard of this type to be published since the appearance of J. W. E. Pearce's *Roman Imperial Coinage*, IX, and the known and unpublished varieties are carefully listed. CCV

KENT, J. P. C. Notes on Some Fourth-Century Coin Types. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 216-217, illus.

The use of the Christogram by Magnentius has nothing to do with the anti-Arian sympathies of the Western Church but is a personal interpretation of an astronomical phenomenon ca. 350 A.D. Vetrano connected the event with the celebrated vision of Constantine as otherwise recorded by Eusebius. Julian's bull type is probably not a recording of an otherwise unknown epiphany of Apis but an involved metaphor—the bull guarding the herd. CCV

KRAAY, C. M. Caesar's Quattuorviri of 44 B. C.: the Arrangement of their issues. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 18-31, 2 pls.

The claims of Prof. Alföldi to discovery in the coins of the last months of Caesar's life of the means of reconstructing a more precise timetable and a more detailed sequence of the dictator's intentions are examined in the light primarily of numismatic but also of literary evidence. Alföldi used as the pivot of his arguments a denarius of M. Mettius in the Hague, with the *lituus* behind the Dictator's neck altered in the die or tooled later into the diadem of 15th February as seen on a nail in the temple of Jupiter. Kraay argues that this is at best a coin altered or accidentally damaged in ancient times, and hardly sufficient evidence for squeezing three of Caesar's titular variations by Mettius, Macer and Buca within the month before the Ides of March.

Caesar's denarii themselves do not support Alföldi's proposed sequence but appear to fall into two groups: (A) those which call him dictator or *parens patriae* and (B) those which call him *imperator*. The sequence letters on Group B may mark quantities of bullion struck, and this group is probably connected with coin prepared for Caesar's projected Parthian War. Whether or not the mint of Group B was geographically separate from that of the "civil" issues, the products of these two departments were certainly distinctively marked, whenever confusion between them was possible.

A table of the four moneys and their products is provided according to the author's proposed division and sequence of issues. CCV

KRAAY, C. M. Cast Sestertii of Titus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 199-201, illus.

A group of four types of carefully produced and often skilfully patinated false sestertii of Titus can be linked together by relationship to each other and to genuine prototypes. Specimens from the principal cabinets of Europe and the writer's own extensive collection are listed and discussed. CCV

MAGNAGUTI, ALESSANDRO. Dallo statere al ducato e viceversa. Conversazioni del conte Alessandro Magnaguti. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20 (1953-54), pp. 31-43, illus.

The tenth of Count Magnaguti's essays on various aspects of numismatics consists of a discussion of Roman coin legends, from the earliest times to the end of the empire in the west, with particular reference to those relating to specific historical events. PG

MATTINGLY, H. The Coinage of Macrianus II and Quietus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 53-61.

Acquisition by Major H. D. Gallwey of the great silver hoard from near Gibraltar, containing in its mass of antoniniani (to 266 A.D.) a considerable number of Eastern issues, has afforded opportunity for a spe-

cial study of the coins of Macrianus II and Quietus (259 A.D.). The issues are divided into Mint I (the main mint, "Antioch") and Mint II, a short-lived mint, using an odd, unskilled style. Conclusions drawn from a full listing of the coins of these Emperors in the hoard include: 1) uncertainty of location of the main mint (formerly located at Antioch), 2) suggestion that Emesa might be considered for the second mint, which struck for a short time and more for Quietus than Macrianus, 3) division of the main mint into seven *officinae* striking the seven main types, with the mint-marks denoting periods of work, and 4) observation that the types re-enforce the Emperor's claims to stand for the Roman State.

The full significance of so many coins of Macrianus and Quietus in a hoard from Spain must be fully explored only in publication of the hoard as a whole. ccv

ROBERTSON, ANNE. A Roman Coin Hoard from Mildenshall, Suffolk. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 40-52, 1 pl.

A substantial portion of a hoard presented over a century ago to the Moyse's Hall Museum, Bury St. Edmunds, by Sir Henry Bunbury on whose land near Mildenhall it was found in 1831, has been cleaned and examined in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University. Miss Robertson lists the 1,286 coins ranging from a denarius of Caracalla to coins of Aurelian and the Gallic Tetrici. The evidence of this part of the hoard suggests collection and burial between 270 and 273 A.D., the cause probably being the events leading up to the restoration of Gaul and Britain to the legitimate empire in the latter year.

Study of a group of irregular coins of Postumus with linked obverse and reverse dies, the former in excellent, the latter in very barbaric style, confirms that the group and its related pieces were copied locally, not imported from Gaul. These, as well as other radiates in the hoard, are further confirmation that "barbaric" Roman-British coins cannot be dated by progressive stylistic deterioration and that the bulk of them do not date long after the coins which they imitate. ccv

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Hoard of Roman Folles from Wroxton Heath near Banbury, Oxon. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 62-67.

Mechanical diggers of an ironstone company unearthed a hoard, probably wrapped in cloth, for no pot survives. One hundred and thirty-six coins were handed over to the Ashmolean Museum for examination, where they now remain on permanent loan. The coins include three antoniniani of the Pre-Tetrarchy, folles of the period to 306 A.D., and extensive coverage of the mints of Londinium, Treveri, Lugdunum and Ticinum (Herculius, Maxentius, Constantine), the date of burial being approximately established by the two Arelate coins of ca. 315-16 and 316 A.D.

The nature of the hoard supports earlier suggestions that "unmarked" folles of early date were coined in Britain if not at London. Mint representation decreases rapidly as the distance from Britain increases. The Wroxton hoard, having unreduced folles of little wear, and folles of the first reduction in similar state, gives evidence of a deposit accumulated in stages, according to Gresham's law, with currently struck coins being added shortly before the burial of this apparently modest accumulation. CCV

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Folles of Ticinum, 305-7 A.D. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 68-75, illus.

The folles struck at the Ticinum mint after the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian (305 A.D.) are difficult to classify. On the other hand, the pre-abdication folles of Ticinum follow an orderly development, one *officina* being expanded to two, and two growing to three. The Tetrarchy partners were given balanced representation.

With the abdication this smallish, well-ordered mint was greatly expanded to meet the needs of six Imperial personages—Diocletian and Maximian as *Seniores Augusti*, Constantius and Galerius as *Augusti*, and Severus and Maximinus as *Caesares*, a system soon modified by the death of Constantius, the "fall" of Severus, and the rise of Maxentius. The promotion of Constantine first to Caesar and then to Augustus further affected a series which was marked by a complexity of issues and mint-marks. The mint towards the close of the period under consideration was a mirror of the increased influence of the Western Tetrarchs, particularly of Constantine, then emerging as a major power, in Northern Italy and the West. CCV

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Hanham (Glos.) Hoard of Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 213-215.

A hoard of 195 copper coins, found building a road, cover the period from Tetricus I through Magnentius. This number, probably about a quarter of the original find, supplies new information as to sizes and types of coinage in use in Britain ca. 350 A.D., a period which never seems to present a clear normality. CCV

BYZANTINE

BADER, O. N. and A. P. SMIRNOV. "Serebro Zakamskoe" pervykh vekov nashey ery: *Bartym'skoe mestonakhozhdenie*. ("Silver from the Kama River region" dating from the first centuries of our era: the Bartym find.) Moscow, 1954. (State Historical Museum. Pamyatniki kul'tury, fasc. XIII) 25 pp., 6 plates.

Description of a remarkable group of silver bowls of Sasanian style, two bearing Khwarazmian inscriptions, found together with some 260 silver coins of the Byzantine emperor Heraclius (610-41) at different times between 1925 and 1952 at or near the village of Bartym in the Molotov district of the Northern Urals. Chance finds over a period of years

led up to a systematic search of the area in 1950; the silver vessels in question are now preserved at various Soviet museums. The discovery of so important and rich a group of articles far from what are normally regarded as the main trade routes of ancient times raises interesting problems relating to the economic state of the Urals in that period. Three of the coins of Heraclius are illustrated; they are of a common type. Their reverses appear inverted on the plate. DML

KENT, J. P. C. The Mystery of Leontius II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 217-218.

The usurper Leontius II (695-8 A.D.) reigned under the name of Leo, a fact which is confirmed in analysis of literary evidence. This explains the name LEON on his coins originally identified by the late Lodovico Laffranchi. CCV

ZACOS, G. and A. VEGLERY. Enigmatic Inscriptions on Byzantine Coins. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 3 (March 1955), cols. 107-111.

Coins of Leo IV the Khazar (775-780) bear inscriptions which can be interpreted as showing the family relationships of four emperors of the Isaurian Dynasty. A solidus of Constantine VI with his mother Irene leads to an explanation of the titles of address of the empress. Irene used the appellation "venerable" in her desire to make a show of her pious sentiments. CCV

EUROPEAN

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. La exposición numismática de los Reyes Católicos. *Miscelánea Numismática*. In: *Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, Vol. 2 (1953), pp. 103-174, 6 pls. Reprint.

Descriptive catalogue of the numismatic exhibition at Zaragoza in October 1952 of the coins and medals issued by or pertaining to the Reyes Católicos and their successors. The exhibition consisted of fourteen cases in which the coins and medals were well arranged as may be seen from the illustration included in the article. The specimens, 1,200 in all, are listed, described in brief, and the points involving the rarities brought out. RPB

CAPOGRASSI, ANTONIO. Manoscritti della biblioteca Papadopoli donati all' Archivio di Stato a Venezia. In: *Notizia degli Archivi di Stato*, Vol. 14 (1954), pp. 53-66.

A summary account of the life and family of Count Nicolò Papadopoli-Aldobrandini (1841-1922), the historian of Venetian coinage, with a list of manuscripts from his library which have been acquired by the State Archives at Venice. These include two of numismatic interest, one (no. XXI) a collection of proclamations (1562-1680) regarding coinage and money at Venice, the other (no. XXII) a manuscript account of exchange rates and values, 1530-1737. PG

DOBLINGER, MAX. Der Münzfund von Kasten. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1955), pp. 17-19.

The author reports on a find of a hoard of pennies and groschen at Kasten, a small village in Upper Austria close to the German border. It must have been buried around 1490. The hoard contained close to 500 pieces, mostly groschen and pennies, struck in Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, Salzburg, Tirol, and Milan. The diversified contents of the hoard, the earliest coin of which was struck in the first half of the fourteenth century, are easily explained in view of the location of Kasten on the border close to the traffic of the Danube. HC

FINK, CLARENCE M. An Old Russian Coin Trick. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), pp. 1434-1435.

Tsar Alexis' substitution of copper for silver kopecks produced riots and a currency devaluation which was corrected only when Peter the Great reformed the whole coinage. Earlier coin denominations, metals, and values are likewise described. JSD

GALSTER, GEORG. Bünstorf-fundet 1827. Tillæg og rettelser. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 7 (Sept.), pp. 127-133, illus.

The author furnishes a supplement to his monograph, "Der Bünstorffer Brakteatenfund" (*Berliner Münzblätter*, Jan. 1917-Feb. 1918). This big find made in 1827, which originally must have contained about 5000 medieval coins as well as jewelry, was unfortunately partially melted down. The remaining coins were divided; Galster has succeeded in identifying another lot thirteen pieces in the Kiel museum), and he publishes them here together with some corrections of the earlier paper. He also makes a comparative list of coins in the Bünstorf- and the Bokel-finds, the later find was discovered in 1928, (cf. O. Meier, *Der Brakteatenfund von Bokel . . .*, 1932). LL

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Nueva Moneda Española. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 114-116, pl.

Early in 1954 a new denomination was coined in Spain, two and a half pesetas, struck in an alloy of copper and aluminum. Gil Farrés seizes the opportunity to describe by type and metal and to illustrate all the coinage of Spain since 1941. An appended chart usefully lists the numbers of each piece struck annually since 1947. TVB

HÖGBERG, TH. Falskmyntaren från Trollhättan. In: *Högbergs myntkatalog*, No. 7 (1955), pp. 93-108, illus.

The watchmaker, Carl Napoleon Svensson, of Trollhättan in Sweden, was one of the most skilful coin counterfeiters to operate in Sweden. Svensson was exposed in 1882, and accused of having struck false Swedish and Norwegian coins (mainly one and two crown pieces).

The author describes Svensson's methods, as far as they are known, and illustrates the article with the dies used, and with some of his falsifications. LL

HOLM, ARNE E. Vare mindre verdifulle trykksaker. In: *Bonytt; tidsskrift for arkitektur, boliginnredning, kunst og brukskunst*, No. 4 (1955), pp. 68-71, illus. (with an English summary).

The article is a review and critique of contemporary paper money and coins from the standpoint of art. Especially objects of Scandinavian origin are dealt with by this author. The Norwegian notes are particularly criticized, but the latest Swedish coins come in for their share of attention too. LL

KOCH, BERNHARD. Österreichische Weistümer als Quelle zur Geldgeschichte. In: *Anzeiger der philosophisch-historischen Klasse der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1955, No. 3, pp. 38-41.

The author discusses the interpretation of written sources of the middle ages for the history of money. He mentions some coin types which are often quoted in Austrian sources, and indicates archaic formulae which may be interpreted with caution. PB

KUPA, MIHALY. Check list of dates of the Pengo-Filler coins of Hungary, 1926-1945. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (April 1955), p. 481.

This lists by denominations (seven from one filler to five pengó) and metals (bronze, steel, zinc, nickel, aluminum, silver) coins of all dates issued between 1926 and 1945. JSD

LANG, D. M. A Hoard of Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Russian Silver Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 141-162, 2 pls.

Preliminary remarks on the denominations and weights of Russian coins in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries precede publication of an accumulation of 982 odd Russian silver coins from this period, brought out of Russia "by a foreign diplomat in circumstances not fully revealed." The hoard, which was homogeneous in nature and covered a period just over a century, was "perhaps the savings of some thrifty peasant or burgher of the early seventeenth century." The coins range from a Den'ga of the City of Pskov under domination of Grand Prince Basil III of Moscow (1505-33 A.D.) to a Copeck of Tsar Alexis Mikhailovich (1645-76). The list of rulers spans an eventful period in Russian history during which the Muscovite kingdom assumed its definitive shape.

After a history of this period, a detailed description of the hoard concentrates on chronological arrangement, with regal and mint varieties listed, including combinations of letters usually taken for mint-masters' initials. All the important varieties are illustrated in the plates. A bibliography of fourteen titles concludes the article. CCV

MORT, S. R. Spanish Coinage in the Nineteenth Century. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 4 (April 1953), cols. 151-154; Vol. 61, No. 5 (May 1953), cols. 207-209.

This series of notes on coins in Spain and the colonies are intended to be taken in conjunction with Wayte Raymond's *Coins of the World—Nineteenth Century Issues*, the 1947 edition. References are almost wholly to page and item numbers in that work. ccv

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Tvā okānda baltiska sedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 156-159, illus.

Two hitherto unknown bank notes are published in this notice; one from Estonia, of ten kronor, 1940, and the other from Lithuania, of ten lit, 1938. The last-named was printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., England. They were never put into circulation, and the issues were presumably destroyed by the occupation forces during the last war. The Lithuanian note is reproduced; the other, however, is similar to the note of 1937 (published in Platbarzdis, *Die Münzen u. das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands u. Litauens*, Stockholm 1953), and therefore only described. The notes are in the possession of collectors in the Soviet Union. LL

PRIDMORE, F. The "Cut" Money of Madagascar. Cut Segments of French Five Franc pieces. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 11 (Nov. 1953), cols. 455-456.

The chief coins in circulation in the period of monarchy and French protection, 1850-1900, were segments of French five franc pieces, which were valued as fractions of the Madagascar dollar. These segments were ultimately replaced by French fractional coinage. ccv

RIGOLD, S. E. An Imperial Coinage in Southern Gaul in the Sixth and Seventh Centuries. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 93-133, 2 pls.

The author discusses a gold coinage struck in several cities of southern Gaul, in the name of the reigning Byzantine Emperor but differing in weight and type from the regular Byzantine issues. The coinage began more than a century after the cessation of the last official, non-imitative, imperial coinage in Gaul (Libius Severus at Arles), continued for a period of some forty years, and achieved more than transitory importance throughout Western Europe. It is the typological ancestor of the later so-called Merovingian coinage, and therefore the ultimate prototype from which all the issues of Latin Christendom may ultimately stem. Controversy has bubbled up periodically since the eighteenth century as to whether or not these coins represent a restoration of Imperial suzerainty in Gaul. They have been erroneously said to originate in copies of regular coins of Justin II, in whose reign they begin. The Frankish embassies to the Imperial court and the Imperial policy of subsidizing and encouraging the Franks to ward off the Lombards characterized the whole period of these Gallic issues, which were

in a sense the assertion by Justin and his successors of the right of Empire.

The regular mints were Marseilles, Arles, Uzès and Viviers, with several other Bishoprics coining irregularly. All mints were taken over by the Frankish king and abandoned the Imperial name between ca. 615-618 A.D. A list of the coins in tabular form and a full set of notes to the list conclude the article.

CCV

SABAU, RAFAEL. Las acuñaciones de duros en el sistema monetario de 1868. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 57-72, illus.

The Spanish Provisional Government of 1868, facing a confused and ever changing coinage, introduced as a substitute the system of the Latin Monetary Union. The largest silver coin, that of five pesetas, the duro, was equal in weight and fineness to five Belgian, Swiss, or French francs, or five Italian lire. The system was not repealed until 1939, although the last duro was struck forty years earlier. Sabau illustrates the types struck from 1868 to 1899, indicating the legislation by which they came into existence. The assayers and weighers, whose initials appear on the coins, are listed by name and term of office. The article closes with a complete catalogue of duros by date, type, and initials.

Sabau attacks several problems in his study: 1) The curious device used today in Spain, by which the coins bear two dates: the apparent date of the coin is only the date of the legislation, while the date of production is hidden in the stars which are the mark of the Madrid mint. During the nineteenth century both dates were usually the same, and the apparent date was retarded only in special circumstances. Thus, the accession of Alfonso XIII on the day of his birth in 1886 made impossible his portrayal on the coin; as a result the duros of 1886 and 1887 are so dated only in the stars, the coins still portraying Alfonso XII and being apparently dated 1885. 2) The fine quality of nineteenth century counterfeits has caused many to be introduced into modern catalogues as genuine. Some can be detected by checking the initials which ought to appear on the coin of a given date. Thus, Dasí's No. 1544 and 1567 are to be rejected. 3) The duro of Amadeo I dated 1872 in the stars probably does not exist. Certainly Dasí's example is either misread or forged, for the assayers D and E entered office only in 1873.

TVB

SABETTA, LUIGI. Le "Oselle" nella storia di Venezia. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 19-20 (1953-54), pp. 23-30, illus.

A general sketch of the nature and history of the "osella," a type of money-medallion distributed annually by the doges to members of the Maggior Consiglio and other representatives of the Venetian patriciate, from its inauguration in 1521 to the end of the Venetian Republic in 1797.

PG

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Foreløbig meddelelse om myntfunnet fra Hvaler kirke. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 1 (Jan.), p. 5.

During excavations in Hvaler church, Østfold, Norway, about 650 coins, mostly Scandinavian and German, were found. These coins cover the period from about 1250 down to our own time. The coins will probably be described in detail later in the *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*.

LL

WELIN, ULLA S. LINDER. Wäsit, the mint-town. In: *Bulletin de la Société Royale des Lettres de Lund*, IV (1955-1956), pp. 127-169, illus.

The paper is a widening of the writer's earlier published study entitled: "Myntstaden Wäsit" (in *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 5, 1954). The majority of the types discussed are now reproduced, and various tabulations have been worked out and added. There is one containing all known Wäsit issues, and one giving the Swedish hoard-finds that contain coins from this city.

LL

WENZEL, HERBERT. Halbe Kippertaler für Wien ? In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (1955), pp. 9-10, illus.

Herbert Wenzel publishes in this article a hitherto unknown half kippertaler of 1622 struck at the Vienna mint. The author states that Miller von Aichholz lists only one other half taler of this date and mint, but he suspects that such coins might exist for 1621 or 1623. He urges collectors to check their collections for such pieces and to communicate with him in case such coins exist or appear on the market.

HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Münzen und Medaillen. In: *Der Türkenlouis, Ausstellung zum 300. Geburtstag des Markgrafen Ludwig Wilhelm von Baden*, Karlsruhe 1955, pp. 161-170, 2 pls.

In the catalogue of the exhibition devoted to the Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden (1677-1707), the famous commander during the war against the Turks (1683-91), coins and medals were also taken into consideration. In an introduction the author describes the coinage of Ludwig Wilhelm (pieces of sixty Kreuzers of 1704 only), and deals with his medals. Twenty-three coins and medals are listed.

PB

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Die alte Heckenmünze in Emmendingen. In: *Baden, Monographie einer Landschaft*, Vol. 6 (1954), pp. 21-22, illus.

A numismatic history of Emmendingen in Baden. In this small city in 1621-1622 and 1681-1683 the margraves of Baden struck coins of bad silver which are discussed by the author. All types are reproduced.

PB

YNGSTRÖM, C. I. Översikt över Oscar II:s svenska mynt 1872-1907. *Artalsförteckning med variantbeskrivning*. Stockholm, M. C. Hirsch, Inc., 1955. 30 pp.

This little description provides a complete survey of the coins issued in Sweden during the reign of Oscar II, i.e., from 1872 to 1907. The

amount of the various issues and their weights, fineness, etc., are given, and all variations are listed; the jubilee coins are also noted. Those few coins which were struck in 1872 and 1873 in accordance with the old coin ordinance of 1855 (the new ordinance came into force in 1873), are also included. A further volume containing a survey of the coinage of Gustav V (1907-1950) will appear shortly. LL

GREAT BRITAIN

CARLYON-BRITTON, R. Henry VIII Harp Groats and Harp Half-Groats and Edward VI Harp Groats. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 134-140, 2 pls.

The author suggests, after making a detailed written survey of the harp groats and harp half-groats in his collection, that the initials A, I and K stand for Queens Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, and Katherine Howard in order of date. A small issue with the initials HR occurs between the consortships of Queens Jane Seymour and Katherine Howard. After the execution of the latter the initials HR were again employed and continued in use until the end of the series early in the reign of Edward VI.

A detailed chart is inserted after the text, which omits the gold coinage as being outside the province of the article. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The So-Called Piedforts of Alfred the Great. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 76-92, 1 pl.

Following suggestions made by C. E. Blunt that the words ELI MO on a so-called "offering penny" of Alfred stand, as on a coin of Pépin le Bref, for "Elimosina" (*British Numismatic Journal*, 25 (1945-8), pp. 106f.), the author points out that the two known Alfred pieces are close in weight to the Frankish penny and therefore "flounder awkwardly" outside the English currency system, having been struck as part of the royal contribution to the Saxon *elemosina* sent to Rome. Alfred must be given credit for having been first by several centuries to have struck a multiple of the "novus denarius"; he is, therefore, the father of the sixpence, as well as of the Royal Navy.

These piedforts belong to the last twenty years of the Ninth Century and are paralleled by the earliest Arabic piedforts, double-dirhems which would correspond to half of one of the Alfred piedforts. Such relationship would have made the Alfred piedforts acceptable not only in Rome but also in Jerusalem. The second piedfort was found in a Yorkshire hoard, un-English in composition and with thirty-three Arabic dirhems forming its bulk. The author concludes by mentioning the possibility that a gold penny of Alfred may exist, lest these piedforts be taken as having formed the only exceptional pieces of the Romescot. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A 1798 United States Dollar with the George III Octagonal Countermark. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), cols. 59-60.

The genuineness of this coin seems well attested by the circumstances under which it was submitted to the British Museum in a miscellaneous

collection. A list of American dollars with George III countermarks and a description of the pieces among which the British Museum coin was found are included. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Mints of Northampton, Southampton and Hamwich. A Provisional Note. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (April 1955), cols. 159-161.

Tables of coin types and moneys of these mints in the period 979-1035 are drawn up on the basis of over three hundred coins examined in fifteen important collections. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Numismatic Postscript on Bryan Faussett's Sculpture of 'King Canute.' In: *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 68, 1954, pp. 217-219, 3 figs.

A crowned and "togate" regal bust framed by a quatrefoil was identified by Faussett as a Saxon portrait of King Canute. The relief, probably representing an Old Testament Prophet, however, was used as patching in a Norman wall; it is now at the Guest House in Canterbury. Faussett's identification was probably based on the quatrefoil portrait of Canute's first substantive coin type, struck between 1017 and 1022. Canute's quatrefoil type was probably inspired by the obverse of a silver coin of the Byzantine Emperor Nikephoros (963-969). CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and P. SPUFFORD. Farmborough Treasure Trove-Addenda. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 218-219.

Since publication (*NC*, 1953, pp. 150 ff.) silver shillings and sixpences of Philip and Mary, Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I have come to light in private possession and are recorded. CCV

HILL, P. V. Anglo-Saxon and Frisian Sceattas in the Light of Frisian Hoards and Site-Finds. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 11-18.

Many types are exclusively Anglo-Saxon and some are equally exclusively Frisian, producing copies of each other's types and mutual exchange of originals in the large trade that existed. The author's study of hoards leads to transfer of a few more types in addition to BMC 31 to the Frisian series. These include the porcupines with a Standard reserve, the cross and pellet types, some of the blundered runic pieces, and one or two animal series coins. Much more remains to be done to classify this quite complex subject. CCV

KENT, J. P. C. The Lenham Heath (Kent) Hoard of Sovereigns, etc. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 219-220.

Mr. H. W. Sessions discovered ninety-three gold and silver coins in a cocoa tin behind the brick surround in his scullery. The hoard was amassed from current coins between 1891 and 1894, and reflects with startling clarity the peak production of half-sovereigns during 1892. CCV

PRIDMORE, T. The Countermarked Copper Coinage of Malta. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 4 (April 1950), cols. 191-193.

The countermarks on Maltese coins issued prior to the acquisition of the island by Britain in 1800 are divided into seven groups or types extending from 1636 to 1797. These coins circulated during the first twenty-seven years of British rule. An Appendix treats the British orders substituting new British denominations for the old Maltese coppers. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. The Officially Mutilated Coinage of British West Africa, circa 1813 (1825 ?) - 1839. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Feb. 1954), cols. 59-64.

The cut Spanish and French dollars or five franc pieces which circulated in Gambia and Sierra Leone are difficult to identify, unless in the latter case they bear the stamp of William IV, put on in a futile effort to prevent clipping. In addition to cut pieces, the Spanish four Real piece, Savilla mint, of Charles IV (1803) was also circulated with the countermark WP or WR. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. The Countermark of a Crowned V. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1954), cols. 339-341.

Coins of France, Belgium and the Netherlands, 1726-1839, with this countermark probably have nothing to do with British Columbia but should be connected with a monetary or political policy in France of the period of the pretender Henry V. ccv

SCHNEIDER, H. Modern Sovereign Forgeries. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 12 (December 1950), cols. 731-732.

In 1947 a whole series of contemporary forgeries of English Sovereigns appeared on the Free Markets in Belgium and in several other Continental countries. These coins, representing the Tower, Perth, Sidney and Melbourne, mints of George V, Edward VII and Edward and Victoria, or Victoria alone, are termed the "Spanish" and the "Czech" Sovereigns. There is as yet no evidence that these coins of the full weight and fineness of the genuine pieces were struck in Prague or Madrid, but they were evidently the work of a powerful, organized group. They were produced because of the great profit derived from trade in coined gold in the post-war European markets. ccv

SMYTHE, V. DU B. An Introduction to the Coins of Ireland. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, Nos. 8-9 (Aug.-Sept. 1952), cols. 401-404; Vol. 60, No. 10 (Oct. 1952), cols. 455-458.

Coins of Ireland begin in the period of the Danes, but coinage is discussed in extenso with the first English issues of Irish coins under John (A.D. 1177-1199), as Lord of Ireland. From this period Irish coins parallel those of England, with variations particularly in the seventeenth century. The most outstanding coins of the eighteenth century were the halfpence and farthings produced by William Wood in the period 1722-1724. Modern Irish coins have been struck since 1928 by the Royal Mint, from the well-known animal designs of Percy Metcalf. ccv

UNITED STATES

Jefferson's Notes on Coinage. In: *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Julian P. Boyd, Vol. 7, March 2, 1784 to February 25, 1785 (Princeton, 1953), pp. 150-.

In 1781-1783 Robert Morris and his assistant, Gouverneur Morris, proposed the adoption of a monetary unit which would be such a fraction of pure silver as would be a common measure of the penny of each state (South Carolina excepted) without leaving a fraction, namely $1/1440$ of a dollar or $1/1600$ of the crown sterling. Jefferson, who considered this as too minute for ordinary use and too laborious for computation, devised a scheme whereby the notation of our money should be decimal and the unit of this notation the dollar, to which coins should be accommodated from ten dollars to the hundredth of a dollar.

Seven documents from the pen of the two Morris and Jefferson, all dealing with the subject, are published, together with an editorial note. Jefferson's able presentation eventually led to the official adoption of the dollar as the American monetary unit and of the decimal system for the coinage. His writings on the problem contain many of the cardinal features of his philosophy. KS

North Carolina's private mint. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (April 1955), pp. 492-493, illus.

The Bechtlers, natives of Germany, set up a mint in 1831 near Rutherfordton, N. C., and before closing it down in 1849 had minted some \$5,000,000 in gold in \$1, \$2½, and \$5 pieces. There are some dozen varieties of these privately coined North Carolina pieces, four of which are illustrated. JSD

OHLS, JOHN E. Columbus. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 5 (May 1955), pp. 641-644, illus.

This presents the biographical facts in the life of Columbus, some of which are linked with the designs on the Columbian half dollar of 1892. JSD

SCOTT, KENNETH. Colonial silversmiths as counterfeiters. In: *Antiques*, Jan. 1955, pp. 54-55, illus.

The author, after citing the punishments of several colonial counterfeiters, quotes at length the exclusive story of the career of Owen Sullivan published in the *Connecticut Gazette* of April 3, 1756. Owen pursued his nefarious career in New York and New England, but ended by being hanged. HLA

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The New Coinage. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 60, No. 5 (May 1952), cols. 253-257.

The preparation of new coin types for Queen Elizabeth II leads to an aesthetic analysis of British coin designs from William IV through George VI. Sixteen major designs are illustrated. ccv

WINSETT, MARVIN D. United States Cents. (A Paper Read before the Dallas Coin Club.) In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20, No. 11 (Nov. 1954), pp. 1289-1293, illus.

This traces the history of the United States cent from the Fugio coin of 1787 to the present, commenting on the die types of the early dates, scarcity, condition, weights, alloys, toning, prices, and investment possibilities. A table of comparative prices from 1913 to 1954 is included. JSD

CANADA

Bank of Canada. *The Story of Canada's Currency*. Ottawa, 1955, 24 pp., illus.

The history of the Canadian currency is traced from wampum, through card money and French Colonial coins, through the fur trade and merchants tokens, the bank tokens and the broken bank bills to the decimal series and the new issue of paper money bearing the likeness of Queen Elizabeth II. The brochure concludes with a short section on how to recognize counterfeit money. SSC

LATIN AMERICA

CARMICHAEL, MELVIN O. Mexican dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 6 (June 1955), pp. 777-781, illus.

Mexican dollars from the first pillar dollar of 1732 down to the present are described by types and dates. The various mints and their dates of operation are listed. Among the interesting aspects of the dollars discussed are the origin of the terms "pieces of eight" and "bits"; the concurrent coinage of some types; problems of rarity; use by other countries, such as England and Brazil; assayers' initials; and a working bibliography for collecting the pieces. JSD

EDMONDS, D. F. D. Modern Coinage of Argentina. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 61, No. 1 (Jan. 1953), cols. 5-7.

Argentina's coinage of the Constitutional epoch begins in 1875 and has been marked, particularly in more recent years, by the variety of metals used for the minor coins. The year 1950, the 100th Anniversary of the death of General San Martin, was marked by a special issue in honor of the liberator. CCV

ISLAMIC

BALOG, PAUL. Monnaies islamiques rares fatimites et ayoubites. Extract: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 36 (1953-54), pp. 327-346, 2 pls.

Dr. Balog here continues his useful contributions to the study of Fāṭimid and Ayyūbid numismatics with the description of unpublished material in his own and Abdul-Wahab Pasha's collections. The present article contains systematic descriptions and clear illustrations of: (a) ¼-dinars of al-Mustanşir (including one of Mecca); (b) Fāṭimid gold

and silver kharrūbahs (the presentation pieces mentioned by Maqrīzī (?); (c) "mill-sail" pattern dirhems of Sicily; (d) coppers of al-Mustanşir; (e) an unpublished Zengid dinar of Alexandria (567 H.); and (f) some new Ayyūbid dinars, dirhems and fractions. GCM

BALOG, PAUL. Dirhems Ayoubites inédits du Yemen. Extract: *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Égypte*, Vol. 36 (1953-54), pp. 347-355, 1 pl.

Our knowledge of the coinage of the Yemen branch of the Ayyūbids is augmented by the publication of seven dirhems in the possession of the author. Five of these were struck at Ta'izz, 'Aden and Zabīd in 594, 596 and 597 H. by Ismā'il b. Ṭughtekīn, of whose coinage no specimen was hitherto known. The other two coins are issues of Ayyūb b. Ṭughtekīn, struck at Ṣan'ā in 605 and at Ta'izz in 606 H. GCM

CRAWFORD, ROBERT W. Reconstruction of a struggle within the Mirdāsīd dynasty in Ḥalab. In: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 73 (1953), pp. 89-95.

An analysis of political and military events in and near Aleppo in the years 420-421 H./1029-1030 A.D. The evidence furnished by the names recorded on three Mirdāsīd coins of 417, 419 and 427 H. is utilized to amplify and clarify the accounts in the Arabic and Christian chronicles. GCM

DAVIDOVICH, E. A. Vtoraya moneta Samanida Nūḥa ibn Asada. (A second coin of the Sāmānid Nūḥ ibn Asad.) In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 9 (1954), pp. 38-39.

The only copper coin of this ruler previously known to science was published by Fraehn over a century ago; its mint-name was obliterated. Davidovich describes another fals of this ruler, found at Tashkent in 1947, and now preserved in the Historical Museum of the Uzbek Soviet Republic. The coin was struck at Binkath; only part of the date has survived, giving the years 2*1, 2*2 or 2*4 A.H. (Nūḥ died in 227/841-42). The author notes that Binkath was in fact ruled at this period by Nūḥ's younger brother, Yahyā ibn Asad; it would thus seem that the right to strike local copper coins, enjoyed by the Sāmānids under Tāhirid suzerainty, may have been personal to the senior member of the dynasty. DML

FREEMAN-GRENVILLE, G. S. P. A New Hoard and Some Unpublished Variants of the Coins of the Sultans of Kilwa. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 220-224.

A small hoard from Kilwa Masoko is the only one found on the mainland of East Africa of the mediaeval period. The predominance of the coins of al-Hasan ibn Sulaiman (ca. 1482-7, 1488-93 A.D.) suggests that the hoard was formed in his reign. A survey of the coins of the Sultans of Kilwa in the King George V Memorial Museum, Dar es-Salaam, is added. Although there were forty-two Sultans, coins of only eight have been found. CCV

KRACHKOVSKAYA, V. A. *Arabskaya epigrafika v Rossii 50-60-kh godov XIX v.* (Arabic epigraphy in Russia during the 1850's and 1860's). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 9 (1954), pp. 40-54.

This sequel to the same author's 'Epigrafika na arabskom yazyke v Rossii do 1850-kh gg.' in *Sovetskoe Vostokovedenie*, Vol. 6 (1949) continues the history of the contribution of Russian scholars to Arabic epigraphy and numismatics. Bio-bibliographical accounts are given of such eminent numismatists as P. S. Savel'ev, V. V. Grigor'ev, I. N. Berezin and of the epigraphist N. Khanykov. Particulars are given of their contribution to the study of coins of the Golden Horde, of Kashgar, and of the Khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Khokand, as well as of the Persian and Arabic inscriptions of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The article is valuable for its numerous and detailed references to Russian archaeological journals largely unobtainable in the West. DML

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. *Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes. VIII.* In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 19, Fasc. 2 (1954), pp. 439-446, pls. 25-26.

A hoard of at least 200 Umayyad dirhems was found at Garraf (Barcelona) in May 1954. Of these 176 were recovered and submitted to the author for examination. Dates are reported to range from 77 to 128 H.; and 26 different mints (27 in the alphabetical recapitulation, in which there are other inconsistencies) are listed. Some of these mint names are misread (e.g., "Baratpur," "Lür," "Yangisahr," "Adrina," "Bukhārā," "Abbadān," "Jurra"). In the plates 24 specimens are illustrated, including some of these alleged mints, but the readings in most cases cannot be verified or corrected because of the half-tone reproduction and the reduced scale. CCM

FAR EAST

CARTER, THOMAS FRANCIS and L. CARRINGTON GOODRICH. *The Invention of Printing in China and Its Spread Westward*. 2d revised edition. New York, 1955. 293 pp., 32 pls.

This book, originally published thirty years ago, has been revised to include research and significant findings which have come to light during that period. Five of the illustrations are of new material; and the placing of the notes on the text at the end of each chapter instead of at the back of the book is an improvement. The Bibliography has been greatly expanded and a list of the Chinese words appearing in the text and notes, together with their romanizations, has been provided.

Chapter 11, on "The Printing of Paper Money," is of especial interest to numismatists, covering the period from 618 A.D. to the Ming dynasty. It is indicated that the bronze block for printing currency during the

reign of Kublai Khan (circa 1287) which was originally published in *Museum Notes III* in 1948, is now deposited in the East Asiatic Library at Columbia University. HFB

CRAIG, ALAN D. *The Coins of Korea and an Outline of Early Chinese Coinages*. Berkeley, California, 1955, 96 pp., illus. \$3.75.

This volume is an urgently needed and long overdue publication of a corpus on Korean numismatics. Its author has searched out rare Korean specimens in Japanese collections, and acquired an extensive collection together with collateral published data on his specialty, including material originally published in Korean, Chinese, and Japanese as well as several occidental languages, all of which has been incorporated into a chronological presentation.

The several chapters on various phases of the metallic monetary issues used in Korea are prefaced by a chapter outlining the ancient Chinese antecedents of Korea's coinage, all illustrated by an extensive gallery of pictorial reproductions.

The Korean chapters are much more detailed and extensive than the preliminary publications of some of the author's data which are to be found in the pages of *Calcoin News* from November 1952 to November 1953. These chapters deal with ancient Korean mediums of exchange, ancient coins, mediaeval coins, the later cast coinages, and the modern struck coinages, and they are supplemented by tabulations from Mint Reports concerning monetary designations, and mint standards of size and weight. Throughout a liberal use has been made in the text of appropriate Chinese characters, and care has been taken to place illustrative material and footnotes in close proximity to the text. HFB

LEEDS, E. T. Zinc Coins in Mediaeval China. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 177-185, illus.

The problem of where zinc was first used has produced an investigation of the earliest Chinese coins identified as being of this metal. Investigation of Chinese cash-type coins in the Ashmolean Museum trays has yielded ten zinc coins of the early half of the Ch'ing dynasty (the earliest of ca. 1660-1720). The collection also contains Annamese coins of Emperors reigning between 1818 and 1845, evidently of the same metal. The Ch'ing coins substantiate a report made in 1803 by a French scientist who tested a coin of this period and pronounced it zinc.

Further research in the Ashmolean trays has pushed the identification of zinc in China back even further, to the earlier part of the Ming dynasty (ca. 1402-24). These coins (illustrated) are of good style and quality, arguing a considerable history of the production of the metal behind them. They were probably cast for circulation in the areas where zinc was produced—the west and northwestern provinces of China. CCV

VERMEULE, C. C. Japanese Coins in the British Museum (Part 1). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 186-196, pl.

Descriptions of the rare or unpublished Japanese and Korean coins in the British Museum and the London market following the Catalogue format of Jacobs and Vermeule, *Japanese Coinage*. An appendix describes the collection of Mr. E. T. Sykes, formerly of Yokohama and Tokyo. He presented the Museum Trustees his collection of Japanese gold and silver coins in 1947, these including Akita Kobans in silver, a Manen Oban and smaller pieces, and an extensive series of Koshu Kin. A short bibliographic supplement concludes the article.

Part 2 will deal with a group of rare Japanese and Chinese patterns or trial issues recently acquired by the British Museum.

INDIA

AGRAWALA, V. S. A New Type of Śāṇa Coin. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*. Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 22-25, illus.

This is a note on the hoard of punch-marked coins found in Orissa and treated in *J.N.S.I.*, vol. XIII, pt. I (June 1951), pp. 92-93. These silver coins are pre-Maurya or possibly even pre-Nanda, since they have only four symbols on the reverse contrary to the number five probably introduced by the Nandas. They are further distinguished by the schematic orientation of the symbols on the obverse and by their local symbols. The weight of the coins links them to the most ancient system of indigenous Indian coinage based on the śatamāna, the eighth part of which, called a śāṇa corresponds closely in weight to these coins.

WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. Two Coins of Jyeshthapura, Capital of the Śibis (?). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 5-8, illus.

The two bronze coins described here bear the legend Jeshthapura in Brāhmī characters of ca. fifth century A.D. and resemble certain Gupta varieties. The author is inclined to identify Jeshthapura with the village of Jaitapurā in the Mandsore District of Madhyabhārat which may be identical with Jeṭuttara capital of the Śibi kingdom according to the Śibi Jātaka.

WHM

ALTEKAR, PADMA. A New Coin-Type of Vāsishthīputra. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 17-19, illus.

The legible portion of the legend on this lead coin found at Amarāvati indicates that it was issued by a king named Vāsishthīputra, but it is not possible to determine which of the five Sātavāhana kings bearing this metronymic minted the coin. In an appended note the editor suggests it may have been issued by a feudatory of a Sātavāhana king.

WHM

ALTEKAR, A. S. Twelve Forged Silver Coins of the Kushānas. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 34-40, illus.

By ascertaining the corresponding weights in gold, the author attempts to show that the twelve silver coins under discussion were forged from moulds intended for gold coins, since their weights do not correspond to the known weights of Indo-Scythian silver coins. The moulds used for these forgeries could not have been ancient ones designed to cast gold coins, since the Kushānas die-struck their gold coins. WHM

DIKSHIT, M. G. Discovery of the Gold Coins of Śilāhāras of Kolhapur. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 15-16, illus.

The two gold coins under discussion are assigned to the Kolhāpur branch of the Śilāhāra dynasty on the basis of their stratigraphical position in the Brahmapuri mound near Kolhāpur and the Garuḍa and trident emblems on the reverse and obverse. Though the former device was also used by the Rāshtrakūṭas whose reign is covered by the stratum, the author feels that the long association of the Śilāhāras with Kolhāpur and the affinity of these coins with the contemporary coins of the Kadambas of Goa are adequate clues to their identification. WHM

KATARE, L. S. Hitherto Unknown Coins of the City of Bhāgilā. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 9-14, illus.

Five copper coins, assigned by the author to the last quarter of the third century B.C. and bearing the Brahmi legend Bhāgilāya, are described. Bhāgilā is considered to be the name of a city-state which may have been located near Sāñchī, some of whose inscriptions mention Kurara, another city-state near where the coins under discussion were found. The influence of Śaivism is seen in the symbols of the prancing bull, vata-tree and river, probably the Ganges. WHM

MIRASHI, V. V. Identification of Kings Sātavāhana and Satakarni of the Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 26-33.

This article is a rejoinder to criticisms made by Dr. S. L. Katare regarding the date and attribution of two coins published previously by the author. The former would identify the issuer of the coins with the Kumāra Sātavāhana of the Nāṇeghāt relief figure inscription instead of the Sātavāhana who founded the dynasty bearing his name. In refuting Dr. Katare's proposed attribution as well as his suggestions concerning the relationship of various members of the royal family, the author enters upon a detailed analysis of a portion of the Nāṇeghāt inscription. WHM

TRIVEDI, H. V. A Unique Portrait Coin of Vāsishtīputra Puṣumāvi. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 1-3, illus.

This silver coin, found in Bhilsā, Madhyabhārat, bears the portrait of Vāsishtīputra Puṣumāvi and is the third known type to contain a portrait of a Sātavāhana ruler, the other two being Vāsishtīputra Sātakarni and Gautamīputra Yajñaśrī Sātakarni. WHM

TRIVEDI, H. V. A Sātavāhana Coin from Ujjain. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 3-4, illus.

This coin is attributed to Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi, conqueror of Nahapāṇa, on the basis of the two legible askṣharas ta and ma on the obverse, Gautamīputra being the only name in the Sātavāhana dynasty which contains them in juxtaposition. The other two rulers, Śrī Yajña Śātakarṇi and Vīlṡayakura, who are known by this metronymic Gautamīputra are eliminated because of the widely different provenance of their coins. The problematical character of the peculiar symbol on the reverse is discussed. WHM

TRIVEDI, H. V. A New Silver Coin of Chashtana As Mahākshatrapa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 20-21, illus.

Unlike the few known coins of Chashtana as Mahākshatrapa, the coin described does not have the word Chashtanasa added in Kharoshthī script after the Brāhmī legend; also the positions of the sun and moon on the reverse are interchanged, a peculiarity hitherto attributed to Chashtana's great grandson Rudrasimha I. The presence of a six-arched chaitya on the reverse is noteworthy since the Sātavāhana prototypes from which the chaitya symbol was presumably borrowed had only a three-arched chaitya. WHM

MEDALS

HAMMARLUND, SVEN. Considérations sur l'art suédois au vingtième siècle. In: *Médailles*, No. 1 (1955), pp. 2-6, illus.

Swedish medallic art during the present century is the subject of the writer's attention. With other aspects of modern art as a starting point, he describes the development of this special branch from French impressionism at the turn of the century in the diversified art of our own day, in which realism as well as "l'art abstrait" is to be found. LL

JANNE D' OTHÉE, X. Médaille du comte G.-A. de Belderbusch, Bonn 1771. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 100 (1954), pp. 115-117, illus.

Two medals were struck in 1771 in honor of Archbishop Maximilian-Frederick of Cologne and his chief minister Count Gaspard-Antoine de Belderbusch, who provided corn for the inhabitants of Bonn during a famine of this year. The author illustrates the obverse of the very rare medal of Belderbusch, now in the possession of a descendant of this family, Baron Albert de Boëslager. PG

KENWORTHY, JANE. Distinguished Daughter of Pennsylvania Medal. In: *The Medal Collector Bulletin*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (March 1955), p. 12, illus.

This medal was first bestowed upon seventeen prominent Pennsylvania women in ceremonies at the State Capitol during the annual Pennsylvania Week in October, 1949. The obverse shows the quaker-hatted

effigy of William Penn facing slightly left. The reverse bears the state seal in the center with this inscription around the edge: **DISTINGUISHED DAUGHTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA**. The exergue of the reverse carries the date on which the recipient received the medal. RFB

KEUZEKAMP-ROOVERS, O. N. Drentse penningen. In: *Nieuwe Drentse Volks-almanak* 1955, pp. 63-68, 2 pls.

Description of six medals engraved since 1944 relating to the Dutch territory Drenthe. Five medals are reproduced. PB

Kilenyi Bruckner Medal Awarded to Station WNYC. In: *Chord and Dischord*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (1954), p. 43, pl.

In recognition of Station WNYC's (the municipal radio station of New York City) efforts to arouse greater interest and appreciation of the music of the Austrian composer, Anton Bruckner (1824-1896), the Bruckner Society of America awarded the Bruckner Medal of Honor to this radio station on June 13, 1951. This medal was designed by Julio Kilenyi. The cover of this number of *Chord and Dischord* bears an illustration of the obverse of this medal. RFB

KISCH, GUIDO. *Recht und Gerechtigkeit in der Medaillenkunst*. Heidelberg, Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, 1955. 170 pages, 5 plates in the text, 23 plates.

The author presents an exhaustive study of law and justice as documented in medals. This work is the fruit of thirty years of collecting coins and medals pertaining to law. The book is divided into three parts. The first is devoted to jurisprudence in numismatics and deals with the older numismatic literature pertaining to law, the few collections and the scanty modern literature on this subject. The second chapter of the book deals exclusively with law and jurisprudence as mirrored in medallic art. Representations of the law, symbolism, political influence, satire, jetons relating to the application of the law, and commemorative medals issued by universities or in honor of famous men of the law are treated.

The third and final chapter is also devoted to medals. Biblical as well as classical themes of justice which appear on medals are discussed. In addition there is a catalogue of 114 medals which the author selected from the vast number of medals relating to law. All of these medals are illustrated on twenty-three excellent plates.

Although this work is by no means to be considered a compendium on medals relating to law it is a great step forward in a hitherto neglected field of numismatics. It opens new vistas to the lover of medals and emphasizes the need for more scholarly work in the study of medals.

HC

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Arbiens medalje över Comediehuset (1748). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 9 (Nov.), pp. 177-178, illus.

In the year 1748 the Royal Theater in Copenhagen, Comediehuset, was opened. To commemorate this event, a medal die was engraved, which, however, was never used, and only one striking in lead was made. The die has now been discovered, though it was previously thought to have been lost, in the collections at the Coin Cabinet of the Oslo University, and a few medals in bronze have been struck off at the Royal Norwegian Mint, in Kongsberg, and distributed to some Scandinavian public collections. LL

S(VARSTAD), C(ARSTEN). En medalje av Anton Schultz fra hans Russlandstid. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 3-4, illus.

The Danish medallist, Anton Schultz, who in the middle of the year 1720 went to Russia, produced a number of medals, among which was one of the coronation of the Czar Peter II, on February 25th, 1728. The writer deals with this medal in particular, a specimen of which is to be found in the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Utstillingen av moderne medaljekunst i Stockholm. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 153-156, illus.

The writer gives a survey of the International Exhibition of modern medallic art (1930-1955), which was held in the Museum of National Antiquities in Stockholm, from September 9th to November 10th, 1955. The exhibition was undertaken as a result of the initiative assumed by the Fédération Internationale des Éditeurs de Médailles (FIDEM), and was organized by the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm, under the supervision of the Royal Academy of Literature, History and Antiquities, and the Royal Mint. Twenty-five countries were represented, with over a thousand medals exhibited. In connection with the exhibition portraits of famous Swedish medallists since the seventeenth century were also shown. The article is illustrated by a picture of the Exhibition Hall and one of the medal of the sixth congress of the FIDEM, which was concurrently held in Stockholm. The medal is signed by Léo Holmgren, of the Royal Swedish Mint. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Tordenskioldmedaljene. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1954, No. 4 (Apr.), pp. 79-82, illus.

The writer gives a survey to the medals that were struck of the Norwegian naval hero, Peder Wessel Tordenskiold (1690-1720) and points out the singularity of the fact that none of them are contemporary, although at that period so many medals were given out. He concludes with the hope that a more handsome medal, and one more worthy of the subject than the one described, will be produced. LL

PAPER MONEY

CASTEGREN, ERIK. *Riksbankens pappersbruk Tumba-Minnesskrift till dess 200-årsjubileum år 1955*. Stockholm 1955, 212 pp., illus.

The Swedish Riksbank laid the foundations of the paper factory in Tumba, just south of Stockholm, in 1755, and is now publishing an account of its history in commemorating its second centenary. Of special interest to numismatists is the part of the book that deals with the manufacture of bank-note paper (still made at Tumba), water marks, etc. The development of that special technique to the present is described with care.

LL

NIKULA, OSCAR. *Sedlar och samlars*. In: *Högbergs myntkatalog* No. 7 (1955), pp. 86-92, illus.

Professor Nikula of Finland presents a short survey of the history of paper money in Sweden and Finland from the year 1661, when Palmstruck's Bank in Stockholm issued the earliest European bank notes. He carries his description down to 1809, when Finland was separated from Sweden.

LL

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. *Das erste Wasserzeichen zum Kennzeichen von Banknotenpapier*. In: *Papiergeschichte* (publ. by Verein der Zellstoff- und Papier-Chemiker und Ingenieure, Forschungsstelle Papiergeschichte, Mainz), No. 5 (Nov. 1955), pp. 62-66, illus.

The first European Paper money, which was issued by Palmstruck's Bank in Stockholm, from 1661 to 1666, bears the first known water marks on bank notes. In 1666 the notes were issued with water marks with the object of preventing counterfeits. The paper was manufactured and marked at a paper factory at Tyresö, south of Stockholm. The distinguishing features are all listed and reproduced in the article, which gives a penetrating account of everything that can be ascertained about those responsible for the manufacturing, and related matters.

LL

YANG LIEN-SHENG. *The Form of the Paper Note Hui-tzu of the Southern Sung Dynasty*. In: *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. 16, Nos. 3-4 (December 1953), pp. 365-373.

This article supplements the author's book, *Money and Credit in China, A Short History*, (Num. Lit, No. 24 (July 1953), p. 293), and furnishes a number of corrections to that text.

In addition, the principal characteristics of the Hui-tzu paper currency of the Southern Sung dynasty of China, no actual specimens of which seem to have survived, are determined from Chinese literary sources dated 1183 A.D. These quote the confessions of a counterfeiter of these notes in which are recorded the three colors of ink used, the source of the paper, and the place and circumstances incident to their production, together with the names of individuals for whom and by whom they were made.

HFB

ARMENIA

MANANDEAN, Y. A. *O torgovle i gorodakh Armenii v svyazi s mirovoy torgovley drevnikh vremen, V v. do n. ery-XV v. n. ery.* (The trade and cities of Armenia in connection with world trade of ancient times, from the fifth century B.C. to the fifteenth century A.D.), 2nd ed., Erivan, 1954, pp. 346.

This second and much enlarged edition of a monograph first published in 1930 by the most noted Armenian historian of modern times is designed to illustrate his view that almost all the towns of Armenia "originated in ancient times upon the caravan routes of international trade." The author bases his arguments on analysis of documentary, economic, numismatic and metrological data. Of particular interest is his use of Pakhomov's corpus of Caucasian coin finds to illustrate the growth of international commerce in Transcaucasia after the campaigns of Alexander the Great. He discounts the theory of an important trade route running in classical times from Central Asia via the Caspian and the Kura valley to the Black Sea, and shows that in fact a more important route ran overland from Ecbatana through Armenia to Colchis, and thence into Scythia. Of great value is the author's summary of the metrological tables of the seventh century Armenian writer Ananias of Shirak, which are based on a fusion of the Byzantine and Iranian systems. He examines the fiscal policy of the Arabs in Armenia, records the early development of silver mining there, and calculates the annual tribute paid by the country to its Arab overlords. He adduces curious data on the price of real estate in mediaeval Armenia. The work concludes with a survey, based on Pegolotti and other sources, of Armenia's financial and economic state in Ilkhānid times. DL

DECORATIONS

RABINO, H. L. Orders and Decorations of H. I. M. Reza Shāh Pahlavī of Irān and his Son and Successor Muhammad Reza Shāh. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 58, No. 6 (June 1950), cols. 353-358.

In continuation of an earlier article, the author describes and illustrates twelve orders and decorations and their ribands. CCV

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GENERAL

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. El Museo de Numismática de la Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 161-167, illus., plan.

The Museum of the Madrid mint is in process of re-organization and amplification to the end of presenting to the public sixteen rooms of coin exhibits as well as two of medals. The exhibitions of Roman and of Spanish coins of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries will be completed by the end of 1955, the other rooms to be completed later. The author offers a few considerations on the problems presented by the exhibition of coins: Their size, the lighting, the cultural context in which they must be presented, etc.

TVB

BURCKHARDT, FELIX. Münznamen und Münzsorten. Ergänzungen zu numismatischen Wörterbüchern. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 17 (Oct. 1954), pp. 7-11; Vol. 5, No. 18 (Dec. 1954), pp. 32-36; Vol. 5, No. 19 (May, 1955), pp. 61-67.

Felix Burckhardt brings his list of coin denominations and names herewith to a close. His additions to existing numismatic dictionaries are extremely useful, and one can only wish that the entire list will eventually be published in book form.

HC

GALSTER, GEORG. Den Kgl. Mønt-og Medaillesamling 1952. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 212-217, illus.

The annual review of the acquisitions of the Royal Danish Coin and Medal Collection in Copenhagen includes various interesting additions for the year 1952. Two hitherto unknown coins are pictured—one struck for Knut V (1146-57), and the other for Valdemar Sejv (1202-1241). A hoard from Elsinore consisting of four gold coins, 888 silver coins and two lumps of silver is published. The date of the burial is 1425 or later and the majority of the coins are German.

LL

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets myntkabinett: Oslo 1952. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953, pp. 221-224, illus.

The Norwegian Coin Cabinet at the University of Oslo acquired some medals during 1952, which are among the illustrations. Two are of the Olympic Winter Games in Norway in 1952. Of the twenty-seven coin finds recorded in 1952, six have been incorporated into the collections.

LL

LEU & CO. *Geld als Kunstwerk. Münzausstellung zum 200 jährigen Bestehen der Bank (1755-1955)*. Zurich, 1955. 19 pp. 24 pls.

This catalogue illustrates an exhibition of 352 coins which was put on display at the Leu & Co. bank, to commemorate its second centenary. The exhibit consists mainly of Greek, Roman, Gothic and Renaissance coins. A selection of these coins is illustrated in enlarged form on 24 plates. The material for this exhibition came exclusively from Swiss collections.

HG

Mint letters used on coins during the last few centuries. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 439 (Dec. 1954), pp. 509-510.

Useful table giving the mint letters and the cities by which they were used.

FHA

MONGAYT, A. L. *Arkheologiya v SSSR (Archaeology in the U.S.S.R.)*. Moscow, 1955, 436 pp., 187 pls., illus.

This well-documented and copiously illustrated work aims to give a survey of the methods and results of Soviet archaeology. The material is organized both by periods and by areas, and covers the main sites in European Russia and in Siberia, Central Asia and the Caucasus. A number of inscriptions, engraved gems and one coin (a rare type of Colchian tetradrachm) are illustrated. The work's value is enhanced by a sketch-map illustrating the position of the main archaeological sites in the Soviet Union, by indices, and by a directory giving the full names and dates of birth of the principal Soviet archaeologists. Select bibliographies are appended to each chapter.

DML

PAGANI, ANTONIO. *Bibliografia numismatica 1875-1952 (of Lodovico Laffranchi)*. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th Ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 148-156.

A chronological list of the more than 125 articles written between 1903 and 1952 by the late Laffranchi.

TVB

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. *Art in Coinage. The Aesthetics of Money from Greece to the Present Day*. London, B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 1955 and New York, Philosophical Library, 1956. 223 pp., 147 figs. 25s and \$7.50.

The study of coins and medallions as works of art "has been to some extent neglected in the past while that of painting or sculpture or architecture has thrived, a reason is possibly to be found in the very small scale of the coins themselves." Numismatic art can be seen in the

vision and maturity of Greek style, in the official art and portraiture of the Romans, in the essentially conceptual approach to numismatic style in Byzantium and Western Europe in the Middle Ages, and in Renaissance manifestations of numismatic art in Italy and France in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

At the time the impact of the Italian Renaissance was reaching England, that of the Italian Baroque was reaching the rest of Europe. In the modern era, in which stylistic formulae have been subordinated to the dictates of machine minting, coin design has moved towards a certain eclectic simplicity. One feels that at times the designers are out of touch with their finished products through reliance on the reducing machine and similar devices, although in the last several years medallists have reverted to the free castings of Pisanello and his contemporaries with considerable aesthetic success.

A section entitled "Some Notes on Books and Public Collections" and a full descriptive key to the plates complete the book. Most coins are photographed directly or from "fine electrotypes." ccv

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Elefantordens medalje (1693). In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 37-39, illus.

When Christian V of Denmark issued statutes for the Order of the Elephant and the Dannebrog-order in 1693, medals commemorating this event were struck, with the king's portrait on the obverses and pictures of the insignias of the respective orders on the reverses. The author publishes here a hitherto unknown variant of the Order of Elephant medal, in which the portrait lacks the ribbon of the order; the reverse is likewise a little divergent. LL

THOMSEN, RUDI. Fra kong Kroisos til verdenskrisen. In: *Fra Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark*, Copenhagen 1955, pp. 105-119, illus. (English summary).

It is about 2500 years since Croesus struck the first gold coins in Lydia. This is taken by the author as an occasion for a survey of world gold minting right down to the year 1931, that year in which the gold standard ceased—perhaps for all time. (A few exceptions, among them Switzerland, will probably not change this development.) Thomsen writes about the main types through the centuries, i.e., the coins of Croesus, the Persian daric, Alexander's stater, the aurei and solidi of the Roman and Byzantine emperors, the Arabic dinar, the florin and the ducat, the louis d'or and the sovereign, the gold dollar and the gold mark. The Danish gold coins are given special attention. LL

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Due grandi incisori di conii della Zecca "Cesarea" milanese: Leone Leoni da Arezzo, Jacopo da Trezzo. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 94-102, pl. 4.

The high artistic quality of the coins struck at the Milan mint under Charles V and his son, Philip II, is owed to the two great engravers who worked there, Leone Leoni, and Jacopo da Trezzo. The former designed

the earlier pieces, notably a series of silver coins and bronze medals with an excellent bust of Charles V and an allegorical figure in the classical manner—Salus, Pietas, or Tiber. The latter's hand, which signed a medallion celebrating the marriage of Philip II and Mary Tudor, is judged by stylistic details to have cut the ducats of Charles V illustrating the conversion of St. Augustine by St. Ambrose, or Juppiter raining thunderbolts on the Titans, and the half ducat of Philip II depicting the triumph of St. Ambrose over the pagans. TVB

VILLEFAIGNE, J. G. de. *Manuel pratique du change des monnaies étrangères. Billets de banque, travellers' cheques, pièces d'or, d'argent, etc.*, 9th ed. Paris, 1955. 224 pp. 71 pls.

The ninth edition of this book lists and illustrates on 313 pages the bank notes and coins presently circulating in over 200 countries. Under each country there is a descriptive list of its current paper money with specifications of the different denominations, designs and colors of the notes. This list is followed by an enumeration of all the coins circulating in a particular country. Very often references to coinage laws and legislation pertaining to the issuance of paper money are made. At the end of the book is a chapter on traveller's checks sold in England and the United States. HG

WALKER, JOHN. The Early History of the Department of Coins and Medals. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 3 (Sept. 1953), pp. 76-80.

The first part of the article records the royal and private gifts and bequests in this Department, from the collection of coins of Sir Robert Cotton (1571-1631) to the Lloyd Collection of 1946. Accounts of these additions are divided by the areas of the collections, Greek, Roman, British, Oriental, etc. Notations of the gifts from public bodies and a brief description of the main purchases follow.

Outstanding scholars associated with the National Collection can be found as far back as the Rev. Andrew Gifford (1700-1784), and the tradition has continued beyond the lifetime of Sir George Hill (1867-1947), Keeper from 1912 to 1931. The article concludes with a note on the past locations of the Medal Room, now temporarily housed in No. 3 Official Residence, in the Southeast Wing of the Museum. ccv

ANCIENT

AMORÓS, J. Apostillas al estudio de las monedas emporitanas. Part IV. Del hallazgo de Serfña. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 9-16, illus.

A hoard of twelve drachms and fractions of drachms of Emporion is analyzed stylistically to create a chronology by means of the deterioration of the Pegasus of the reverse. TVB

BELTRAN, ANTONIO. El alfabeto monetar llamado "libio-fenice." In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 49-63, illus.

A complete re-examination of the so-called "Libyan-Phoenician" alphabet. Used only on the coins of certain southern Spanish mints, the alphabet can be deciphered partly by comparison with the later Roman mint name, partly by a process of elimination. Previous efforts have often been greatly disparate: Beltrán's Oban was read Obao by Zóbel, Ioba by Heiss, Iuban by Berlanga, and Subi by Schulten. The author hopes to have established most of the letters permanently. TVB

GUADAN Y LASCARIS COMNENO, ANTONIO MANUEL DE. Algunos problemas fundamentales de las amonedaciones de plata de Emporion y Rhode. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 9-47, illus.

Several problems concerning the silver of Emporion and Rhode are discussed. The author takes the weight standard to be a compromise between the Attic and the Babylonian. When seen from below, the rose of Rhode appears to be a wheel, and was probably intended for trade with the Gauls, who saw a religious-astronomical significance in the symbol. The principle characteristic of the horse or pegasus of Emporion and the female head of Rhode is the strong Punic influence. Finally, the *Argentum Oscense* of Livy can no longer be the early Spanish denarii, but Carthaginian and Greek silver struck in Spain. TVB

JENKINS, G. K. An Egyptian gold coin. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Mar. 1955), pp. 10-11, illus.

There is documentary evidence for the existence of a kind of currency in ancient Egypt, but the earliest coins known before the conquest of Alexander the Great comprise gold and silver pieces issued by Tachos (361-359 B.C.) in the period of Egyptian independence from Persian domination. The Museum has acquired a specimen of a rare gold coinage of Graeco-Egyptian character, probably struck by the last of the native kings, "Nectanebo II" (359-343 B.C.), who reigned until Artaxerxes Ochus once more brought Egypt into the Persian Empire. ccv

MAZARD, JEAN. Portraits monétaires des princes de la dernière dynastie mauretaniennne. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 73-84, pl., illus.

Comparison of the known portrait busts of Juba II, Cleopatra Selene, and their son Ptolemy to the coin portraiture. The coins appear to idealize the parents, but later to strive for reality in depicting the son. Thirty-eight of these uncommon pieces are illustrated. TVB

GREEK

BRUNETTI, LODOVICO. Contributo alla cronologia delle zecche di Velia e Neapolis. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 5-34, pl. 1, tables.

The author has arranged chronologically the Velian and Neapolitan didrachms according to symbol, signature, and style. The beginning of the fourth period of the Velian mint is dated to 410 B.C., from which

year the issues occur quadrennially for about half a century, biennially after 362 B.C., and annually from 304 to the end in 278 B.C. The second period of the mint in Naples began in 326, the issues occurring annually until 231 B.C. In both mints the duration of the moneyers' term of office seems to have been an odd number of years, reflecting a Pythagorean influence in the politics of the two cities. TVB

CALEY, EARLE R. *Chemical Composition of Parthian Coins*. New York, American Numismatic Society, 1955. 104 pp., 3 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 129). \$2.50.

For the first time a number of Parthian silver and bronze coins were analyzed by chemical methods. The analytical procedures were described in detail. Tabulated results were given for the analyses of twenty-two drachms, seven tetradrachms, and twelve bronze coins. This included analyses of drachms taken from a hoard found in Iran during 1923, which consisted chiefly of coins belonging to the time of Orodes I. From this study it was concluded that issuance of really base drachms was confined to the reign of Orodes I of the period 57-38/37 B.C. There were signs of progressive debasement. These signs occurred in each of the three main types of drachms of this ruler and thus a chronological sequence may be assigned. The systematic chronological increase of lead in the bronze coins also suggested a method for dating such coins as remain uncertain. A careful study was made of the relationship between weight and fineness for all of the coins analyzed.

The second part of the monograph dealt with the problems associated with relating specific gravity of coins to their fineness. Types of errors and the limitations of such determinations were discussed. In general the specific gravity of ancient silver coins in ordinary condition was not a reliable index of their fineness except when the observed specific gravity was very high. Many factors would render incorrect results, such as porosity and corrosion. Results taken from electrolytically cleaned coins indicated that there was closer agreement of fineness to chemical analytical figures. Thus the reliability of the results depended on the condition, fineness, and weight of the coin. Badly corroded coins failed to give reliable results. A recommended general procedure is described together with a table showing the theoretical relationship between the specific gravity and the fineness of silver coins. BKW

CALEY, EARLE R. and WALLACE H. DEEBEL. *Chemical Dating of Bronze Coin Blanks from the Athens Agora*. In: *The Ohio Journal of Science*, Vol. 55, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), pp. 44-46.

Chemical analysis of a coin blank found at the Agora in Athens during 1953 disclosed that the bronze was undoubtedly ancient. A study of the presence and quantities of copper, silver, gold, tin, nickel, lead, iron, and zinc further supported this conclusion. A comparison of the chemical composition of this blank with that of Athenian bronze coins especially

in regard to the ratio of lead to tin placed the date of the metal at the latter part of the first century B.C. The author suggests that by this method it may be possible to date ancient coins rendered illegible through wear or corrosion. BKW

JENKINS, G. K. Greek Coins (acquired by the British Museum). In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1953), pp. 53-54, illus.

Important recent acquisitions to the Department of Coins and Medals include a didrachm of Kamarina, a drachm of Katana, a didrachm of Selinus, a half-drachma of Leukas, two didrachms of Euboea from a recent find, a stater of Sybrita in Crete, and a group from Asia Minor. This last comprises a fourth-century B.C. coin of Kerkinion (in Caria, Macedonia, or the Crimea?), a Lykian League coin of the second century B.C. with the initials of Phellos, and a stater of Selge in Pisidia, presented together with a stater of the Persian satrap Datames. All coins discussed are unique, extremely rare, or otherwise noted for outstanding preservation. CCV

JENKINS, G. K. Greek Coins (acquired by the British Museum). In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (June 1954), pp. 13-16, pl.

Rare or unique coins acquired by the Department of Coins and Medals include five silver staters of Corinth and her colonies, (6) a new electrum coin of Ionia dating from the early sixth century B.C., and (7) a silver stater of ca. 550 B.C., perhaps an early issue of Melos or a neighboring island. A rare silver stater of the fourth century B.C. (8), struck at Ios, presents the earliest known inscribed portrait of Homer. Two important Carthaginian third century B.C. coins (a hexadrachm with a probable portrait of Hannibal), an Athenian-type tetradrachm struck in the name of the Egyptian Pharaoh Tachos (361-359 B.C.), a small bronze coin of Hyspaosines of Characene (ca. 141-120 B.C.), and four major Bactrian tetradrachms of rare type or otherwise unknown rulers complete the important selection. CCV

JONGKEES, J. H. Notes on the coinage of Athens. VIII. The owl of Athens. IX. Again the chronology of the sixth century coinage. In: *Mnemosyne*, Ser. IV, Vol. V (1952), pp. 28-56, pls. 1-2.

The emergence of the owl as the attribute of Athena, and the change of Athena from an unarmed into an armed war-goddess occurred about 560 B.C., about the time of the institution of the Panathenaic festival and the coming to power of Pisistratus. This is revealed by the study of vase-paintings, sculpture and coins. Two previous coin types, the owl and the head of Athena, were combined fortuitously in the new coinage of Pisistratus. The owl as the badge of Athens became well known through the spread of the coinage, and the comic interpretation of the owl contributed to its popularity and influence.

Corroborative evidence for the author's earlier published notes on the arrangement and chronology of sixth century coinage of Athens is pre-

sented. Topics considered are Pre-Solonian coinage, interpretations of the monetary law of Solon, the use of family and public badges on coins, electrum coins found in Athens, and the coinage of Pisistratus' time. Stylistic comparisons between coins and other works of art do not yield dependable results, and should not be used to date or arrange coins. RAL

THOMPSON, MARGARET and ALFRED R. BELLINGER. Greek coins in the Yale collection, IV; a hoard of Alexander drachms. In: *Yale Classical Studies*, Vol. 14 (1955), pp. 3-45, 8 pls.

The group of coins discussed in this article contains 345 drachms of Alexander and his successors (of which 209 are now at Yale and 136 have been seen and described by Henri Seyrig). It is part of a hoard which was found in northern Syria, at or near ancient Batnae, and which consisted of 1080 pieces when it first came on the market.

The hoard contained a large proportion of coins (315 out of 345) minted in Asia Minor and adjacent islands, rather than chiefly eastern issues as might be expected of a hoard from Batnae. The authors have found, however, that this is consistent with the contents of hoards discovered elsewhere, and that Asia Minor was the source of the bulk of Alexander's drachms. Certain mints must have had the function of providing small silver for all parts of the empire, just as others confined themselves to issuing chiefly large silver coins.

The latest coin with a certain date is that of Antiochus I (ca. 274-270 B.C.). There is, however, a preponderance of older fourth century coins in the series (302 coming from before the death of Lysimachus in 281, 30 from the third century and presumably later than 281). The authors suggest that this results from a general decline in the number of drachms issued in the third century which kept the older coins in current use, and they assume that the hoard was buried in the second half of the third century B.C. GR

ROMAN

MAX BERNHART. *Römische Kaisermünzen*. Munich, n.d., 812 pp., 128 pls.

The first part of this contemplated corpus of Roman Imperial coins comprises the coinage from Augustus to Septimius Severus. It is regrettable that this important work could not be completed due to the ravages of the last war. Karl Kress, the publisher informs us in a circular letter, inserted into his auction catalogue of February 6, 1956, that the major part of the signatures and part of the manuscript were destroyed by bombs. Of the fragmentary first part only fifty copies could be saved. As published the volume covers the period from Augustus through the reign of Septimius Severus. The first part lacks the first eight pages which were probably devoted to the preface and a title page. The catalogue is based on the collections of all the important

European cabinets, in addition to which 191 dealer's auction catalogues were used. The introduction is extremely useful because it treats in very concise form such subjects as: coinage rights, the imperial monetary system, medallions, tesseræ, mints, coinage technique, misstrikes, hybrid coins and subaerati. Each of these topics is preceded by a bibliography which lists the important works in a particular field. The listing of the coins of each emperor is preceded by a short history of the emperor with special emphasis on the events which influenced coinage. At the beginning of each emperor's coinage there is a table of dates of the Tribunicia Potestas, Consulate and Imperatorship. The scope of this catalogue is apparent by comparison with the catalogue of the British Museum. Bernhart's catalogue lists for instance 865 coins for Augustus whereas the British Museum's catalogue lists only 744 different coins of this emperor. Although this book comprises only the Roman coins of the first two centuries it will prove a most useful work for the student and collector of Roman coins. HG

CALEY, EARLE R. On the Existence of Chronological Variations in the Composition of Roman Brass. In: *The Ohio Journal of Science*, Vol. 55, No. 3 (May 1955), pp. 137-140.

A study of chemical analyses of Roman brass coins indicated the existence of systematic chronological changes in the composition of the alloy. Thus analyses of coins dating from 23 B.C. to 161-2 A.D. showed a steady increase in copper and a corresponding decrease in zinc. The average proportions of zinc, tin, and lead in Roman brass coins was tabulated by half-century periods for all known reliable analyses. The decrease in zinc may be due to the practice of using badly worn coins as the source of metal for the issue of new coins. The ease of its oxidation and its volatility caused the loss of this metal. The brass was probably made by reduction of zinc ores with carbon in the presence of molten copper. The increasing proportion of tin and lead before the end of the second century proved that bronze rather than brass was added in the remelting of worn coins. These changes may serve as a guide for dating various Roman brass objects since it was thought that they had been manufactured from coins. This method would also be useful in the detection of forgeries. BKW

CARSON, R. A. G. The Gold Stater of Flamininus. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Mar. 1955), pp. 11-13, illus.

The British Museum, Department of Coins and Medals, has acquired what is said to be the best preserved example of the extremely rare gold stater of T. Quinctius Flamininus, the Roman general who defeated Philip V of Macedon at the battle of Cynoscephalæ in 197 B.C. These coins were probably struck in Greece at the instigation of Flamininus and could have been an attempt to outdo Scipio with a personal series of gold coins, if the silver portrait coins struck in Spain after its capture

in 210 B.C. actually show Scipio. The gold staters are a commemoration of Flaminius in the Hellenistic deified ruler tradition, since Chalcis had deified the Roman general in his life-time. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coins (acquired by the British Museum). In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 3 (Nov. 1952), pp. 46-47, illus.

The J. W. E. Pearce bequest covering the later fourth and early fifth centuries A.D. is the largest and most important addition to the collection of Roman coins for many years. Important specimens are discussed.

A silver quinarius of Alexander Severus and rare sestertii from the V. J. E. Ryan Collection (Commodus—Four Seasons; Hadrian's Travel Series) were purchased; Mr. E. S. G. Robinson presented an unusual *Judaea Capta* reverse, perhaps unique in its combination with an obverse of Titus. CCV

CESANO, S. L. Di Uranio Antonino e di altre falsificazioni di monete romane più o meno note. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 35-69, pl. 2.

Several modern falsifications of Roman coins are discussed. 1) The gold piece of four scruples picturing the "oath scene" and bearing mark of value XXX is cited first. The genuine pieces weigh six or three scruples and have no mark of value. 2) The gold victoriate, and 3) the cast libral quincussis are also treated. The latter coin first appeared on the market about 1920. The duodecimal system, however, does not admit of a coin of five units, and considerations of style confirm the fraud. 4) The gold coinage of the Italians during the Social War was also copied. An unicum in Paris is rejected on stylistic grounds. 5) The false gold of Caesar, which includes (a) a type of Hirtius, without reverse inscription, and (b) an aureus on a small flan reading CAESAR DIC/ITER (accepted by Bahrfeldt, No. 18), and two false bronzes, of Plancus and Eppius is also treated. The author incidentally lists the false aurei of Metellus Scipio, Sextus Pompey, and the second triumvirate, and suggests that all the gold of Antony of legionary types is false. Several false bronzes of the last century of the Republic to be noted are of Rubrius, Plaetorius, Sentius, and Sosius (with cos. and cos. des.). (The author implies that all the "fleet coinage" of Antony is forged, which is certainly incorrect.) 6) The greater part of the article deals with the gold coinage of Uranius Antoninus. The coins cannot be genuine: (a) all but one copy known are "fiori di conio"; (b) the dies are too often repeated (five of the eight illustrations bear the same obverse die); (c) the style is unconvincing; (d) most important, the "Sulpicius Uranius Antoninus" of the coins is a fusion of two pretenders, Uranius, whose insurrection occurred in the reign of Alexander Severus, and Sulpicius Antoninus of Emesa, whose bronze is dated in the reign of Valerian. TVB

DURR, NIKLAUS. Römischer Münzschatz aus Thun. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May 1955), pp. 58-60, illus.

This article draws our attention to a very important third century hoard of Roman coins discovered in 1955 during construction work at Thun, in the Swiss canton of Bern. The find contains about 2700 antoninianii from Valerian I to the first tetrarchy, the majority of which belong to the period 270-282 A.D. (Aurelian and Probus). The state of preservation of these hoard specimens is excellent. The coins were kept in a very fine vase of south Italian fabric. These facts clearly indicate that this hoard represents the savings of a well-to-do Roman. The hoard is also of importance to the numismatist in as much as it contains rare coins of Magnia Urbica, Nigrinianus and Julius Tyrannus. A tabulation of the coins according to mints allows conclusions about the circulation of money during the third century. HG

GIORGI, GIORGIO. La leggenda delle origini di Roma in un raro medaglione di Addriano. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 84-87, illus.

Illustration and description of the third known and best preserved copy of a bronze medallion of Hadrian with reverse types referring to the arrival of Aeneas in Italy: Aeneas bearing Anchises, and the sow surrounded by the walls of Lavinium. TVB

GRANT, MICHAEL. Coins on and Beyond the Roman Frontiers. In: *The Geographical Magazine*, Vol. 28, No. 3 (July 1955), pp. 133-142, illus., maps.

The coinage of the Roman client kingdoms during the Augustan period forms the core of this article. Among these states were Judaea, under Herod the Great, which issued bronze currency with Greek inscriptions; the Nabataean kingdom, which issued silver currency with Aramaic inscriptions; the kingdom of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, which lay on the shores of the Sea of Azov, and enjoyed the great privilege of striking coins even in gold, Iberia and Armenia. These client kingdoms enjoyed a protected relationship with Rome, but Roman coinage extended effectively far beyond that ring of kingdoms immediately adjacent to the empire. It reached out to the spice regions of India, the amber-producing regions of free Germany, and the ivory-producing areas of Africa. There was also, of course, some trade with the island of Britain, and a significant portion of this article is devoted to the history and coinage of that island in the first four centuries. HLA

MALUQUER, J. Un tesoro de pequeños bronzes del siglo III en Peal de Becerro (Jaén). In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 5 (1954), pp. 125-127.

A hoard of 1325 third century coins was found near Jaén about 1930. They date from Philip to Probus. TVB

MATTINGLY, H. Verginius at Lugdunum? In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser. Vol. XIV (1954), pp. 32-39.

The events discussed fall between mid-March and early June, A.D. 68, the revolt of Vindex, the adhesion of Galba to his cause, the destruction of Vindex and his forces by Rufus at Vesontio, the death of Nero, and

the accession of Galba, in early June. The author, after resurveying the events, proposes to divide the "Gallic" class of "autonomous" coins into two and to attribute one section to Vindex at the mint of Vienna in Gaul and the other to loyalists after Vesontio, striking at Lugdunum for Verginius. The one type of SPQR in wreath is common to the two issues, a common appeal to the Senate and people of Rome.

Objections to this arrangement lie in the linkings of types between the series and the placing of the "vengeance and deliverance" types in the post-Vesontio group. In favour of a double series are three strong points: 1) the time interval between the battle and Nero's death, 2) the post-Vesontio types include examples common to or closely related to those of Nero, 3) the type of SIGNA PR, eagle and standards *and altar*, seems to be the signature of the mint-city of Lugdunum. The last silver reverse of Nero, eagle and standards, without legend and without altar, cannot be referred to the revolt of Vindex but was an appeal to the army's loyalty for several reasons connected with the twilight of Julio-Claudian rule.

CCV

MAZARD, JEAN. Les monnaies coloniales supposées de Babba et de Banasa. In: *Revue Africaine*, Vol. 99 (1955), pp. 53-70, pl.

A study of three groups of Roman colonial issues which have been ascribed to Babba and Banasa in Mauretania. One is a coin of Augustus, on which the word BVTHR had been misread as CAESAR; it is in fact a coin of Buthrotum (Butrinto) in Epirus, and was correctly ascribed by Cohen to this mint. The second group consists of coins of Claudius, Galba and Nero which have the same reverse type as the coin of Augustus. M. Mazard shows that these also belong to Buthrotum, not to Babba, as had been formerly supposed, and in a supplementary note H. F. Pflaum shows that the letters CCIB on the reverse should be interpreted as *Colonia Campestris Iulia Buthrotum*. Finally, the countermark which is sometimes found on coins of Nero struck at Buthrotum, and which had been read as BAN (the AN ligatured) and ascribed to Banasa, must be regarded as Epirote and not African, though its exact explanation remains doubtful.

PG

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Osservazioni sui tipi monetali romani raffiguranti monumenti di Roma. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 70-83, illus.

Some comments on *Temples of Rome as Coin Types* (NNM 90) New York, 1940, by Donald Brown. One might note: 1) Accepting generally Brown's thesis that only buildings actually existent were figured on Roman coins, the author points out that even the temple of Neptune on the aureus of Ahenobarbus is not an exception, for it dates from the 3rd century B.C. 2) Similarly, the stylized temple surrounding the head of Sol on the denarius of Antony actually represents the temple of Sol in the Circus Maximus. 3) The temple of Vesta on the dupondius of Tiberius does not refer to any rebuilding by the emperor, but honors

the memory of Augustus and represents the *aedicula Vestae* which he built next to his own home on the Palatine. 4) The hexastyle temple of a Caligulan sesterce is that of the Divine Augustus, not of the Palatine Apollo. TVB

SESLER, BICE. Arco di Domiziano all'Iseo Campense in Roma. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 88-93, illus.

The arch depicted on the reverse of some Egyptian bronzes of Domitian of 93-96 A.D. is to be identified with that which he built for the *Isaeum* in Rome. The reference may be generally to the emperor's *pietas* with respect to the goddess, or particularly to the safety of the *Isiaci* in the persecution which involved the Christians. The arch stood in the *Campus Martius* until 1585, and is figured on both the *Forma Urbis* and a number of 16th century plans of the city. TVB

ULRICH-BANSA, O. Introduzione alla numismatica Romana. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vol. I, Nos. 54-55 (1952-53), pp. 12-22, illus., Ser. 5, Vol. II, No. 56 (1954), pp. 12-64, pls.

This two-part article traces the development of the types of the Republican denarius from the earliest Roma/Dioscouri, through the moneyers' familial references, to the portrait of the living leader. The author suggests that the portrait of the ancestor, in lieu of that of a god, may itself be of immediate political significance. Thus, the appearance on the denarius of *Caldus* of the consul Caius Coelius *Caldus*, who fought in Spain, refers to Caesar's pro-praetorship in that province; the heads of Brutus and Ahala, both tyrannicides, are a veiled threat against the newly established first triumvirate. By extension, the head of Pompey on Spanish coins struck by his sons may have been the stimulus which brought Caesar's portrait to the denarii struck in Rome. TVB

VERMEULE, CORNELIUS C. Roman cult images on coins of the emperor Hadrian, Mars Ultor, Virtus, and Victor. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1955), cols. 313-316, illus., Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1955), cols. 371-373, illus.

Three coins of the years A.D. 119-122 or later present views of important Roman cult images of the Later Republic and Earlier Empire. A figure of Virtus, derived from a statue, leads to a survey and catalogue of Virtus images in a variety of media. Mars Ultor reproduces the well-known cult image of the Augustan temple of 2 B.C., a figure not to be sought in the well-known Museo Capitolino colossus but in small bronzes, reliefs, and on an imperial cuirass in Cherchel. The third Hadrianic cult type, Mars Victor, reproduces a bronze figure of Mars walking with trophy and spear which enjoys a numismatic history going back to 90 B.C. and which is reflected in a variety of other monuments.

The tribute paid by Hadrian to these traditionally Roman images

serves to correct somewhat the impression of that Emperor as one pre-occupied solely with championing of Greek art and thought within the Empire.

VANDALS

CARSON, R. A. G. The Kingdom of the Vandals. In: *History Today*, May 1955, pp. 334-340.

Although Christian writers have left us with a most unfavorable picture of the Vandals, due to their persecutions of the Catholic church in North Africa, their century of rule in that area did little to affect the fabric of Roman civilization. Vandal coinage is closely akin to that of the Empire and the silver of Gaiseric imitates Imperial types. Gaiseric and his successor, Huneric, did produce bronze forty-two *nummi* with new and more imaginative types. ccv

EUROPEAN

AMORÓS, JOSÉ. Estado de la cuestión referente a las monedas Navarras de la Casa de Navarra. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 17-40, pls.

On the basis of a stylistic examination of the earliest coins of Navarre the author arranges the known series chronologically, and succeeds in depriving Sancho IV Garcés of any examples. An unpublished piece from the Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña offers a new type for Sancho VI: bust of the king with stylized mantle, obverse legend *SANCIVS.R*, reverse legend *NAVAR*. TVB

ASTENGO, CORRADO. La parpagliola e la data di sua coniazione a Genova. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th Ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 117-131, illus.

The parpagliola was struck in Savoy beginning about the middle of the fourteenth century, in Milan since the beginning of the sixteenth, and was produced as well in Tuscany, France and Switzerland. The debased products of foreign mints flooded the Genovese market, causing great distress. As a result the city determined to strike its own coin of that denomination. The coinage of the parpagliola in Genoa has always been dated from 1710, but the author possesses an *unicum* dated 1699. Moreover, a search through the records of the Archivio di Stato di Genova has brought to light mint documents that show that the coin was struck, apparently for the first time, in that year. An inventory of moneyer's tools dated 1700 lists two dies for the "da due soldi," the parpagliola. Coincidentally, a new type of the "da 8 denari" was introduced in 1699. Therefore this new dating can be taken as established. TVB

AUBERT, FRITZ. *Imitation Italienne d'une monnaie de la Franche-Comté*. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May, 1955), pp. 60-61, illus.

A hitherto unknown Italian imitation of a blanc of the Franche-comté struck in copper by Guglielmo Gonzaga of Casale is brought to our attention. Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, like so many other smaller north Italian princes, did not hesitate to strike imitations of good foreign coinage in baser metals. HG

BELTRAN VILLAGRASSA, PIO. *Nueva ceca goda en el Pirineo aragonés. Reducción de la ciudad de Cestavvi al pueblo oscense de Gistau*. In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 5 (1954), pp. 129-140, pl.

The view is presented that coins of Reccared with the mint designation CESTAVVI were not struck at Zaragoza (George C. Miles, *The Coinage of the Visigoths in Spain*, p. 206 holds that they issued at Zaragoza) but in Gistau in the Pyrenees. The mint is hitherto unknown; the date of issue was probably 589. TVB

BLOCH, MARC. *Esquisse d'une histoire monétaire de l'Europe*. (Cahiers des Annales, No. 9). Paris, 1954. 96 pp.

These are essentially a series of incomplete and rather haphazard notes for a course of lectures outlining the monetary history of Europe since the end of the Roman Empire. Special attention is paid to the early middle ages, and the section on the latter middle ages has been expanded by material taken from independent lectures on currency debasement and its causes. The section on the modern period, since the sixteenth century, is so brief that it can scarcely be said to exist. Like everything that Marc Bloch wrote, this fragment bears the stamp of his personality and genius, and makes one regret that he did not live to expand it into a completed work. PG

DOLLEY, R. H. M. *Three Merovingian Tremisses*. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Mar. 1955), pp. 13-15, illus.

The three coins were found in Eastern and Southeastern England and are documents of early Medieval trade between the Rhine and the Thames. The oldest coin is attributed to Theudebert I (A.D. 534-548) and was probably struck on his quinquennium immediately following his invasion of Northern Italy. The second gold coin, struck by the moneyer Gaucemat at Cologne, is about sixty years later than the first, and the third, in a pale electrum and about sixty years later than the second, is the first of its group of debased tremisses associated with Austrasia found in England. This coin serves as a link with a very coarse, light imitation in Glasgow, connected with a group of English sceattas believed to bear the name of Peada of Mercia. CCV

ERNST, AXEL. Christdorer og andre guldmønter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 2 (Feb.), pp. 40-43, illus.

Thomsen's article, "fra kong Kroisos til verdenskrise" (mentioned in this number of Num. Lit.) has called forth the writer's extensive recension, in which he specially deals with the Danish gold issues. He does not share Thomsen's view that Christian- and Frederic-dors struck in 1775 and later, played any considerable role in international trade. But, as he proves, they were used very extensively in the first part of the nineteenth century in Germany. In Denmark they were of slight significance, as both Thomsen and Ernst observe. LL

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, L. Un duro español inédito. Felipe II, Sevilla 1596. In: *Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología*, Vol. 20 (1955), p. 221, pl.

The author describes an eight-real coin of Seville, dated 1596, with assayer's initial B (Juan Vicente Bravo), which not only is not included in Dasí, but appears to be the only coin of this value and date known from a Spanish mint. The piece is illustrated double-sized. TVB

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, L. Nuevas aportaciones al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 107-115, illus.

Seventeen eight-real pieces differing from those published by Herrera and Dasí mostly in punctuation of the legend or variety of style, but including an unpublished date: Potosí, 1696. TVB

GALSTER, GEORG. Frederik II's guldkrone 1563. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 1-3, illus.

Since a state of war arose between Denmark and Sweden in 1563, Frederik II of Denmark ordered the striking of silver, and also gold coins, with the purpose of covering the costs of war. Since the matter was urgent, round coins were not struck, but square ones ("klippingar"). The writer here treats one of these coins, which is a unique specimen, a gold "klipping" (guldkrone) with the date 1563. According to contemporary information this coin, struck in Copenhagen, was to contain c. 916/1000 fine gold, that is to say, twenty-two carats. According to a note in the margin of an old book printed in 1590, the mint master in Würzburg, who tested some of these coins, they were of only 20 2/3 carat gold. Galster finds it difficult to explain this, but thinks that the mint master in Copenhagen possibly did not follow the orders given. LL

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Monedas aragonesas de Felipe V, inéditas, existentes en el Museo Arqueológico Nacional. In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 5 (1954), pp. 141-146, 3 pls

Although Charles V intended to reduce the multiplicity of Spanish coinages to the single standard of Castile, the various mints of Spain continued to strike several types of coin of equal weight. As late as the second decade of the eighteenth century the mint of Zaragoza produced

billon dineros and double dineros of Philip V, badly struck and bearing four crowned heads as the reverse type. The author illustrates three unpublished examples from the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid. TVB

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Sobre los dineros barceloneses de Jaime I y de Jaime II. Una rectificación monetaria. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 41-54, pls.

After listing and dating from the literature the various issues of Jaime I and II, the author attributes each series of coins to its proper sovereign by a consideration of style and form of legend. TVB

GÖTZE, RICHARD ("RIGÖ"). *Die Münzprägungen der freien Stadt Danzig, der Republiken Estland, Lettland, Litauen*. Zusammengestellt von RIGÖ, Katalog 1, Oktober 1955 (probably printed in Berlin), 12 pp., illus.

Richard Götze in Berlin has published an illustrated list of Danzig's, Estonia's, Latvia's and Lithuania's coins during these countries' period of independence (i.e., roughly from 1918 to 1940). The date lists are not based on recent publications; several years are missing, while others, which do not exist, are included. LL

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Cronologia della riforme monetarie di Carlo Magno. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vol. 2, No. 56 (1954), pp. 65-79.

The chronology of the monetary reforms of Charlemagne is reconsidered: I. The gold tremissis was demonetized and replaced by a light silver piece in 781, as is demonstrated by the Capitulary of Mantua (in which "denarius" refers to the gold piece, not the silver). II. The dating of the good, heavy silver has been confused by the dating of the hoard of Ilanz. Although one of the Islamic coins there found has been assigned to A.H. 193 (808-9 A.D.), it dates in fact from A.H. 173 (789-90), and dates the hoard. Since the hoard contained one denier of the new type, as against thirty-eight of the old, the new silver can only just have entered circulation. The legal initiative for the new piece is probably to be assigned to the Diet of 790. TVB

INIGUEZ, CELINA. Reales de a ocho inéditos, del monetario de la Fábrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 89-99, illus.

The author describes a selection of uncommon eight-real pieces, most of which are not included in Dasí. These coins, from the collection of the Madrid mint, include examples from Barcelona (1862), Granada (1597), Guatemala (1737), Lima (1688, 1695, 1722, 1737, 1745, 1748), Potosí (1728) and Seville (1690, 1779). TVB

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. El sistema de penas sobre falsificación de moneda en el Código de las Partidas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 109-123.

The thirteenth century *Partidas*, the work of Alfonso X, decreed death to the counterfeiter, without respect to rank although in less serious offenses the nobles usually were less severely punished than the commoners. The seriousness of clipping coin, however, and alteration of legal money, was never distinctly regarded, and the penalty was left to the King's discretion. The penalty of death may have involved the loss of titles and property, inflicting damages on the family and descendants of the criminal. Apparently all coin in circulation in Spain was protected by law, although some of it must have been foreign. TVB

LOPEZ, ROBERT S. The Dollar of the Middle Ages. In: *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. II, No. 3 (Summer 1951), pp. 209-234.

In this illuminating article Mr. Lopez clarifies the economic significance of the Bezant during the early Middle Ages. First struck by Constantine I (306-37), the coin circulated undebased until the period of the military disasters in the tenth and eleventh centuries. The conquest of Constantinople in 1204 marked the end of the hegemony of the Bezant despite the attempts of the exiled emperors to continue its issue at Nicaea. It was not long, however, until the "Dollar of the Middle Ages" was replaced by Western gold coinage, struck first in Genoa and Florence in 1252. Mr. Lopez concludes with an analysis of two highly interesting questions, namely, whether the stability and sustained high value of the Bezant were a reflection of a unique prosperity as was generally assumed by medieval writers and, secondly, whether the advantages gained from this stable currency were worth the sacrifices required for its preservation. In answering these two questions Mr. Lopez is inclined to refute the validity of both assumptions. LMCR

LOPEZ, ROBERT S. Il ritorno all' oro nell' occidente duecentesco. In: *Rivista Storica Italiana* (1952), pp. 20-55, 161-198.

Part I, "The Numismatic Facts," explores the chain of gold coins and moneys of account linking Antiquity with the Middle Ages: the aureus, tremissis, ruba'i, solidus tarenorum, augustalis, genovino and florin. The augustalis, struck in 1231, represented a half-step in the West's return to gold, but because of its complicated alloy of gold, silver and copper could not win complete confidence. The decisive step was taken first by Genoa, which from 1252 struck three gold coins (genovini), related to each other in the ratio 1:2:8. The genovino of two was equivalent in value to the tarino. The gold florin, struck later in 1252, seems to have been both an imitation of and equivalent to the genovino of eight, and equivalent to Florence's own money of account, the pound of small silver denarii.

Part II, "The Economic and Political Background," analyzes the theory that Europe could return to gold because of an increasingly favorable balance of payment with the East and calls it plausible but insufficient. Most important, the silver-gold ratio in 1252 was at the

lowest level it was ever to reach in the Middle Ages. This was due both to increased output of gold mines in Africa, Europe (Bohemia and Hungary) and China, and a falling demand for gold with the end of gold coinage in Byzantium, Egypt and Spain. The internal business cycles of Genoa likewise contributed. In 1252 the city was enjoying intense prosperity. The resulting need for an expanded money supply led Genoa to take advantage of the favorable price of gold to strike her *genovini*. DH

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Napoleone re d'Italia e la moneta a Venezia durante il suo regno 1804-1814. In: *Revista Italiana di Numismatica*, Ser. 5, Vol. 2, No. 56 (1954), pp. 90-104.

The incorporation of Venice into Napoleon's realm saw the introduction at that mint of the imperial coinage, new both in type (the Emperor) and in denomination (the lira, divisible by centesimi). In addition, the earlier coinage of the city was retariffed at the rate of three Venetian lire to two of the new emission; Majer reproduces several of the tables of exchange. When finally the new coinage was available for general circulation, in 1806, the Venetian lira was again retariffed in terms of the Lira Italiana in the ratio of 24 to 12.88. The Napoleonic coinage lapsed with the cession of Venice to the Austrians in 1814. Majer remarks on the mint officials during this period and the problem of counterfeiting. TVB

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. Las acuñaciones iconográficas de vellón de Felipe IV (1661-1664). In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 99-106, 2 pls.

The billon coinages of Philip IV fluctuated widely in value. Thus the ratio billon: silver was 4:1 in 1620, 120:1 in 1642, 50:1 in 1650; and the variations in exchange were mirrored by constant revaluing and counter-stamping of the debased coins. By 1655 a vast number of billon coins were in circulation, largely shapeless masses of metal adorned with a series of countermarks. To remedy the situation, the old coin was withdrawn and a new type introduced: bust of the King in profile to the right. The unusual (for Spain) style of the portrait is probably to be attributed to the influence of Dutch and Italian engravers, who had already portrayed Philip II and III. TVB

NATHORST-BOÖS, ERNST. En löjelig händelse. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 133-139, illus. French summary.

The author recalls how a Swedish copper coin of the value of one öre, of the type struck during the reign of Charles XI (1660-1697), in France, was ludicrously interpreted as a secret sign of recognition between protestant rebels. A German pamphlet (printed in 1703 in Berlin), which the author has found, and publishes in this article, indignantly refutes the French interpretation of the coin, but puts forward an alternative just as ridiculous. The reverse legend I. ÖR.S.M. (= 1 öre silfver mynt), e.g., the French took to mean "Iuvenes Offerte Religioni Sac-

rificum Magnum," and the Germans, "In Ore Romano Sanguis Martyrum." LL

OSABA Y RUIZ DE ERENCHUN, BASILIO. Tres tesorillos medioevales: Brieviesca, Muñó, Ordejón de Abajo (Burgos). In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 87-97.

Three fourteenth-century hoards of Spanish silver of the kings from Ferdinand III to Henry III are listed by monarch, type, and mint. TVB

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm, 1952. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953, pp. 225-238, illus.

Among the acquisitions of the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm, in 1952, is a one mark of 1579, struck for Johan III of Sweden. No specimen of this coin was hitherto known. Four peculiar proof-coins were presented by the King; they bear the date 1880 and are struck in silver, except for the center, which is of gold. They were most likely struck as test issues during the discussions on a bimetal standard in the 1880's.

A silver medal with the portrait of Charles XI of Sweden (1660-1697) on the reverse and a seated lion on the obverse has also been added to the collection. B. E. Hildebrand mentions (in "Sveriges och svenska konungahusets minnespenningar," I, Stockholm, 1874, No. 143) only a uniface of this medal. There is a German medal from the same period (likewise in silver), struck in Heidelberg by I. Linck and commemorating the peace treaty in Nijmegen of 1679 between France and Sweden on one side, and the German Empire on the other. This medal, like the other, was unpublished.

The report is concluded with a list of coins found in Sweden (hoards and stray finds) during 1952, among these two of the Viking period (Arabic, Danish and German). During the restoration of Tun Church in Västergötland several interesting mediaeval coins appeared; a one öre of 1523, struck in Stockholm for Gustav Vasa of Sweden (1521-1560), is much better preserved than any hitherto known specimen, the legend is also less corrupt. (cf. T. G. Appelgren, *Gustav Vasas mynt*, type 163). LL

SCHLUMBERGER, G. *Numismatique de l'orient latin*. Reprint Edition. Graz, Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, 1954. 2 vols.

The original edition of this work by Schlumberger was printed in Paris in the years 1878-82, and it rapidly became the standard work treating the coinage of the Crusader States. This latest edition of that work in two volumes is merely a re-issue of the older work with the plates placed in a separate volume. HLA

SCHRAMM, PERCY ERNST. *Herrschaftszeichen und Staatssymbolik. Beiträge zu ihrer Geschichte vom dritten bis zum sechzehnten Jahrhundert*. Vol. 2, Stuttgart, 1955. Vol. 2, pp. 377-688, pls. 41-80.

Prof. Percy E. Schramm has now added a second volume of articles to the two longer essays and sixteen individual studies which he included in his earlier volume. (See *Num. Lit.*, No. 30, p. 192.) In this latest volume twelve new essays are included dealing with such subjects as mediaeval crowns, Attila's sword, the holy lance, etc. This volume, like the earlier one, is not chiefly numismatic, but once again the use of numismatic evidence plays a part in Prof. Schramm's studies. HLA

SEABY, PETER. Some coins of the Bonaparte family. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 442 (Mar. 1955), pp. 94-95.

A brief discussion of the coins of the Bonaparte family, other than those of Napoleon I and III, together with short biographies of some of the members. Particular attention is paid to the dollar size coins. FHA

TANGELDER, F. B. M. *Muntheer en Muntmeester. Een studie over het Bergsche muntprivilege in de tweede helft der zestiende eeuw.* (Werken uitgegeven door "Gelre": Vereniging tot beoefening van Geldersche geschiedenis, oudheidkunde en recht. No. 27). Arnhem, 1955. xvii, 344 pp., 13 pls.

Side by side with the more important public mints of late mediaeval and early modern times there existed, in many parts of Europe, the private mints of secondary nobles whose families enjoyed the privilege of coining and who exercised it purely for the profit it brought in. Dr. Tangelder has written the history of one group of these mints in the Low Countries in the second half of the sixteenth century.

Count William IV of s'Heerenberg and his brother Frederick produced between 1555 and 1585, for the most part at s'Heerenberg and Hedel, an extraordinarily varied mass of coins which imitated the most popular types in use at the time—the English angelot, the Hungarian ducat, the reichsthaler of the empire, the leeuwdaalder of the United Provinces, and many varieties of fractional coinage. These coins were in large measure commissioned by merchants and often travelled very far afield; documents and coin hoards alike testify to their use in Scandinavia, Germany and eastern Europe. A large proportion of them were actually as well as legally counterfeit, being appreciably lower in fineness than the coins on which they were modelled. The blame for this lay only in part with the counts of s'Heerenberg. The demand for the bad money came from the merchants, and the moneyers, who formed a closely interlocked caste which served a great number of mints in northern Germany and the Low Countries, did everything in their power to push these counterfeits into circulation. Efforts made to put a stop to this irregular minting were made by the imperial government and that of the Regent Margaret of Parma, but with little success. It was stemmed for a time (1567-77) by the duke of Alva, who expelled William IV from his county, and was finally suppressed by the States General in 1585.

Dr. Tangelder's careful study deals in turn with the complex legal and political history of the mints, the family connections and activities

of the moneyers, and the relations of the mints with the merchants who provided the bullion and bought the coins. He likewise brings together what information is available regarding the fineness of the coins, their market values, and the output of the mint, besides illustrating and describing the various types employed. The book is provided with summaries in French and English. PC

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Diversi tipi di ducatonì e filippi coniatì nella zecca di Milano da Filippo III di Spagna. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 103-107, pl. 5.

The Milanese coins of Philip III are much less common than those of his father. The author illustrates six, including three varieties not pictured in CNI, and lists the known dates of Philip's coinage at Milan and the dates of the various mint masters. TVB

TRIBOLATI, PIETRO. Contraffazioni della parpagliola milanese al tipo della "Providentia." In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th Ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 108-116, illus.

The billon parpagliola of Milan, struck from the mid-sixteenth to the mid-eighteenth centuries, was sufficiently popular to inspire imitations in the local mints of northern Italy. The Counts Tizzoni struck the piece at Desana, but it can be distinguished from the original in that their coin was of bronze, and by the fact that on the Milanese stemma a snake with fire-brand ("tizzone") was substituted for the snake with child. The Milanese coin was imitated also at Castiglione delle Stiviere, Montova, Messerano, Novellara, and Pesserano, the legend usually being suitably altered (e.g., *MEDIOLANI.D* becomes *MANTVA.DVX.ET.C* when struck by Carlo II Gonzaga) and the reverse type of Providentia occasionally appearing as Prudentia or Temperantia. TVB

UBIETO ARTETA, ANTONIO. Documentos para el estudio de la Numismática navarro-aragonesa medieval (3ª serie). In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 5 (1954), pp. 147-159.

The author has undertaken the ambitious project of publishing those documents of mediaeval Navarre and Aragon which contain notices of numismatic interest. This third part includes eleven contracts of sale of lands and buildings, dating from 1086 to 1261 and written in ghastly Latin or early Spanish, which specify the type of payment: "morabitanos marchantes," "monetas de Seragoza," "morabetins alfonsis novos." TVB

LATIN AMERICA

EGUIA LIS, B. Mi ingreso a la numismática que es también la Sociedad Numismática de México. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*. Vol. 1, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1955), pp. 11-13, 15 charts.

A tabular presentation of the analysis of the density of Mexican eight-real pieces of 1738-1808. TVB

LISMORE, THOMAS. *Las monedas de Cuba (1870-1953). The Coinage of Cuba (1870-1953).* Havana, 1955. 84 pp., 5 pls.

An illustrated review in Spanish and English of all the coins of Cuba since 1870. Each type is described, and the coinage statistics given in full, together with suggested market valuations. TVB

McNICKLE, J. A. S. and EGUIA LIS, B. Un crimen numismático o la investigación y cuanteo del oro en piezas de un real. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1955), pp. 14-15.

Nine one-real silver pieces of Philip II and III, struck at the Mexico mint, were assayed for their gold content. The earliest coins of 1565 and 1572, included as much as one percent of their weight in gold; the latest, 1603 and 1607, only traces. TVB

RUIZ, L. E. Las monedas conmemorativas mexicanas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México, Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1955), pp. 6-9, illus.

Description of the five gold and silver commemorative coins of Mexico—1910 (Centenary of the Revolution), 1921 (Centenary of the Constitution), 1950 (Inauguration of the Southeast Railway), 1953 (Bicentenary of the birth of Hidalgo)—as well as a projected issue of 1892 with head of Hidalgo. TVB

ISLAMIC

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Cartas de D. Francisco Codera a D. Alvaro Campaner sobre numismática Hispano-Arábica (1875-1891). In: *Numario Hispanico*, Vol. 3, No. 5 (1954), pp. 55-86.

The article reproduces 24 letters written by the great Spanish Arabist, Francisco Codera, to Campaner y Fuertes, author of *Numismática Balear* and the *Indicador Manual de la Numismática Española*. The letters chiefly concern the coinages of the "Taifas," especially the Kings of Denia and Mallorca. The texts are unfortunately disfigured by innumerable Arabic printing errors. GCM

WALKER, JOHN. Two Arab-Byzantine Dinars. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Mar. 1955), pp. 15-16, illus.

Two extremely rare gold dinars issued in the reign of the Umayyad Caliph 'Abd al-Malik ibn Marwān (A.D. 685-705) have been presented to the Department of Coins by Prof. Grierson. They mark the transition from Byzantine coin types of Heraclius and family to the reformed coinage of the Caliph, A.D. 696/7. Both coins, probably struck at Damascus, preserve Byzantine types without Christian symbols but substitute Kufic legends, and the second shows the Umayyad Caliph instead of the Emperor and his two sons. CCV

GEORGIA

ABRAMISHVILI, T'. Gurjaanshi aghmochenili Bizantiuri ok' ros p'uli. (Byzantine gold coin discovered at Gurjaan). (Georgian text, with summary in Russian.) In: *Sak'art'velos sakhelmdsip'o muzeumis moambe* (Bulletin of the Georgian State Museum, Tiflis). Vol. XVIII-B (1954), pp. 215-22, illus.

Describes a group of seven scyphate nomismata of the Emperors Alexis I and John II Comnenus discovered at Gurjaan (Eastern Georgia), in 1949, during the reconstruction of the Alazan Canal. These coins, now preserved in the Georgian State Museum, belong to familiar types, but are interesting as providing additional evidence of the circulation of Byzantine gold in Georgia, where no indigenous gold currency was in fact minted during the mediaeval period. DML

JALAGHANIA, I. L. Mongholuri drois utsnobi T'biluri drama. (An unknown Tiflis dirhem of the Mongol period.) (Georgian text, with summary in Russian.) In: *Sak'art'velos sakhelmdsip'o muzeumis moambe* (Bulletin of the Georgian State Museum, Tiflis), Vol. XVIII-B (1954), pp. 223-26, illus.

The coin in question, acquired by the Georgian State Museum in 1949, was struck at Tiflis in A.H. 643/1245-6 A.D. when Queen Turakina, widow of Ögödei, was regent of the Mongol dominions. The obverse has the Muslim pious formula within a dotted square, outside which appears the mint-date formula; reverse area, in Arabic: 'The Qā'an—The just,' within a six-pointed star. The author also gives particulars of another rare type of Mongol silver coin, struck at Tiflis ca. A.H. 637-39, in which the reverse legend also reads: 'The Qā'an—The just,' beneath which appears the representation of a drawn bow. Neither of these types were known to Lang: *Studies in the Numismatic History of Georgia in Transcaucasia* (ANS Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 130). DML

LOMTATIDZE, G. A. *Arkheologicheskie raskopki v drevnegruzinskoy stolitse Mtskheta*. (Archaeological excavations in the ancient Georgian capital, Mtskheta.) Tiflis, 1955, pp. 114, 21 plates.

Mtskheta, with the neighbouring centre well-known to Classical writers as Harmozika, was the capital of Iberia or Eastern Georgia until supplanted by Tiflis in the fifth century A.D. It thus presents one of the most promising sites for archaeological investigation into the history of the Georgian people and the civilisation of the Caucasus. After the pioneer work of Bayern almost a century ago, little was done to excavate the area systematically until the expedition organized in 1937 by the Georgian Filial of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. This expedition, and those of succeeding years, discovered the principal cemeteries of the old city, which yielded up jewellery and articles of value, including engraved gems bearing the names of previously unknown Iberian *Pitiakhshes* or

Viceroy of the first centuries after Christ. Several inscriptions have come to light, including one Greek and Irano-Aramaic bilingual epitaph.

Coin evidence has been valuable in dating the various sites. Although many of the finds have already been registered in fasc. 4 of E. A. Pakhomov's *Coin Hoards of Azerbaijan and other Republics, Regions and Districts of the Caucasus* (Baku, 1949—in Russian), the present work gives supplementary data.

The earliest coin mentioned by Lomtadze (see p. 41 of the work under review) is a gold stater of Alexander the Great discovered in a grave excavated at Mtskheta in 1951; this discovery is significant in view of the attribution of a group of imitations of staters of Alexander to the Caucasian area.

A group of graves in the Samt'avo cemetery may be dated (see p. 60) through the discovery of drachmae of the Parthian Arsacids Sinatruces (77-70 B.C.), Phraates III (70-57 B.C.) and Orodes I [II] (57-37 B.C.). A further category of burial places described by the author (p. 65) may be dated by finds of drachmae of Phraates III, Gotarzes (40-51 A.D.) and Vologases I (51-78 A.D.) in addition to denarii of the Emperors Augustus, Tiberius and Antoninus Pius. The tombs of the *Pitiakhshes* of Iberia proved rich in coins. Apart from commoner varieties as listed above, the following finds are recorded:

Grave No. 1 (Pitiakhsh Asparug):—7 aurei of Titus, Trajan and Hadrian.

Grave No. 2 (? Pitiakhsh Zevah):—4 aurei of Septimius Severus, Philip the Younger and Valerian.

Grave No. 3 (Pitiakhsh Bersuma):—Aurei of Gordian III, Philip the Arab, Trajan Decius and Hostilianus.

Grave No. 6 (Princess's sarcophagus):—6 aurei of Nero, Galba, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius and Commodus.

Grave No. 7 (Princess's sarcophagus):—7 aurei of Nero, Antoninus Pius, Faustina I, Marcus Aurelius and Faustina II.

Grave No. 9 (Young girl's grave):—Aureus of Faustina II.

Apart from this group of tombs, the sepulchre of an Iberian nobleman discovered in 1951 at a distance of 300 metres east of Mtskheta station (see p. 90) contained 54 silver coins, including 2 from the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and 9 gold, including 5 local imitations of staters of Alexander the Great and an aureus of Vespasian. Graves of later periods proved for the most part to have been plundered; among the scanty finds is noted (p. 97) a gold piece of Constantius (337-61). Georgian graves dating from mediaeval Christian times, of course, rarely contain coins; the author mentions by way of an exception (pp. 41 and 101) a group of tombs excavated at Rust'avi near Tiflis, which yielded a number of twelfth century Georgian copper coins.

DML

FAR EAST

PRIDMORE, F. The Countermark of the Dharmacakra, or the Wheel of Law. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 9 (Sept. 1955), cols. 375-377, illus.

A curious and so far unidentified countermark, occurring on English regal, foreign and various colonial coins or tokens, a wheel with eight radiating spokes, has been previously best explained as a representation of the "Union Jack." The wheel countermark, as it occurs on coins other than merely the copper doits issued by Alexander Hare, ruler of Maluka, Borneo, 1812-1817, is the Dharmacakra—"The Wheel of the Law"—a constantly recurring symbol in Buddhist art. Although attribution of the silver coins recorded with the countermark to specific areas seems difficult at present, these coins and tokens in general must have been countermarked to circulate in Buddhist communities in Ceylon, the Maluka region, and elsewhere. The coins on which the countermark appears fall in the period from ca. A.D. 1777 to 1834. CCV

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. Buddha on Indo-Scythian Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 52-53, illus.

The seated figure on certain coins issued by Maues, regarded by some scholars as the Buddha, by others as a king, is shown to be the Buddha in view of the folded position of the hands and the presence of several handfuls of grass on the seat in allusion to an episode about Sotthiya, the grasscutter, in the *Aṭṭhakathānidāna*. This, then, is the earliest datable, anthropomorphic representation of the Buddha (ca. 75 B.C.), the earliest previously known being that on the coins of Kanishka (ca. 100 A.D.). The similar seated figure bearing an *ankuśa* and a sword on coins of Azes is, however, not the Buddha. WHM

ALTEKAR, PADMA. The Chattra type of Chandragupta II: A New Variety. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), p. 66, illus.

The coin described differs from published types in that the goddess on the reverse is shown with left foot slightly raised as though about to descend from the pedestal on which she is standing; other similar types merely show her standing on the pedestal. WHM

ALTEKAR, PADMA. When did the reign of Huvishka terminate? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 62-65, illus.

In the absence of epigraphical evidence for dating the termination of Huvishka's reign, the emperors' busts on the obverses of certain gold coins in the collection of H. P. Poddar of Calcutta are studied, since the gradual advance of his years is clearly delineated in the changing features thereon. On this basis a reign of at least 45 years must be assumed, and as he is known to have ascended the throne around the year 24 of the Kanishka era, his decrease may be postulated between 70 and 74 of this

era, the earliest date known for his successor Vāsudeva being 74 K.e. The author incidentally appends a few remarks on the various types of royal headgear depicted on the coins. WHM

ALTEKAR, PADMA. Some Rare Gupta Coins of Mr. Poddar's Collection. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 67-70, illus.

In this article are described several gold coins of well known types issued by Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, and Kumāragupta I, which differ from hitherto published coins in the fineness of their mintage and certain minor details. WHM

BANERJEE, P. Two Yaudheya Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 45-46, illus.

Two coins of the Yaudheyas, published by V. A. Smith in his *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum* (Vol. I, p. 182), are re-published here and illustrated for the first time, since the author feels further elucidation of certain features and modification of points in Smith's interpretation are necessary. WHM

GUPTA, P. L. Some Interesting Coins from Ujjain-Bhilsa. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 41-44, illus.

Ten coins from Bhilsā, Bhopāl and Ujjain, of which six are punch-marked and the remaining cast, are described with particular reference to the symbols on the obverse and the orientation of these symbols. They are of various denominations and are assigned to the śatamāna and kārshāpaṇa series. WHM

KATARE, S. L. Some Interesting Ancient Coins from Madhya Pradesh. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 56-59, illus.

The seven coins described in this article are noteworthy for the combination or peculiarity of their symbols; two of the cast coins are the first so far discovered in Madhya Pradesh. The author makes no attempt to attribute them to any ruler or dynasty. WHM

KATARE, S. L. Early Coins of Eran (Madhya Pradesh). In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 60-61, illus.

These five copper, die-struck coins fall into two varieties, one having only a lotus-symbol on the obverse, the other containing both a lotus and a river. Since all coins from Eran hitherto published bear several symbols, the author feels these coins are of earlier mintage and hence invaluable in tracing out the history and development of die-struck coins. WHM

SANKALIA, H. D. A New Type of Sātavāhana Coin from Nasik. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 54-55, illus.

The features of this coin discovered in the surface débris of a mound

near Nāsik, though previously known from other Sātavāhana coins, have not as a whole been found on an inscribed, square, lead coin of this dynasty. WHM

TRIVEDI, H. V. Indo-Scythian Coins from Mr. Advani's Collection. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 14 (1952), pp. 47-51, illus.

The eight copper and silver coins published in this article are issues of Azes, Azilises, Maues and Spalyris and are noteworthy for their monograms which differ from those of known types, condition of the legends or their state of preservation. WHM

TOKENS AND JETONS

FULD, MELVIN. Tentative Listing of Rubber Store Cards: Supplement Two. By Melvin and George Fuld. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 9 (Sept. 1955), pp. 945-948, 2 pls.

The authors add twenty-four items, two plates, two further bibliographical aids, and five errata to their previously published lists of these pieces. JSD

TRICON, JEAN. *Les Jetons Consulaires de Lyon*. Paris, Bourgey, 1955. 109 pp., 10 pls.

This book is a treatise on the jetons issued by the Council of the City of Lyon issued from 1624 on to 1789. The total number of pieces is thirty. All are thoroughly described and illustrated. These jetons were given to the city councillors as a gift in recognition of their services rendered for the welfare of Lyon. They were struck chiefly at the issuing city up to 1672. From then on the Paris mint had the exclusive privilege of fabricating these jetons. HG

VANDONI, PIERO. Tessere milanesi di beneficenza. II. In: *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th Ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 139-147, pl.

An addition of fifteen eleemosynary tesserae to those already published by the author in this periodical. Most notable are the unpublished silver jeton of the Luogo Pio della Misericordia struck over an unpublished 20-soldi piece of Charles VI, and the tessera celebrating the election of St. Charles Borromeo as Archbishop of Milan. TVB

MEDALS

ANDERBERG, ANTON. Svenska frimuraremedaljer. In: *Svenska Frimurare Ordens Museum 1923-1953*. Stockholm, 1953. pp. 117-159, illus.

This article forms part of a splendid volume concerning the Freemason Museum in Stockholm. The author describes in detail the freemason medals struck in Sweden. The article has excellent illustrations of the fifty-four medals in question. CS

ANTOINE NEBEL, médecin homéopathe. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May 1955), p. 82, illus.

The article describes and shows a picture of a medal issued by the Société Rhodanienne d'Homéopathie in honor of Antoine Nebel, a physician of the homeopathic school. The medal was issued in 1951 in commemoration of his eightieth birthday. The designer of the medal is L. Rousselon of Lyon. HG

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla del Congreso de enfermedades del tórax, de Barcelona. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 103-104, illus.

The International Congress of Diseases of the Thorax, held at Barcelona in 1954, was commemorated by a medal, struck in silvered brass, bearing on the obverse the bust of Ramón y Cajal, on the reverse a view of the Palacio Nacional de Montjuich and the arms of Barcelona. The medal is the work of Salvador Beneyto. Calicó deplores its style and execution. TVB

CRONLUND, ESKIL. Internationell medaljkonst. In: *Paletten*, No. 4 (1955). Gothenburg, Sweden, 1955. 5 pp., illus.

In connection with F.I.D.E.M.'s exhibition in Stockholm in 1955 the author in this article gives a lucid survey of contemporary medallic art in the various countries. The article which is filled with interesting observations, is excellently illustrated. CS

Five Rarities in Lincoln Numismatics. In: *Lincoln Lore*, No. 1066 (Sept. 12, 1949), 2 cols.

Five rare Abraham Lincoln medals in the collection of the Lincoln National Life Foundation at Fort Wayne, Indiana, are discussed and described in detail. These are the Presidential Silver Peace Medal of 1862, the French-Swiss Gold Medal which was struck in Switzerland instead of France because of the objections of Napoleon III, the Lincoln Medal of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society struck in white metal and designed by Emile Sigle, the Chicago Sanitary Fair Bronze Medal issued in 1865, and the Roiné Centennial Silver Medal, considered the most desirable by collectors of the many Lincoln medals issued at the time of the centennial in 1909. RPB

HEDE, HOLGER. Christian V dobbeldukat uden år, Schou 7. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 201-204, illus.

The Danish numismatist H. H. Schou, in his description of Denmark's coinage after the Middle Ages (*Beskrivelse af Danmarks mønter ... 1448-1920*) depicts as No. 7 Christian V of Denmark's undated issues, a gold coin of the weight of two ducats. This coin, however, lacks not only a date, but all references to Denmark as well. The obverse has the inscription "FVMO FLAMMA PROXIMA," and, in the middle, a smoking bomb; the reverse: "SED SANGVINE CONSTANT" and a bundle of arms.

Even if a dating to the time shortly before or after 1700 does not appear unlikely, Hede considers that not sufficient explanation for this so-called coin (preferably: medal) being struck in Denmark, has been put forward; the arguments he produces in this connection are convincing.

LL

Juryns utlåtande över de till den svenska medaljtävlingen 1955 inlämnade förslagen. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 6 (Aug.), pp. 104-109, illus.

In 1955 a great competition for medallists was arranged in Sweden. The above-mentioned article contains the opinion of the jury. The 9 best medals in the competition are illustrated. These bear witness of the high standard of contemporary Swedish medallic art.

CS

LAGERQVIST, LARS O. En skådepenning som belöningsmedalj. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 1 (Jan.), pp. 4-5, illus.

This article discusses a Swedish medal struck to commemorate the appointment of prince Adolph Frederik as chancellor of the Upsala university in 1747. The medal is provided with an engraved inscription on the edge which bears out that it was given by Adolph Frederik as a long service medal to one of his court servants. Biographical information of the recipient of the medal is given.

The author relates how the Swedish kings of the eighteenth century, lacking appropriate decorations for the lower classes, used medals struck with the sovereigns's portrait at jubilees, etc., as medals for long and meritorious service.

CS

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Médaille de l'Institut Commerical de Rolle. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May 1955), pp. 69-70, illus.

This article describes a hitherto unknown medal of the commercial school at Rolle, a small Swiss city situated on the north shore of Lake Geneva. A specimen of the medal is in the collection of the convent at Einsiedeln. It shows the shield of Vaud on the obverse and two laurel branches forming a wreath on the reverse, the center of which is left open for a dedication to be engraved.

HG

Médaille Honegger. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May 1955), p. 83, illus.

The article shows the picture of a medal issued in honor of Arthur Honegger, the French composer, identified with the ultramodern school of music. The obverse of the medal shows his head, the reverse the head of a young girl and the names of some of his works. The medal was designed by Anna Bass of Paris and struck at the Paris mint.

HG

Medalla del Circulo de Amigos Numismáticos de Chile. In: *Boletin del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismatica y Antigüedades*, No. 4 (1954), pp. 76-77, illus.

Description of the medal of the Circulo de Amigos Numismaticos de Chile which was presented in 1951 to the Buenos Aires Institute of Numismatics and Antiquities. The obverse shows the pillar of liberty surmounted by the five-pointed radiant star of Chile. In the background are depicted two erupting volcanoes. On the reverse in the upper part of the field is shown a large letter S, the mark of the Santiago mint. In the center of the field runs a three line inscription: FUNDADO EN—SANTIAGO—A.D. MCMLI. The medal issued in bronze with a diameter of 50 mm. and weight of 58.2 gms. was designed by A. Cruz and engraved by Thenot. Silver specimens with a weight of 68.5 gms. also exist.

RPB

Modern medalijkonst. Internationell utställning 1955. Stockholm, 1955. 136 pp.

This catalogue of the international medal exhibition in Stockholm in 1955 contains an introduction by Niles Ludvig Rasmusson, a list of the more than 1000 medals exhibited, and last but not least fifty-two splendid illustrations.

CS

MOLINARI, HERNANDO. Numismática Correntina. In: *Boletin del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismatica y Antigüedades*, No. 4 (1954), pp. 38-40, illus.

Description of a medal issued in commemoration of the third centenary of the founding of Corrientes in 1588, a town and province in northeastern Argentina. The reverse contains an unusual error. The inscription reads III: ANIVERSARIO instead of III CENTARIO. Necessary corrections were made on subsequent issues, of which three types exist. The article contains illustrations of both the obverses and reverses of the three types.

RPB

NATHORST-BOÖS, ERNST. Carl Milles. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 3 (Mar.), pp. 61-62, illus.

This little article is written in honour of the famous Swedish sculptor and medallist Carl Milles (1875-1955). The author mentions eight of the artist's eleven medals, and especially stresses the superb quality of his Gustav Vasa-medal (1921). This medal and the sculptor's last one, commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the Swedish stamps (1955), are illustrated together with Olga Milles' medal of her husband.

CS

PATRIGNANI, ANTONIO. Insoluti ed insolubili i dubbi circa l'attribuzione della medaglia giovanile di Lucrezia Borgia. In: *Revista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Vol. 3, 5th Ser., No. 57 (1955), pp. 132-138, illus.

The well-known medal of Lucretia Borgia, with Cupid bound as reverse type, struck during the first years of her marriage to Alfonso I of Ferrara, has never been attributed surely to an artist. An enigmatic reverse inscription reads FPHFF, which has been explained as the initials of Filippino Lippi or Fino Fini. Actually the inscription cannot yet be

explained; the artist's name, however, is hidden in the initials to the left and right of this legend: **BE** (vertically) and **ON** (vertically), that is, **B**(aldesaris) **E**(stensis) **N**(ovellariensis) **O**(pus), "This is the work of Baldassare Estense, born at Reggio Emilia (Novellara)." TVB

President Eisenhower Medal. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), pp. 174-175, illus.

This bronze medal, three inches in diameter, is the thirty-fourth in a series of presidential medals, all still available at the United States Mint. The obverse bears the name and the head of the President; the reverse has a figure of Freedom backed by scenes of a covered wagon and of the plowing of a field. The legend indicates the occasion of issue.

JSD

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Medals from the Bute Sale. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (June 1952), p. 11, illus.

Scarce medals acquired for the Department of Coins and Medals include the unique lead medal of Henry VIII (Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber, *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain*, I, 30, No. 14), the silver badge of the Parliamentary General Lord Halifax (*ibid.*, 304, No. 125), a silver marriage medal of Charles II (*ibid.*, 481, No. 82), a medal of William and Mary commemorating the Pacification of Ireland (*ibid.*, 722, No. 147), and a lead medal of William III commemorating the capture of Huy in 1694 (cf. *ibid.*, II, 100, No. 325). ccv

ROBINSON, E. S. G. A Portrait Plaque of Charles I. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (June 1952), pp. 11-12, illus.

Dr. Joan Evans presented the Sir John Evans Collection oval, silver plaque with equestrian portrait of Charles I as a youth of about fifteen. Lady Evans (*Num.Chron.* 1908, pp. 266ff.) attributed the plaque to the engraver Renold Elstrack, a suggestion followed by Mr. A. M. Hind (*Engraving in England; XVI and XVII Centuries*, Part 2). ccv

ROYAL COIN CABINET. *Medals*. Bussum, C. A. J. Dishoeck, 1953. 8 pp., 20 pls.

Descriptive catalogue in Dutch and English together with twenty excellent plates of striking specimens of medals from the days of Pisanello in the fifteenth century to the present carefully selected from the collection in the Royal Coin Cabinet, The Hague, Netherlands. Among the medals described and illustrated are found the medal by Pisanello of the Byzantine Emperor John Palaeologus, the elephant of Matteo de Pasti, the portrait of Melanchton by Hagenauer, the portrait of Erasmus by Metsys, and the East India Company medal by Schepp. RPB

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Nordiske arkeologmedaljer. In: *Viking 1955* (Journal of the Norsk Arkeologisk Selskab), pp. 147-156, illus. (English summary.)

In this beautifully illustrated article, the writer gives a survey of those medals depicting archaeologists which have been issued in the Scandi-

navian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). Among these is to be noted one of the Swede, Bror Emil Hildebrand (1806-1884) and his son Hans (1842-1913), both well known as numismatists. Only one medal is signed by a non-Scandinavian artist: David d'Angers' beautiful portrait of the Danish archaeologist Peter Oluf Brøndsted (1780-1842) in 1831. Finland, although famous for its outstanding medallic art, has only produced two medals on the subject of persons connected with archaeology. LL

THOMSEN, RUDI. Den store kvinde i nordisk medaillekunst. In: *Kunst*, No. 8 (May 1955), pp. 229-232, illus.

In the excellent Danish periodical *Kunst* (Art) Dr. Thomsen gives a lucid survey of the life and art of the famous Finnish sculptress Gerda Qvist. The author visited the artist in her home in Helsinki, and she told him about her experiences and the problems connected with the modelling and casting of medals. Six medals are illustrated. CS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Medaille til Niels Bohr. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 9 (Nov.), p. 189, illus.

On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Niels Bohr, the famous Danish Nobel-prize winner, received a gold medal bearing his portrait. The medal, which was executed by Harald Salomon, is discussed in detail. CS

THOMSEN, RUDI. Ny Harald Salomon-medaille. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 8 (Oct.), p. 162, illus.

Note on a new medal by the Danish sculptor, medallist, and mint engraver Harald Salomon. The medal which is the prize medal of *Fédération Internationale Pharmaceutique*, bears on the obverse the portrait of the outstanding Danish pharmacist, Dr. Erik Høst-Madsen. CS

VALENTI, JUAN. Dos medallas suecas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1954), pp. 105-106, illus.

Description and illustration of two Swedish medals, commemorating the centenary of the Royal Mint (1950) and the bicentenary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts (1953). The author hopes for an increased interchange of ideas between Spanish and Scandinavian medallists. TVB

S., C. En medalje av Anton Schultz fra hans Russlandstid. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (1955), pp. 3-4, illus.

The Danish medal artist, Anton Schultz, who in the middle of the year 1720 went to Russia, produced a number of medals, among which was one of the coronation of the Czar Peter II, on February 25, 1728. The writer treats this medal in particular, a specimen of which is to be found in the University Coin Cabinet in Oslo. LL

PAPER MONEY

GALSTER, GEORG. De dansk-svenske krigspengersedler 1809. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 160-178, illus. (English summary.)

During the state of war between Sweden and Denmark in 1809, the King of Denmark, Frederik VI, planned an invasion of Sweden's southernmost province, Skåne. For the army's expected monetary requirements in enemy territory, bank notes were printed, which gave the denominations in both Danish and Swedish rates of exchange. They were never used for the invasion did not take place, but the bulk of the issue was destroyed. Nine specimens are preserved; these are illustrated and commented upon by the author. All memoranda and royal articles written on the subject of this issue are printed as supplements. LL

G(ALSTER), G(EORG). Heidenreichs falske bancosedler. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1955, No. 10 (Dec.), pp. 204-208, illus.

The Danish swindler, Nils Heidenreich, notorious for having stolen and melted down the gold horns from the iron age in the Royal Art Collection, for which he was condemned to life-imprisonment, was also active as a forger of paper money. The writer describes this "talented" man's youth, and tells how, after having gotten heavily in debt, in 1788 he began to counterfeit paper money. Although he used some instruments and actually did not make the notes entirely by hand, which was, for the time, not very unusual, he was fairly soon found out. In the protocol of the case, two notes which are unfortunately not preserved are described. But Galster pictures a falsified note (one rigsdaler courant 1786) which very closely resembles one of these, and is presumably Heidenreich's work. For the sake of comparison, a genuine note is also illustrated. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. S. S. S. sedlerne 1927 og deres forlæg fra Uge 1920. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 201-211, illus. With an English summary.

A Danish agitator, Cornelius Petersen, who in the 1920's worked for increased municipal autonomy, was also, in a dilettantic way, interested in financial politics, which to his way of thinking was wrongly carried out by the government. For the furthering of a "better monetary system" he established the "S.O.S.-Kasse" (a sort of bank). Here one could cash Petersen's "S.O.S.-sedler," a sort of private paper-money—which were supposed to replace the issues of the Danish State Bank! These notes were printed in Hamburg—specimens of two and one krone are preserved—and had, as the author points out, prototypes from 1920: inflationary notes, issued in Uge in Sønderjylland before this area was reunited with Denmark (it had belonged to Germany). The notes are illustrated in the article. LL

HOLDEN, J. MILNES. *The History of Negotiable Instruments in English Law*. London, 1955. xl, 350 pp., 6 pls.

This book is an important contribution to the history of paper money, although written primarily from the legal point of view. Its main concern is not bank or treasury notes but bills of exchange, exchequer bills, promissory notes and cheques, of which it provides a clear and authoritative history. It is a work which no writer concerned with the developments of paper money in the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries can afford to neglect, and it contains a good bibliography of relevant literature. PG

PLATBARZDIS, ALESKSANDRS. En egendomlig sedelförfalskning. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 140-159, illus. (Summary in German.)

A Swedish bank note of 10 Riksdaler Specie, from 1786, which the writer has shown to be false, disclosed a very interesting story about counterfeiting. The fact that the notes of this time consisted of a folder or two leaves, one of them plain and intended for the so-called "forwarded" entries. But the fact that both leaves have raised stamps and watermarks, had been cleverly made use of by the counterfeiter, for he severed the blank leaf, and copied the text upon it by hand; then he pasted on a new leaf, and thus produced a new note, which could not be easily distinguished from a genuine one. The counterfeiter, however, —a certain Captain Aminoff—was exposed in the autumn of 1786. His method of falsification obliged the Swedish Riksbank (State Bank) to change its production method to the extent that the second blank leaf of the notes no longer bore raised stamps. LL

SMEDLEY, GLENN R. An early bank note of the mid-West. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 4 (April 1955), pp. 482-483, illus.

This recounts the history of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Co. and its certificates of deposit which resembled legal bank notes and passed for such, contrary to law. Between 1840 and 1852 such certificates were redeemed at par in Chicago by George Smith & Co. or his associates. In 1853 a law by the Illinois legislature put an end to the practice, and George Smith sold his business and retired to Scotland. The business was turned into a legal bank in Wisconsin. The author maintains that the George N. Smith signature on the Mississippi Marine & Fire Ins. Co. note illustrated is not that of the same George Smith. JSD

DECORATIONS

LINDGREN, TORGNY. Anteckningar om Oscar I:s medalj Memoriae Pignus. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm, 1955), pp. 179-200, illus.

This article relates the story of the Swedish medal "Memoriae Pignus," a medal which Oscar I of Sweden—both as Crown Prince and as King—

used to give as an award to authors, artists, and scholars. Torgny Lindgren has found 26 holders of "Memoriae Pignus." Most of the medals bestowed were given to Scandinavians. In most instances the size of the medal is rather large and it should not be worn as a decoration. Only in the case of the last five awards was the medal given in a smaller size and so that it might be worn on the breast with a dark blue ribbon. The names of recipients are given together with some biographical information. CS

South African Decorations and Medals. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 437 (Oct. 1954), pp. 422-425. (Extract: The Royal Warrants in the South African Government Gazette, July 16, 1954.)

This extract gives a complete description of South African medals and decorations. It also states how they should be worn, who is eligible to receive them, and the reasons for which they are awarded. FHA

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- ASSOCIATED COIN AUCTION CO. (Jersey City, N. J.). Apr. 7, 1956, 801 lots, 25 pp., 2 pls., U. S., Foreign, Gold.
- BOLENDER, M. H. (San Marino, Calif.). Mar. 2, 1956, 1673 lots, 88 pp., Ancient, U. S., Medals, Paper Money.
- CIANI, P. AND J. VINCHON (Paris). Feb. 6-8, 1956, 702 lots, 22 pls., Greek.
- COIN GALLERIES (New York). Mar. 9, 1956, 1803 lots, 64 pp., 32 pls., Ancient Modern Gold Coins and Medals. Crowns.
- DOROTHEUM (Vienna). No. 189, Feb. 1-3, 1956, 911 lots, 36 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, European, Paper Money, Medals, Decorations. Feb. 28-29, 1956, 1607 lots, 65 pp., 8 pls., Austrian Coins and Medals.
- FRENCH'S (Troy, N. Y.). Feb. 4, 1956, 1445 lots, 40 pp., U. S., Foreign, Crowns.
- FREY, H. P. R. (Freiburg). Mar. 15, 1956, 377 lots, 18 pp., 10 pls., Ancient, Gold, German, Bracteates.
- GATTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 3, Dec. 3, 1955, 528 lots, 19 pp., 4 pls., German, Holy Roman Empire, Misc. Foreign, Medals.
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- Crusaders. Mar. 28, 1956, 337 lots, 26 pp., English & Foreign Gold and Silver.
 Apr. 11, 1956, 494 lots, 45 pp., 14 pls., English and Foreign, Gold, Medals.
HESS, ADOLPH (Lucerne). Mar. 27, 1956, 449 lots, 54 pp., 16 pls., Greek and Roman.
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GENERAL

CAIN, JULIEN. *La Bibliothèque Nationale pendant les années 1945 à 1951.* Paris, 1954. 295 pp.

M. Julien Cain, chief administrator of the Bibliothèque Nationale, reports in the seventh chapter of this book (pp. 177-188) about the various activities of the "Cabinet des Médailles" during the period 1945-1951. The first paragraph lists the names of the Numismatic staff. He goes on to report that the collection of coins and medals which were kept at the Castel de Castelnau during the war were safely brought back to the old premises at the Rue Vivienne. A detailed report about the growth of the collection by purchase, gifts or exchange is rendered. In the second chapter we are told about the work going on in the different departments as well as the publications in print or contemplated. Outstanding amongst the publication is Lafaurie's *Répertoire des monnaies françaises capétiennes* in four volumes, the first of which was published in 1951. An inventory of royal French medals is in preparation, as well as a volume devoted to the tesserae of the Froehner collection. Mention is made of the excellent numismatic library and the demands made upon the casting department. It is interesting to note that the Société Française de Numismatique meets now at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Its publication, *Revue Numismatique*, is under the direction of Messrs. Babelon, Blanchet and Prieur. The members of the staff of the Cabinet des Médailles performed, besides their routine duties, the most commendable task of lecturing on numismatics at L'École du Louvre, and other institutions. A list of Roman hoards excavated in France is appended. HG

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Bror Emil Hildebrand. 22/2/1806—30/8/1884. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), cols. 65-68, illus.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of the great Swedish numismatist occasions an outline of his career and contributions, particularly to the development of Anglo-Saxon numismatics. Hildebrand's first work (1829) was a catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon coins in the Lund Uni-

versity Coin Cabinet, and his major contribution in this field was the second edition of his *Anglosachsiska Mynt* (1881) which has been criticised through misunderstanding and which contains many pioneering features in identification of Saxon mints. Comparisons with the *British Museum Catalogue* of 1893 reveal the strength and weaknesses of specific attributions in Hildebrand's system.

A portrait of Hildebrand is provided from the medal struck by Lea Ahlborn in 1877. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The 1955 Dover Treasure Trove. In: *Archaeologia Cantiana*, Vol. 69 (1955), pp. 62-68, 1 pl.

In May 1955 workmen unearthed a small leaden casket containing 685 silver coins of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Brabant, Hainault, Holland and Brescia. The money-box was concealed in Market Street, Dover, probably beneath a medieval floor. Two Edward I groats are the first from a recorded English find. Provisional listing of the coins suggests we might associate the hoard with the outbreak of the French war in 1296, although there are important problems of re-attribution in the series of French third-groats heretofore identified with the reform of 1306. ccv

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The thirty pieces of silver and coins of Rhodes. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), col. 422.

Evidence of travellers to Rhodes in the fifteenth century indicates that between A.D. 1413 and 1479 the coins shown (and occasionally presented) to pilgrims as the Thirty Pieces of Silver for which Christ was betrayed changed from Rhodian fourth century B.C. drachms or didrachms to Rhodian tetradrachms. Since the Spanish voyager Pero Tafur saw a number of coins in 1436 when he visited the church of St. John, while earlier travellers saw single small coins, it seems that a small hoard of tetradrachms discovered between 1413 and 1436 allowed the Knights to exhibit and make gifts of the larger coins as those of the Betrayal. Writers of the end of the fifteenth century clearly identify the relic as a tetradrachm by comparing it with contemporary coins of known weight and size. ccv

They made their own money. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), cols. 13-16, illus.

In every age from the thirteenth century in England to the present-day coins of the Straits Settlements, the forger or counterfeiter has been no less eager to pass his products among the circulating coin as were the authorities to detect his activities. Clipping and similar abuses prevailed in the later Middle Ages because of ignorance on the part of the general public and due to chronic shortages of official coin. In the later eighteenth century Matthew Boulton of Birmingham conducted an ex-

tensive public campaign to suppress forgers and replace their output with good-quality official coin. He even recruited men to raid the installations of known forgers. Several eminent modern numismatists, including the late Dr. L. A. Lawrence and the late Mr. S. M. Spink, have made extensive studies of forgery past and present in relation to British coinage. CCV

Paper money. Om Riksbankens sedelutgivningsrätt och därmed sammanhängande frågor. Betänkande avgivet av sakkunniga för utredning om reglering av riksbankens sedelutgivningsrätt på längre sikt. In: *Statens offentliga utredningar* 1955:43. Finansdepartementet, Stockholm 1955, 159 pp.

In the Swedish Government's series of public inquiries, the Royal Finance Department has issued a deliberation on the State Bank's right to issue paper money. The committee that has written and published this document devotes the two first chapters to the Swedish legislation on the issuance of bank notes (starting with the Palmstruck Bank in Stockholm, which in 1661 began to issue "the world's first fully developed paper money to be given out by a bank"), and adding the historical and theoretical background of the laws regulating the issuance of bank notes in all countries. LL

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Nationalmuseets myntkabinett, Helsingfors 1952. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* 1953 (Stockholm 1955), pp. 218-220, illus.

The coin cabinet at the National Museum in Helsinki acquired during the year 1952 a large collection of Chinese coins. Among the coin finds included in the collection is a large hoard (149 silver coins) from the beginning of the eighteenth century, the last coin being dated 1703. A medal by Pisanello (the artist's portrait by himself) is illustrated (Hill no. 87). LL

ANCIENT

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Gewaltherrscher und Theaterkönig. In: Weitzmann, Kurt, ed. *Late classical & mediaeval studies in honor of Albert Mathias Friend, Jr.*, pp. 15-55, pls. 4-9.

Several coins, and also a contorniate of 360, are used to sketch the history, from Attic times through the Roman Empire, of the tragic costume as the attire of the Eastern world ruler and as the conventional theatrical garb of a king. REG

BOUCH, C. M. L. and J. P. C. KENT. A Dark Age Coin-hoard from Ninekirks. In: *Transactions Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, 55, 1956, pp. 108-111.

A small hoard unearthed many years ago comprises one regular third century A.D. coin, twenty-one extremely debased copies of third century

radiate coins, and one piece of apparently non-Roman character. Barbarous radiates appear to have continued in circulation, in the north of Britain only, later than ca. A.D. 400, and the non-Roman piece may be evidence for dating the hoard as late as ca. A.D. 600. The coins provide welcome numismatic support for the theory of sub-Roman survival in the Brougham area, from St. Ninian's missionary work in Westmorland to A.D. 709, the year of St. Wilfred's death. CCV

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Notules de numismatique celtique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 1 (Feb. 1954), pp. 41-42, illus.

The meaning of the Gallic Ogmios type (the severed human head, surrounded by a pearled chain—often associated with Lucian's *Gallic Hercules*) is raised once more here, in relation to a coin from the Rennes museum. The head-and-chain obverse is standard; the reverse, however, shows a severed head hanging from the mouth of a horse, at the end of a short chain. The author wonders if this odd reverse type can contribute anything to the understanding of the Ogmios type. REG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Notules de numismatique celtique II. In *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 2 (April 1954), pp. 91-94, pl. 2.

From a new specimen of the type à l'oeil, a Celtic gold piece designated as of Trévires (BN 8822-8824), the legend, hitherto uncertain, can be positively read as VOCARANT. (Confirmed by another example: *Ogam*, VI, 199.)

In another "notule," the author discusses problems of dating various Gallic issues of tin alloy (*potin*). REG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Notules de numismatique celtique III. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 3 (June 1954), pp. 119-130, pl. 5.

"The small silver pieces of North-west Gaul" is the title of the first notice. The principal type of these newly discovered pieces is a highly stylized copy of the Pallas type of the gold stater of Alexander III of Macedonia. The author concludes, however, that the model was not the Macedonian original, but an intermediary Belgian version of it.

"Aquitania numismatics: the strike of 'monnaies à la croix'" is the title of the second notice. The technique of fabrication of these coins is discussed. REG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Notules de numismatique celtique IV. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 4 (August 1954), pp. 199-200.

Four small notices: 1) a further word on VOCARANT (see the same author in *Ogam*, VI, 91); 2) a gold piece falsely attributed to Aulerques, found in the region of Rennes; 3) an example of controverted attribution: the *potin* of the Mandubiens; 4) a gold piece found at Salins-les-Bains (Jura). REG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. *Notules de numismatique celtique V.* In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 6 (Dec. 1954), pp. 289-293, pl. 12.

"Characteroscopy and unauthenticated provenance" is the subject of this notice. The author applies the method of characteroscopy—which means analysis not only of the coin type but also of the 'individual circumstances of the piece and of the die from which it was issued'—to show that two examples of a famous Gallic gold stater which appeared in 1912 must be modern copies (not with the intent to defraud, however) of the first specimen of the piece, which was discovered in 1849.

REG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. *Notules de Numismatique Celtique VIII.* In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 4 (August 1955), pp. 273-280.

A continuation of the notule begun in vol. VI on "characteoscopie," and several other notules on various staters of the Gauls.

REG

DOLLEY, R. H. M. *The Speculum ("Tin") Coins in Hoard C*, Appendix to R. Rainbird Clarke, "The Early Iron Age Treasure from Snettisham, Norfolk, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society for 1954*, Vol. 20, Part 1, pp. 72-86, illus.

Hoard C included 116 identifiable and about 29 unidentifiable specimens of the so-called 'tin' coinage of the Ancient Britains. All coins, like the 300 found at Sunbury-on-Thames, belong to D. F. Allen's Class I, dated by him in the first quarter of the first century B.C. Class II coins, debased versions of Class I which in turn derive from Massiliot archetypes through Gaulish prototypes, appear to have been cast at a somewhat later date.

Study of the Class I pieces from a technical standpoint leads to the suggestion they were produced by a 'cire perdue' process, known to have been employed for very similar work among the pre-Belgic tribes of the Continent as well as of the British Isles. Speculum is a high tin bronze alloy, perhaps too brittle for striking in these sizes. The prototypes of British speculum coins are traced through a map of findspots in France and Switzerland toward Massilia, and a similar map locates the British speculum distribution in the Thames Valley. Class I obverses and reverses are classed according to pattern variations, and a catalogue of the Snettisham coins (fragments omitted) lists types, weights, and die-axes.

A bibliography of hoards and other finds is arranged by locations.

CCV

GOWERS, WILLIAM and H. H. SCULLARD. *Hannibal's elephants again.* In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 271-283, 2 pls.

The question of whether the Carthaginians, and Hannibal in particular, ever employed Indian elephants demands study of the use of these elephants by Hellenistic rulers from Ptolemy I (Soter) onwards. Ptolemy had opportunity to acquire Indian elephants in his encounter with Perdiccas (321 B.C.) and at Gaza in 312 when he defeated Demetrius who

had forty-three elephants. Although with the deaths of Seleucus and Ptolemy Soter the increasing political barrier between Syria and Egypt forced the later Ptolemies to organize a supply of African elephants from Ethiopia and Eritrea, captive Indian elephants do breed, and those on Ptolemy I gold staters (305-285) and in the procession through Alexandria described by Callixenus (ca. 279-271) must be Indian elephants rather than animals from the newly organized African hunts. Indian elephants appear again at Raphia (217 B.C.) where the forces of Ptolemy IV Philopator captured most of Antiochus III's force of 102 Indian elephants.

Numismatic evidence shows that Hannibal probably had at least one Indian elephant. The political and economic relations of Carthage and Egypt were such that he might have secured it (or them) from the war-spoil of the Ptolemies. The crucial elephant coins fall into four groups: (1.) Barcid silver from Spain depicting African elephants together with the copies in Aes Grave in Central Italy, (2.) coins of Capua and Atella with African elephants, (3.) a coin depicting the survivor (Surus?) of the few original Indian elephants brought by Hannibal over the Alps, and (4.) coins depicting some Indian elephants (perhaps from Raphia via Egypt) among Hannibal's reinforcements of 215 B.C. CCV

HEICHELHEIM, F. M. On ancient price trends from the early first millennium B.C. to Heraclius I. In: *Finanzarchiv*, Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 498-511.

This work is not strictly speaking one devoted to numismatics nor can it be said that numismatic evidence is very extensively used in it, but since, as the title indicates, it deals with economic history, it is of interest to numismatists. Heichelheim has traced the general changes in the price levels in the ancient world to the reign of Heraclius I. HLA

KRICHELDORF, HELLMUTH. Gedanken zur Geschichte früher Geldformen. In: *Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier. . . . der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau*, pp. 9-30.

Except for some attempts by economists there exists in the opinion of the writer no comprehensive history of the origin of money. Although Kricheldorf recognizes the progress made by W. Gerloff's very comprehensive study of the origin of money and the beginnings of finance he feels that even this work fails because Gerloff tries once again to fit the earliest forms of money into the modern pattern of a highly developed coinage system. The writer defines money, and he points out that most numismatists are not interested in any media of exchange which preceded the first coinage. The first coinage of western civilization took place in Lydia during the seventh century B.C. and replaced very primitive forms of money like ingots, rings and many other

non-metallic media of exchange. Many scholars bypassed the earlier far-eastern coin shaped metallic moneys which had their origin in metallic tools. The author believes that the neglected monetary history of China has much to offer for the comprehension of the development of monetary forms. The writer apparently never had the opportunity to read the "Early Chinese Coinage" by Wang Yu-Ch'uan who treats the topic in great detail. It is the author's belief that the origin of money is not based on mercenary reasons but most probably on sacral rites.

HG

VERMEULE, C. C. Ancient Coins in Smaller American Public Collections: A Review and Discussion. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64 (1956), pp. 331-334.

Publication of Fogg Art Museum Picture Book No. 4 (*Ancient Coins*, by Prof. G. M. A. Hanfmann and Mr. M. S. Balmuth) occasions a survey of the published and unpublished Greek and Roman coins in American public collections exclusive of the American Numismatic Society and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The term "public" means permanent and accessible institutional rather than purely personal private collections.

Many outstanding coins from major European sales and collections of ca. 1890-1950 have found permanent homes in American museum and college collections. Collections such as Yale University or the Fogg Museum have been or are being published by their Curators, but many more are in need of inclusion in some work such as the *Sylloge Numorum Graecorum*. The Elizabeth Washburn King collection of Greek coins in Bryn Mawr College provides an example of an unpublished or unlisted American collection containing well-known rarities from the Jameson, Spencer-Churchill, Collignon, and similar European collections.

CCV

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. Monnaies Gauloises inédites ou peu connues. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 6 (Dec. 1954), pp. 295-298, pl. 13.

A list, thorough and annotated, of sixteen Gallic coins, of gold, silver and bronze. The finest specimen, it seems, is a gold stater with the head of Apollo on the reverse and a biga on the reverse, one of the earliest Gallic copies of the stater of Philip of Macedonia.

REG

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. La circulation des monnaies Gauloises dans la région du Vaucluse. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 5 (Oct. 1954), pp. 249-254.

A list of finds of Gallic coins in the region of Vaucluse, showing chiefly the geographical distribution of the various coin types of the city of Massilia, which dominated the commerce of the region from the fifth century until Caesar.

REG

GREEK

SELTMAN, CHARLES T. Coin types of wine states in the Aegean regions. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1956), cols. 11-12.

Peisistratus of Athens in the sixth century B.C. was one of the first numismatic propagandists, using the types invented for Athenian silver coins to emphasize the greatness of Athens. The Greek states that used their coin types to call attention to exportable wares are not hard to recognize. Horses of Macedonia and Thessaly, cattle of Euboea, Crete, and South Italy, corn and olive-oil were extensively advertised.

A list of thirty-one states with coin types relating to wine production features cities in the Aegean but could extend as far west as Sicilian Naxos and as far east as the Black Sea coast (Trebizond). The catalogue would be longer if all coins displaying the head of Dionysos were added.

CCV

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. *Der frühromische Reiteradel und Seine Ehrenabzeichen*. Baden-Baden, 1952. 128 pp., pls., illus. (*Deutsche Beiträge zur altertumswissenschaft*, Vol. 2).

Included in this valuable monograph devoted to the insignia of rank of the Roman knightly class is a full exposition by Professor Alföldi of the *phalerae* (see succeeding abstract); also of interest to the numismatist is the use of coins to illustrate the *trabea*, one of the togas of the nobility.

REG

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Zu den Römischen Reiterscheiben. In: *Germania* 30 (1952), pp. 187-190, illus.

A brief note concerning the iconography and dating of several Roman *phalerae*, medallion-like pieces used to decorate a horse's harness. The piece particularly in question, from the end of the Roman Republic, bears a deity's head, remarkable for the heavy, flowing beard.

REG

BAGGALEY, J. W. and PHILIP CORDER. A third hoard of Roman coins from Darfield. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 315-316.

On a housing site in Yorkshire where two previous hoards (denarii in fine condition) were discovered, a workman in 1950 found a hoard of 541 Antoniniani from Gallienus to Probus. The coins (listed briefly and generally) have passed to the Sheffield City Museum. The hoard was buried about A.D. 282 in a newly made jar of Yorkshire fabric; fragments were recovered.

CCV

BERRIMAN, A. E. Note on the metrological background of the Roman coinage. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1955), cols. 531-532.

The intended weight of individual coins in the normal Roman Republican series was not invariably commensurate with the scruple. A denarius of ca. 155 B.C. corresponds to 1/84th pound which is 3.42

scruples rather than 3.50 scruples in relation to a pound rated at 288 scruples. It must have been essential for mint officials in the Republic and in the times of Nero and Diocletian to have a simple numerical relationship between the standard weight of reference and the number of coins required to equal its mass. A frequency chart of 980 specimens of denarii ca. 150 B.C. marked XVI (16 asses) supports evidence that certain important extant ancient weights are commensurate with historically known magnitudes, including the English standards. Tables are given for multiples of the Roman scruple of 17.5gt., and certain of these values are compared with those associated by Sydenham (*Roman Republican Coinage*) with cast bronze of ca. 290-222 B.C. It is suggested that the aes grave standard or norm of ca. 241 B.C. was 10 oz. = 283.5 gm. = 250 scruples, instead of the Oscan pound of 240 scruples, since actual specimens suggest a norm heavier than 273 gm. Mina D from Lagash, signed ca. 2400 B.C. and now in the Ashmolean Museum, demonstrates factors which associate with the Roman scruple, the uncia, and the English ounce avoirdupois. CCV

BOON, GEORGE C. Two plated Roman coins from Silchester. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), p. 132.

The Reading Borough Museum and Art Gallery possesses two coins from Silchester which have an iron core covered by a skin of orichalcum, a sestertius and a dupondius of Gordianus III (?). These coins, and perhaps others not yet identified, were probably official products in the period when inflation upset the ratio between silver and brass coins and increased the value of all metals. These coins would have been extremely difficult to identify in circulation. CCV

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman coins from the excavations at Camerton, near Bath. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 130-131.

The 108 coins discovered in the 1949-50 excavations present a cross-section of the coins in circulation in this part of the Empire. The catalogued list appended (coins from Claudius I to Gratianus) suggests that, in the third and fourth centuries, both the regular and the irregular barbarous issues were in use side by side. CCV

CHILTON, C. W. The titles on Roman coins of the Early Empire. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), cols. 69-70.

This article is designed to explain to the "non-specialist" the origin and significance of imperial titulature in the Augustan period and to correct some recent numismatic misunderstandings. Augustus' settlement of 27 B.C., which left no mark on the coinage and was abandoned in 23 B.C., was an attempt to rule while seemingly possessing no greater power than any magistrate (to paraphrase *Res Gestae* c. 34). Since 49 B.C. Rome had been ruled by unconstitutional power without any disguise, and when Augustus had "put out the flames of civil war," he governed as imperator (used irregularly from 38/7 B.C.), through con-

sulships, and in the imperial provinces by *legati*, powers not "contrary to the traditions of our ancestors."

After 23 B.C. the *tribunica potestas* became the imperial basis of supreme power. Other titles became identified with the princeps, Pontifex Maximus, Pater Patriae, and the Censorship, the last not until after the Julio-Claudian line was extinct. Like the territorial cognomen awarded for military success (Germanicus, Britannicus, Parthicus, etc.), all these essentially imperial titles recall the earlier Republic. Augustus' successors followed his example in making good use of the Romans' attachment to their historical past.

ccv

CORBITT, J. H. The goddess Coventina and her well at Carrawburgh, Northumberland. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1955), cols. 523-525.

In the later nineteenth century excavations on the site of the temple of the goddess Coventina, over 14,000 coins were discovered in a well. Many more were probably taken by locals attracted to the spot. Recent cleaning and restudy of these coins has led to reexamination of the three current theories as to their deposit: 1. (C. Roach Smith) the treasure chest of the garrison of Procolitia, deposited in haste about A.D. 383; 2. (Sir John Evans) a series of votive offerings ranging over the three and one half centuries of their dates; and 3. (Prof. I. A. Richmond) a certain portion thrown into a well where votive deposits already existed, perhaps in late antiquity when Christians could have destroyed the temple. Dr. J. P. C. Kent has already identified coins later than the usurpation of Magnus Maximus in the coins examined, ruling out one *terminus* date, and the writer suggests part of the earlier coins may belong to a treasure deposited perhaps by the nearby garrison of Procolitia in the disasters of A.D. 197.

Roach Smith's original list of 13,490 coins is set forth by emperors and denominations, but further cleaning has already increased all totals.

ccv

HAMBERG, GUSTAF. *Studies in Roman Imperial art: with special reference to the state reliefs of the second century*. Copenhagen, Munksgaard, 1945. 202 pp. 44 pls.

It is Hamberg's contention that what he terms "modes of representation" determine the appearance of Imperial state reliefs in the second century A.D. and that these modes—particularly the allegorical and the realistic—must be examined to clarify both the meaning and the stylistic treatment of the works of art that are affected by them. In this series of studies, he explores the relation of the purely formal character of the state reliefs and of some sarcophagi to their ideological background to point up his hypothesis. To this end, the author discusses the similarity of the ideological programs found on coins to those of the state reliefs. The first chapter deals with certain allegorical concepts, Concordia-Fides and Liberalitas-Congiarium, as treated on coins in order to illustrate the changing employment of these modes and their inter-

action during the period under consideration and after a discussion of the development on coins, Hamberg proceeds in further chapters to investigate the sculptural expression in state reliefs and battle sarcophagi.

EPL

HILL, PHILIP V. Barbarous imitations of Fourth-Century Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 233-270, 3 pls.

A survey of the imitations derived from the fourth-century issues from Constantinus I to Arcadius and Honorius is sequel to the study of the significance and possible chronology of barbarous copies of the third-century radiate coinage (A.N.S., *Num. Notes and Monographs*, no. 112, 1949). Coins of the period studied here can be divided into five distinct categories which are important for an understanding of the financial affairs of the Late Empire and the possibility of the manufacture of Romano-British copies as late as A.D. 500. These categories of barbarous imitations are: (1) Constantinian from prototypes struck between 337-348; (2) the *Fel. Temp.* class, largest and most important of all; (3) Magnentian; (4) copies of coins of Julian II and the House of Valentinian (A.D. 361-383); and (5) Theodosian, chiefly those from ca. 385. Imitations of fourth-century issues may be arranged according to three grades of barbarity.

Since radiates, Constantinian, and *Fel. Temp.* copies form the bulk of the imitations in Britain and the earlier study leads to the following fairly comprehensive picture of the barbarous copies produced during these three centuries: (1) ca. 260-350, large-size radiate copies; (2) ca. 290-350, radiate minimi; (3) ca. 310-350, Constantinian copies, large-size and minimi; (4) ca. 350-450, sporadic production of barbarous radiates; (5) ca. 350-380, large-size *Fel. Temp.* copies, not overstruck; (6) ca. 350-360, *Fel. Temp.* overstrikes; (7) ca. 350-450, *Fel. Temp.* minimi; (8) ca. 400-450, Constantinian minimi; (9) ca. 450, radiate minimi; (10) ca. 450-500, radiate, Constantinian, and *Fel. Temp.* "minimissimi"; and (11) ca. 550-600, later radiates of Richborough IV hoard type. A map of hoards and site finds, a list of hoards, one of site-finds, a list of prototypes, the text of Cod. Theod. IX 23 (A.D. 356), and a detailed Key to Plates conclude the article.

ccv

HILL, PHILIP V. A hoard of barbarous radiates. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 91-108, 2 pls.

A collection obtained from St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, and purchased by the writer is of unknown provenance but appears to form a hoard from in or near Colchester, since there are die-identities and stylistic similarities with coins from that area. This late hoard, buried apparently soon after manufacture of many of its contents, was not affected by the proven exceptions to the theory that barbarous imitations were of local circulation only. The burial date suggested by the

eight orthodox coins (Victorinus-Constans, 268-340/8) and the 120 barbarous specimens places the hoard not later than the middle of the fifth century. Of these barbarous pieces, about one-third are apparently contemporary, or nearly so, with their prototypes, the remainder (80 coins) being *minimi* which can scarcely have been of such early date. Some of both groups are struck on flans prepared by clipping with shears from a thin sheet of metal, a method of flan-manufacture only occasionally used for imitations in the third and fourth centuries but very common in the post-Roman period.

A full catalogue of all coins is provided.

ccv

HILL, PHILIP V. Notes on some barbarous radiates from Bow Hill, Sussex. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 126-129, illus.

Rather more than a quarter (55) of the 196 Roman coins from the 1930-1931 excavations at Bow Hill, Sussex, were barbarous imitations, some in fragmentary state; there was also a cast copy of a Theodosian *Æ* 4 and two orthodox clipped fragments. The earliest orthodox piece in the collection was a very worn denarius of Nero, and the latest were *Æ* 4 of Arcadius and Honorius.

The radiates and fragments are catalogued in detail. Bow Hill must be added to the few sites in Southern Britain which have produced *minimissimi* in numbers (14). Some of the barbarous pieces are contemporary fourth century products; others, including the *minimissimi*, probably fall in the fifth century, and one piece (no. 27) belongs with Theodosian *Æ* 4 towards the end of the fourth century.

ccv

KRAAY, COLIN. The Roman hoard from Appleford, Berks.: a preliminary note. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 2 (Feb. 1955), col. 62.

Two pots of Roman coins, discovered 31 Dec. 1954 at Appleford near Abingdon, have been deposited for examination in the Coin Room of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Not less than five thousand base metal coins give indication of a deposit ca. A.D. 350. The contents falls into three groups: 1.) a handful of coins, Gallienus through Constantius I; 2.) large numbers of mid-Constantinian issues of Constantinus I, Crispus and Constantius II as Caesar, nearly all from the London mint and in excellent condition; and 3.) the largest part of the hoard, "4th brass" of the sons of Constantinus, mostly *GLORIA EXERCITVS* (one standard) and *VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN. GLORIA EXERCITVS* (two standards) and the *Urbes* types, three very common series; are almost wholly absent.

The work of cleaning and sorting is continuing.

ccv

MATSSON, G. O. Two unpublished Roman city coins of Palestine. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1956), cols. 9-10, illus.

A bronze coin of Anthedon of A.D. 234 (?) appears to be unpublished, although the piece (in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm)

is very worn. Anthedon (or Agrippias) was twice destroyed and rebuilt, in the first century B.C. and at the beginning of the Jewish War a century later. The second bronze was struck in Tiberias under Claudius (A.D. 53) and is a reduced (14 mm.) replica of British Museum Catalogue p. 5, no. 1 (24 mm.). Between A.D. 20-100, Tiberias was ruled by Herod Antipas, Agrippa I, and Agrippa II until taken over by the Imperial government under Trajan. CCV

PEARCE, BERTRAM W. Three unpublished Roman coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), p. 133.

An as of Antoninus Pius, a denarius of Septimius Severus, and an Antoninianus of Victorinus from recent finds are noticed as heretofore unrecorded types. CCV

POLACCO, L. *Il volto di Tiberio Saggio di Critica Iconografica*. Rome, 1955. 207 pp. 43 pls. (Accademia Patavina di Scienze Lettere e Arti, Memorie, Vol. LXVII, 1954-55).

A section of Chapter I of this monograph on all aspects of the portrait of Tiberius is entitled "*Il ritratto numismatico*" (pp. 16-27). Parallels for Tiberius portraits in other media, marble statuary, marble and bronze reliefs, and gems, can be traced from the provincial coins of the latter part of the reign of Augustus to the official imperial issues of his later years. Views of the cult statue of Tiberius on coins of Smyrna as late as Caracalla and Gallienus are also considered. CCV

RICHTER, GISELA M. A. The origin of verism in Roman portraits. In: *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 45 (1955), pp. 39-46. pls. 1-9.

In this brief article, the author deals with a number of theories concerning the origin of "verism" (here characterized as a "somewhat dry realism") in Roman portraiture and specifically in that of the Republic. Miss Richter notes an inheritance from earlier Etruscan and Italian art, but concentrates mainly on evaluating possible contributions from Egypt and Hellenistic Greece. In concluding that Greek artists, working for Roman patrons, were responsible for this realistic approach, she introduces a small selection of gems and coins to support her contention. EPL

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The symbolism of a unique AES coin of Tiberius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), pp. 290-297, pl. 18.

A seemingly unique and perfectly genuine as of Tiberius of A.D. 15 (Mattingly, *BMCRE*, I, p. 129, pl. 25, 9) shows as its reverse type a large SC flanking a wreath above a stool with three legs. Although several suggestions have been advanced, this object is not a normal *sella curulis* with crossed, curved legs and a flat seat across the top; the chair or "throne" may be a special *subsellium* on which the *princeps* sat between the consuls in the Senate House during the conduct of

Senatorial business. The wreath above a seat belonging to no specific magistracy may have stood for a power divorced from the tenure of a specific official position. This symbolism represented the accession-honors paid to Tiberius (A.D. 14-37) in parallel with the laurels, wreath and shield accorded to Augustus in 27 B.C. Since the type is so rare, the issue was probably cancelled to avoid such outward emphasis on the essentials of imperial power involving display of a throne-like chair. When Titus and Domitian employed similar symbolism, they preferred to represent the wreath above an orthodox *sella curulis*. Such symbolism on the coinage of the client kingdoms of Bosphorous and Mauretania reminds us that the Roman Senate sent insignia of royalty to foreign kings deemed worthy of the honor of delegated power. The *sella curulis* and wreath in Rome were to a certain extent commemorative symbols of curule rank and played a part in parades and funerary honors.

CCV

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Diocletian's reform of the coinage: a chronological note. In: *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. 45 (1955), pp. 116-118.

In a short note Sutherland presents the evidence for the view that Diocletian's reform of the gold coinage took place ca. 286 A.D.; that the "antoniniani were driven out by the new silver pieces, at least at Treveri," ca. 294 A.D.; and that folles were introduced, at least at Alexandria, ca. 294 A.D. Thus the silver-copper reform probably was designed to coincide with the imperial *decennalia*.

HLA

BYZANTINE

CHARANIS, PETER. The significance of coins as evidence for the history of Athens and Corinth in the seventh and eighth centuries. In: *Historia*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 163-172.

The results of the excavations at Athens and Corinth are compared with respect to the ratio of coins found to the length of the reigns in the seventh and eighth centuries. Both cases follow roughly the same pattern showing a decline for the period of the reigns of Tiberius Constantine and Maurice Tiberius and an increase for the reign of Phocas with a sharp decline after the reign of Constans II. The number of finds continued to be small at both places through the eighth century save for a momentary rise at Athens in the reign of Philippicus which resulted from unusual conditions. Charanis therefore maintains that though the decline in the numbers of coins found indicates an economic decline resulting from the general menace of the Arabs on the sea, it does not follow that either city ceased to belong to Byzantium. The literary evidence is strong that Athens remained in Byzantine hands during the period and there "is no good reason to believe that the case was different with Corinth."

HLA

GRIERSON, PHILIP. The Isaurian coins of Heraclius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 11 (1951), pp. 56-67, 2 pls.

These coins comprise two groups of folles struck at Seleucia Isauriae, the chief port of Isauria in southeastern Asia Minor, A.D. 616-617, and at Isaura Palaia, the former capital of the same province, A.D. 617-618. The opening of two successive Isauria mints is explicable in terms of Heraclius' rearguard struggles against the Persians invading Asia Minor following defeats of the imperial forces at Antioch and in Cilicia. Examination of the coin types suggests that personnel from Alexandria were diverted to Seleucia to open a mint there when Alexandria fell to the Persians (probably A.D. 617). A second officina was staffed soon afterwards with personnel from a northern mint, probably Nicomedia.

An Appendix lists in full detail known specimens of Types A and B, Mint of Seleucia Isauriae (616-617), also three coins of Type C, and Type D, Mint of Isaura (617-618). CCV

GRIERSON, PHILIP. A barbarous North African solidus of the late seventh century. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 10 (1950), 301-305, illus.

Three types of solidus were minted at Carthage during the reign of Constantine IV Pogonatus (A.D. 668-685). Type 1 continues the last Carthage series of Constans II and is extremely rare, being no doubt a very brief issue. Type 2 is the common, normal type at all mints for the reign, from 669-681 when Constantine dispossessed his brothers Heraclius and Tiberius and ruled alone. Type 3 is attributed to the four years between autumn 681 and the death of Constantine IV in 685. Four specimens of a barbarous imitation of Type 1 are listed in various collections (Tolstoi no. 50), and it is difficult to choose between the Berbers and the Arabs as authors of this series. After the Arab raids on North Africa began in the 640's, the Berbers provided the main resistance. After setbacks, the Arabs gained ground steadily, Carthage falling in A.D. 698 and all Africa being secured by A.D. 709. The Arabs' own extensive coinage began after the completion of effective conquest, but some coins must belong before the capture of Carthage.

The coins in question are part of a fairly large official issue and parallel other early Arab issues in not completely eliminating Christian symbols. Since these coins are almost contemporary with their prototypes and also with the date of the founding of Kairouan (the first formal settlement of the Arabs in what was to be their province of Ifriqiyah), it seems likely they represent the first Arab coinage struck in North Africa. CCV

SABATIER, J. *Description générale des monnaies byzantines frappées sous les empereurs d'Orient depuis Aracadius jusqu'à la prise de Constantinople par Mahomet II*. Graz, Austria, 1955. 2 vol. (Reprint of the 1862 edition.) Vol. 1: Text. Vol. 2: Plates.

The reprint of this very valuable work on Byzantine numismatics is

an exact reproduction of the Paris edition of 1862 save that all of the text has been collected in the first volume and the line drawings have been put in the second volume. HLA

EUROPEAN

BAUER, WALTER. Das Münzgefäß von Battenhausen. In: *Zeitschrift des Vereins für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde*, p. 151.

The hoard of Battenhausen was found in a broken stone ware pitcher, only the lower part of which could be restored. The fabric of the pitcher is typical of the second half of the seventeenth century which conforms to the contents of the hoard, the latest coin of which is dated 1672. The origin of the pitcher is uncertain. The glazing, however, leads Mr. Bauer to believe that the pitcher was produced at Dreihäusen. HG

GÖTZE, RICHARD. Die Münzprägungen der freien Stadt Danzig, der Republiken Estland-Lettland-Litauen. Katalog 1. Berlin, 1955. 11 pp., illus.

The catalogue lists the coins of the city of Danzig and of the republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, struck between the two World Wars. The main types are illustrated. Although the listing does not differ very much from the one in Raymond's "Coins of the World," it will be useful to the beginning collector on account of the estimates in German marks. These estimates reflect the present strong demand for the modern coinage of the countries behind the iron curtain. HG

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Le sou d'or d'Uzès. In: *Le Moyen Age*, Nos. 3-4 (1954), pp. 293-309, illus.

The author contends that the few gold solidi of Charlemagne attributed to Uzès are not really Carolingian nor were they real currency. The differences of style in the monogram of Charlemagne seem to indicate a date about the tenth or eleventh centuries for the production of these pieces, and the great variation in their weights exclude the possibility that they were issued as a single denomination. Grierson suggests that they were struck to satisfy the needs of a particular ceremony which called for the payment of a gold coin. Such ceremonies were not uncommon during the Middle Ages because the use of gold added greatly to the prestige of the parties involved. Still another solidus with the monogram of Charlemagne on the obverse and the reverse inscription AVR ODIS in two lines may have the same origin. Grierson suggests that the locale of issue is the same as that of a denier of Charlemagne with the reverse inscription A - R DIS in two lines. HLA

HOLST, HANS. Numismatiske kirkefunn i Norge. Mynter fra 12. århundre til nyere tid, funnet i norske kirker og kirketufter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1953 (Stockholm 1955), pp. 1-30, illus. With an English summary.

Coin finds in churches are often made in the course of repairs or during restorations and generally consist of loose coins covering long periods of time, and not of hoards. They may, however, often be of considerable interest. They can be of great value for dating the different parts of the building in question, and they give a good picture of the coins current in different parts of the country at the times involved. Holst here lists the coins found in fifty churches in Norway. The coins dealt with date from the 12th century to the present time. Although most of the coins are common, variations and even new types have sometimes turned up. Fig. 4 illustrates a new Norwegian bracteate of the 12th century; another of the same country, but probably struck later, is also new (fig. 5). A variation to Schive XI:26-30 ("Norges Mynter i Middelalderen," Christiania 1865) shows a peculiar crowned head (fig. 6). LL

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Linz im Spiegel der Numismatik. In: *Jahrbuch der Stadt Linz*, 1954, pp. 1-21, pls. 1-11.

This article brings to a conclusion a series of articles pertaining to the history of coinage and medallic art in Upper Austria. The author tells about the contributions to history, Linz as the Upper-Austrian capital, has to offer. During the Celtic and Roman period Linz played only an insignificant role. The city gained importance as a mint for a short time under Emperor Ferdinand I. Three centuries had to pass before Linz became again a place for the issuance of money. During the first world war and during the first years of the republic a great deal of paper money was issued in Linz. The city also played an important role as a center of medal production. The majority of these medals are of a local nature. Due to the agrarian character of the city and its surrounding territories most of the medals were struck as rewards or in commemoration of agricultural events and societies. A selection of these medals is illustrated. HG

KINNMARK, HAKAN. En femtioöring från 1920. In: *Moneta AB, katalog no. 2* (Gothenburg 1954), pp. 51-52, illus.

There is here published a Swedish proof coin of the denomination of 50 öre, struck in 1920. In contrast to the usual coins of 50 öre, this coin bears the portrait of Gustaf V (1907-50) instead of the crowned Swedish coat-of-arms, which occurs on this king's coins of the values 50, 25 and 10 öre. In addition, the coin is slightly smaller and lighter. LL

MURARI, OTTORINO. Nota sui soldi padovani di Francesco I e Francesco II da Carrara. In: *Nova Historia*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1/2 (N.S.) (Jan.-Apr. 1955), pp. 3-7, pl. (see also note in: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 6, No. 5 (May, 1955), p. 34).

The three types of soldi struck under the last Carraresi lords of

Padua, Francesco I (1355-1388) and Francesco II (1390-1405) are attributed as follows. The soldo "with the Pisan cross" was struck under Francesco I; the soldo with St. Anthony, by Francesco II; the third and rarest type, "with the liliated cross," was struck by Francesco I and not Francesco II, as had hitherto been supposed. DH

OHLY, RICHARD. Der Münzfund von Battenhausen. In: *Zeitschrift des Vereins für hessische Geschichte und Landeskunde*, pp. 147-150, illus.

This hoard, excavated in 1940 near the Hessian town of Frankenberg, must have been buried shortly after 1672. The find consists of three gold and 192 silver coins most of which belong to the "Kleine Kipperzeit," which is characterized by the fact that the larger denominations were lower in silver content, while during the "Grosse Kipperzeit" only the smaller denominations were issued with such low silver content. The author gives a short resumé of the monetary conditions in Germany from the time of the Thirty-years' War up to the time of the Zinna treaty of 1667 which tried to remedy the deplorable state into which the coinage had fallen. The hoard is described in more detail by the same author in *Hamburger Beiträge zur Numismatik* 1952-1953, Nos. 6-7. HG

POTTER, W. J. W. The Coinage of Florence. Part I. The Republic (to 1533). In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63 (1955), No. 9 (Sept.), cols. 365-370; No. 10 (Oct.), cols. 415-421; No. 11 (Nov.), cols. 463-466; No. 12 (Dec.), cols. 519-522, illus.

The numismatic history of Florence is divided into the early, mediaeval, and Medici periods (the Republic), and (from 1533) the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, ruled for 200 years by the younger Medici line. The writer traces the history of the Republic to 1533, treating the organization of the mint at various periods, the names of the principal die engravers, the monies of account, and the minting terms. The gold coins are listed and described: the Florin (1252), and the double Florin (from 1504). Twenty-four types of silver and billon from 1182 to 1509 are described and illustrated. In conclusion, the rare Grosso della Volpe of 1363 presents a specially engraved Guelfo struck by Piero Farnese, Captain of the People in that year, to celebrate a victory over the Pisans, commonly called wolves by their commercial rivals, the Florentines. The type of the wolf beneath the feet of St. John was struck in other denominations, but no specimens are known today. CCV

SECCHI, ALBERTO. *Le monete decimali Sabaude: Regno di Sardegna e d'Italia*. Milan, 1955. 152 pp. pls., illus.

This pocket size catalogue of the decimal coinage of Savoy, Sardinia and the kings of Italy is a useful guide for the collector of these series which start in 1816. The writer gives first a short history of Savoy from

Otto William, who ascended the throne in 998 A.D., and he lists all the Counts and Dukes of Savoy, accompanied by pictures and single portrait coins.

The catalogue proper starts with the coinage of Victor Emanuel I and is concluded with a chapter of the Somali coins under Victor Emanuel III. All the types are illustrated and an indication of value is given by estimates which apply to uncirculated specimens. A few omissions—like the 20 Lire of 1821 without period after "Princ," (cf. C.N.I. 19) and the 10 centesimi of 1863 of the Strasburg mint—may be noted.

HG

SUHLE, ARTHUR. *Deutsche Münz- und Geldgeschichte von den Anfängen bis zum 15. Jahrhundert*. Berlin, 1955. 231 pp., illus., maps.

This new edition of the best guide to the German medieval coinage by the Chief Curator of the Berlin Coin Cabinet has been considerably revised and extended. The first edition, published in 1935, as a handbook of the state museums in Berlin has been out of print for a long time. The first edition had only 164 pages of text whereas this second edition has been enlarged to 231 pages, and the text has been completely revised. A new and most welcome feature is the 248 notes at the end of the book which refer to the highly specialized literature in the various medieval fields. Also added are four maps which show the existing mints during the time of the Carolingians (880-919), during the rule of the Franks and Saxon Emperors (919-1150), during the reign of Frederik Barbarossa and Henry VI (1150-1197), and the last one, during the time of Philip of Suabia, Otto IV and Frederik II. The book starts with the coinage of the German tribes during the time of the migration, treats the coinage of the Carolingians, the Ottonian and Salian Emperors, and the time of the Hofenstaufens with their magnificent coinage of bracteates. The fifth and last chapter is devoted to the groschen and gold coinage of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The text is well illustrated throughout the book by 279 pictures.

HG

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Denare des Basler Bischofs Adalbero. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 19 (May, 1955), pp. 67-69, illus.

The writer tells of the difficulty in attributing certain denars which were struck by the predecessors of Bishop Theoderic of Basel. Voltz mentions as obstacles the great rarity of these pieces, lack of pictures of those specimens which appeared in sales catalogues, poor readability as a result of excessive hammering of the planchets. The use of photos, or drawings or plaster casts does not help either. The only approach to the identification lies in the study of the originals which are spread all over the world in museums and private collections.

The author succeeded in the attribution of one denar to Bishop Adalbero. The coin struck about 1000 A.D. appeared in the Thomsen

catalogue and puzzled H. Dannenberg who attributed the coin tentatively to Adalbero. His attribution is based on circumstances connected with the hoard of Bummelsburg, whereas Voltz was able to read important parts of the legend. HG

VOLTZ, THEODOR. Beitrag zum Rappenmünzbund von 1498. In: *Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier . . . der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau*, pp. 5-6.

The writer reopens monetary questions pertaining to the Rappenmünzbund. A new arrangement has been established based on the absolute and specific weight of the dicken and groschen struck at Basel. The findings are treated in detail in the annual report of the Historical Museum at Basel for the year 1949. Voltz points to certain difficulties in the attribution of the coinage issued by the Rappenmünzbund. For instance the 1499 date cannot be taken as the true date inasmuch as coins with the 1499 date were struck in later years. Also a revaluation of the dicken and groschen, which took place at the beginning of the sixteenth century, complicates matters. The article concludes with a request for the recording of any piedforts struck at Freiburg, Breisach, Colmar and Thann which belonged to the Rappenmünzbund. HG

WIDEEN, HARALD. Något om de svenska myntens stil. In: *Moneta AB, lagerkatalog no. 1* (Göteborg 1953), pp. 74-84, illus.

In his richly illustrated article Dr. Wideen gives a survey of the styles of Swedish coinage through the centuries, in comparison with contemporary objects of art. He begins with the oldest coins, struck during the 9th century A.D. in Birka; here he makes an interesting comparison with a recently discovered Viking period picture stone, from Västergötland (middle Sweden). The figures on some mediaeval bracteates (without inscription) show parallels to contemporary stone-sculptures. The survey is brought down to the middle of the 19th century. LL

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. Freiburg in der Münzgeschichte. In: *Festschrift zur Gründungsfeier . . . der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Freiburg im Breisgau*, pp. 6-9.

The numismatic history of Freiburg is based on the rich silver mines of the Breisgau which enabled the city to coin sufficient money to satisfy the needs of its citizens and its surrounding territory. The Freiburg mint can be traced back to the year 1220, although the author believes that a mint functioned by the middle of the twelfth century within the walls of the city. Its numismatic history is fascinating. The most important events are: Freiburg's complete ownership of the mint in 1368, monetary union with the Austrian territories, and the origin

of the Rappenpfennig which later became the Swiss standard. Wielandt concludes his article with a short review of Freiburg's modern coinage which terminated with the issue of Halbbatzen in 1772. HC

YRIARTE, JOSÉ de. *Catalogo de los reales de a ocho españoles*. Madrid 1955. 207 pp., illus.

This excellent catalogue of Spanish eight reales pieces is dedicated to the dean of Spanish numismatics, Don Adolfo Herrera. It was not the author's intention to write a comprehensive book listing all the known eight reales coins. He limited his work chiefly to the types struck in Spain and her colonies. The catalogue lists 1203 different items of which 535 are illustrated. Although the book lacks a detailed index the collector of the series will find Yriarte's book extremely useful, since the author gives estimates of prices for all of the coins in Spanish pesetas, except for the great rarities which are always difficult to evaluate. The descriptive text is rather scanty, and references to the standard works of Heiss, Vidal Quadras Ramon and Tomas Dasi were omitted. HC

GREAT BRITAIN

CARSON, R. A. G. *Money and the Citizen*. No. 3. *The History of British Coinage*, London, National Savings Committee, 1956. 18 pp., illus. (4 pls.).

The meaning of modern British coins, their sizes, denominations, metals, etc., is best understood by surveying the history of British coinages from the "tin" money of ca. 100 B.C. to the Coronation crown of 1953.

The chapters are titled: 1. The Pre-Saxon Coinage, (a) The Coinage of the Ancient Britons, (b) The Coinage of Roman Britain; 2. The Early Middle Ages; 3. The Later Middle Ages; 4. The Tudors and Their Scottish Contemporaries; 5. The Stuarts and the Commonwealth; and 6. Modern Milled Coinage. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A "New Type" for Aethelraed II. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1955), cols. 529-530, illus.

Description of two casts from the same mould of a fabricated lead medallion of Aethelraed II, bearing an anachronistic inscription and the date 985 in Arabic numerals, leads to the query whether these pieces were not made for some historical pageant connected with anniversaries in the years 1885 or 1935, the last the more likely candidate since it is the Silver Jubilee year. The promise of a Scandinavian Corpus and of an old English Sylloge has led to a nationwide quickening of interest in late Saxon coinage, but there is no reason to suppose either of the possessors of the medallions had heard of either project. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. English Coins (acquired by the British Museum). In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (June 1953), pp. 54-55, pl.

The Department of Coins and Medals purchased two outstanding Anglo-Saxon pieces at the V. J. E. Ryan sale. The first is a silver penny struck by Wulfred, Archbishop of Canterbury from A.D. 805-832; Wulfred is seen clearly wearing his symbol of metropolitan authority, the Roman pallium. The second coin is a unique silver penny with an obverse of Berhtwulf of Mercia, A.D. 839-853, and a reverse of Aethelwulf of Wessex, 838-859; Lord Grantley suggested Berhtwulf was anxious to respect Aethelwulf's *de jure* position in London consequent on Ecgbeorht's conquests.

Dr. Cahn presented a penny of Henry I of the very rare Brooke Class VIII, found at Smyrna, adding a new moneyer, Osmund of Wallingford (ca. A.D. 1115). Prof. T. O. Mabbott donated a Ryan penny, possibly of Nottingham, crudely struck during the Civil War that raged under Stephen and important as a commentary on contemporary social anarchy. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Mint of Chester (Part I). Edward the Elder to Eadgar. In: *Chester Archaeological Society's Journal*, Vol. 42 (1955), pp. 1-20, illus.

Recent studies by the author and others have revolutionized the study of Anglo-Saxon coinages in the tenth and eleventh centuries. Much research remains, but it may be claimed that the structure of the first English coinage is emerging in a different form than anticipated by numismatic historians twenty years ago. Chester was always an important mint in these years, but it could never compete, except for a brief phase under Aethelstan, with the centers of population such as London, Winchester, York and Lincoln which in the eleventh century struck half the total coinage of England.

A summary of activities at Chester in each reign may be completed by a skeleton corpus of the moneyers of the Chester Mint ca. A.D. 915-975. Chester was not only important as the port for Ireland and the gateway to Northern Wales, but also as the fortress commanding the direct route between Dublin and York. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The mints of Northampton, Southampton and Hamwich. A provisional note. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (Apr. 1955), cols. 159-161.

In connection with the forthcoming Swedish publication of the Igelösa hoard, the writer has undertaken reappraisal of earlier literature in connection with attribution of all "Hamtune" and "Hamwic" coins with the names of Aethelraed II and Cnut. New evidence from Swedish hoards demands some "Hampton" coins be given to Northampton and others to Southampton, while the "Hamwich" coins can probably now be associated with the site of recent excavations east of the mediaeval town. Attribution of some "Hamtune" coins to Northampton is

obvious because there are stylistic dichotomies in certain types that in themselves would seem decisive. Attributions to "Ham tune" and "Hamwich" in the Winchester area are confirmed by die-links and mutual die-links with Winchester coins.

Approximate totals divided into the mints of Northampton, Southampton, and Hamwich for the period A.D. 979-1035 are based on examination of fifteen collections. They suggest that coins of Northampton are rather more than four times as common as those of the two West Saxon mints combined, but this evidence must remain tentative until work on the Swedish hoards is completed. Three tables of moneyers and types for five reigns are arranged according to the three identified mints.

CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Note on the Mint at Wareham under Cnut, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, Vol. 76 (1956), pp. 56-57.

An unpublished coin of the first six years of Cnut's reign from Stige in Northern Sweden re-opens the question of two moneyers Aelfgar (father and son?) at Wareham under Aethelraed and Cnut. It now appears that if the moneyers are two persons, not one, the break occurs in the first, not the third, decade of the tenth century. The same hoard, now mostly in the Statens Historiska Museum at Stockholm, produced a similar "Quatrefoil" type of the moneyer Byrhtlaf or Beorhtlaf, not otherwise known at Wareham. Another unpublished specimen from the same pair of dies is in the Museum at Visby. Wareham therefore did not suffer so heavily at the close of Aethelraed's unhappy reign that the mint could not employ at least two moneyers early in Cnut's reign.

CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. ELMORE JONES. A preliminary note of an intermediate small cross type of Aethelraed II in relation to late varieties of crux. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1956), cols. 5-8, illus.

Some *Small Cross* coins of Aethelraed II cannot belong to either of the two issues heretofore distinguished and do not belong to the last years of the reign. To date, through unpublished hoard coins in Sweden and restudy of pedigreed specimens, the new type has been recorded at the following mints—Barnstable, Gloucester, Ilchester, Malmesbury, Wilton, Winchcombe and Worcester, fewer than a score of coins from fewer than ten pairs of dies. The style of the *Intermediate Small Cross* obverses is identical with that of the diademed and sceptreless variety of *Crux* (Hildebrand C b); the C b coins appear to be mules, obverse *Intermediate Small Cross* dies being used with normal *Crux* reverses. Corroboration of the suggestion that the natural position of the new series is between the main *Crux* and *Long Cross* issues lies in an extremely rare variety of C b in which omission of the sceptre is not compensated for by addition of a diadem. On the evidence of examples studied the new series can be dated ca. A.D. 997.

A full-length study of the *Intermediate Small Cross* type and of the two sceptreless busts found with *Crux* reverses is promised, and collectors with such pennies are requested to communicate with the writers. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and MRS. J. S. STRUDWICK. An early seventeenth-century collection of Anglo-Saxon coins. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 302-312.

The failure of the *British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon Coins* to record provenance has prevented full utilization of the cumulative evidence of a number of parcels of coins from unpublished finds and has prevented wide identification of coins which have been known before the dangerous or nineteenth century era of modern forgery. Some British Museum coins cannot be traced since records have not survived, but the collection of Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, formed at least by 1611 and catalogued by Samuel Pegge in 1747, can be identified, save for sixteen coins which disappeared from the National Collection or from the Cotton collection before its incorporation in the eighteenth century. Others disappeared before Pegge studied them. Originally the Cotton collection numbered upwards of 160 Anglo-Saxon coins.

Study of the attributions of the Cotton coins made by Speed (1611), Pegge, and Taylor Combe (after 1803) reveals the last as the "father" of scientific Anglo-Saxon numismatics. As regards antiquity, the British Museum Cotton coins surpass the Hunter series, although the latter is of greater range. Study of the Cotton coins indicates they may have constituted several hoards, coming primarily from the Cotton family estates in the north Midlands. In this respect they may throw light on the relationships between and identification of coins struck north of the Thames or those minted on and to the south of the river, for instance Northampton instead of Southampton. A letter from Pegge to the Cotton Librarian, David Casley, explains the purpose of his catalogue, and a list of the Cotton coins in the British Museum and of which B.M.C. number is known concludes the article. Cotton coins probably now in other collections are discussed. CCV

A list of English countermarks struck for advertising purposes upon the copper coins circulating in Great Britain. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), cols. 423-424.

The list is divided initially into those countermarks (nos. 1-8) on older English copper pence and halfpence in circulation to 1860. Nos. 9-19 occur on Continental bronze coins (penny and halfpenny size) which circulated until 1887. Newspapers, soap manufacturers, the entertainment world, and distributors of metal products were the chief advertisers. CCV

KINSEY, R. STUART. Mints of Northampton, Southampton, Hamwich. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1955), cols. 269-272.

Additional evidence can be mustered for identification of certain moneyers operating in Southampton rather than at the mint of Northampton (see *Num Circ*, April 1955, pp. 159-161). Southampton was ravished by the Danes in A.D. 980-981, and extensive tribute coinage was probably struck during this period at Hamwich, a few miles east of Southampton. Moneyers from the Winchester mint operated spasmodically at Hamwich and Southampton during these troubled times. Hamwich had the same administration as at Southampton (-Hamton) before the Danish raids. In A.D. 1010 Northampton was destroyed by a Danish army, and the mint could not have been reopened until normal commerce was restored.

Other "hamtun" mints must be considered besides Northampton and Southampton-Hamwich, for example, Wolverhampton, an important road junction during late Anglo-Saxon times. Seventeen examples of the three distinct sources of the place-name Hampton are given. Nearly all instances of "Hamtun" are in Mercia, not Wessex, in spite of R. H. M. Dolley's ascription of a high number of "Hamtun" coins to Northampton on stylistic grounds. Some of these may have possessed borough status and thus may have had the right to possess a mint. CCV

Northampton & Southampton mints. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), col. 424.

Final conclusions on the merits of the claims of Northampton and Southampton must consider those places bearing the name of "HAM." "Ham" in Anglo-Saxon means an estate, manor, or homestead and is found in a great number of place names. Place names containing the element "ham" should not be confused with the large number deriving from the Old English "ham," meaning a meadow. All this is important where mint signatures are brief in the Anglo-Saxon series. CCV

PRIDMORE, F. The Bank of England oval and octagonal countermarked token dollars of 1797-1804. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 4 (Apr. 1955), cols. 163-166, No. 6 (June), cols. 259-266, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug.) cols. 307-311, illus.

Not only Spanish dollars but sub-divisions of the dollar and non-Spanish silver coins of dollar size occur with the two types of countermarks, the oval and the octagonal busts of George III. When the Royal Mint stamped Spanish dollars with the oval countermark for the Bank of England in 1797, they were not producing a legal-tender coinage but an extensive token issue to alleviate a currency shortage of long standing. Private persons stamped Spanish and other foreign coin in imitation of those dollars tarified at 4/6 and later 4/9, and at least one

official oval countermark seems to have fallen into private hands. Although the tokens were suspended and recalled from October 1797, re-issue was contemplated in 1799 in connection with the expedition to Holland, and 30,000 dollars may have been sent to the Channel Islands to pay Russian troops stationed there.

From January to June 1804 Spanish dollars were issued by the Bank of England bearing an octagonal countermark, taken from the dies of the silver penny to prevent resumption of private production of these tokens. These countermarked dollars were valued at five shillings. When they were recalled, they were replaced by the Bank of England five shilling token dollar which was really still the Spanish dollar overstruck with powerful machinery and provided with an English design. Mint records, documents and orders of issue, and lists of coins on which the two types of countermarks are found support the contention that no countermarked sub-divisions of the dollar are more than trial pieces at best and that some non-Spanish dollars may have slipped through in the stamping. The oval countermark is only genuine if well cut and properly centered; forgeries of the octagonal countermark are easy to detect by comparison with the silver penny. CCV

ROBINSON, E. S. G. An English Gold Penny. In: *British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 17, No. 1 (June 1952), pp. 10-11, illus.

Mrs. R. C. Lockett presented the Lockett Collection coin of Edward the Confessor, struck from silver penny dies of the moneyer Lifinc of Warwick. These pieces may have been struck in connection with paying Peter's Pence to the Pope, since comparable coins were found in Switzerland and Rome, but they may also have been trial or presentation pieces. CCV

STEWART, IAN HALLEY. Mintmark sun and rose—Edward IV or V? In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 429 (Dec. 1954), pp. 507-509.

The author gives an outline of the various opinions on the subject together with his evaluation of them. He believes that there are enough coins known with the boar's head mint mark to account satisfactorily for the amount of silver coined by Edward V and that the sun and rose mint mark must therefore be attributed to Edward IV. FHA

WATERS, ARTHUR W. Foreign copper coins in the English currency. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), cols. 423-424.

A number of foreign copper or bronze coins circulated in England about 1890. These coins, of France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Italy, and Spain, were imported at a slight profit (13d. to the shilling), and since they became too plentiful, the Government collected them through the Post Offices. While they were circulating, firms countermarked them with their advertisements. The writer supplies a list of nineteen such countermarks, reprinted from his note of March, 1898. CCV

UNITED STATES

BREEN, WALTER. Research in the Archives. Gold coinage revisions by dates. In: *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 6 (Nov.-Dec. 1951), pp. 123-124.

Observations and deductions concerning dates and quantities struck of early gold coinages at the Philadelphia mint based on the author's examination of mint records at the National Archives.

FRIEDBERG, ROBERT. *Paper Money of the United States. A Complete Illustrated Guide with Valuations.* 2nd ed. Large Size Notes, Fractional Currency, Small Size Notes, Encased Postage Stamps, from the First Year of Paper Money, 1861, to the Present. New York, The Coin and Currency Publ. Institute, 1955. 151 pp., illus.

The second edition of this very useful guide to the paper money of the United States has been considerably revised. Although only two years have passed since the author published his informative guide, price quotations for most of the notes have changed. The greater popularity of American paper money is clearly reflected in the average increase of fifty percent for the majority of the notes. But aside from these considerably fluctuating price changes the new edition is most welcome because the high denominations notes of \$500.00 up to \$10,000.00 are listed and illustrated for the first time, and the section on interest bearing notes has been considerably enlarged. Whereas the first edition had pictures of only three such notes, the new edition illustrates twelve. Further additions are also found in the series of gold certificates.

HG

RAYMOND WAYTE ed. *The standard catalogue of United States coins from 1652 to present day.* 17th ed. New York, Wayte Raymond, 1954. 231 pp., illus.

The 1954-55 edition of this work does not show any considerable change in physical appearance. The chapter on large cents is somewhat lengthened by the explanation of the 1796 varieties. The quarter dollar of 1855 struck as a proof at the San Francisco mint is added to the list of branch mint proofs. Further additions will be found in the section devoted to private gold coins, for instance a twenty dollar ingot, issued in 1860 by John Parsons & Co., and the twenty dollar pieces struck in 1855 and 1856 by Blake & Co., in Sacramento.

The really important change will be found in the price quotations. The outstanding increase in prices took place in the silver and copper series. The gold coinage and early American issues show only slight increases or none at all in comparison with the prices quoted in the 1953 edition.

HG

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Guide Book of United States Coins. Catalog and Price List —1616 to Date.* 9th ed. Racine, Wisc., Whitman, 1955. 254 pp., illus.

The 1955 or ninth edition of this popular price guide for the collector of United States coins is practically the same as the previous edition,

at least in its physical appearance. The most notable difference can be observed in the changes of prices which are quite extensive. Most coins show an increase of about ten percent with the exception of the colonials which did not advance in price. Some lower prices prevail for gold, a fact especially noticeable in the series of the St. Gaudens type double eagles. The very few additions to the book are found chiefly in the section of territorial gold coins, most noteworthy among which are the ingots of the California and Sierra Company and those issued by Blake and Agnell. HG

YEOMAN, R. S., ed. *Handbook of United States*. With Premium List. 13th ed. Racine, Wisc., Whitman, 1955. 126 pp., illus.

The thirteenth edition of this handbook is very similar to the previous edition. Two more contributors in the persons of James S. Reynolds and Robert G. Sommers have been added to the number of price experts. The only important change in the book pertains to the price quotations which dealers will pay for American coins. In conformity with the upward trend resulting from the increase in the number of collectors and improved economic conditions the prices quoted show in many cases an increase of about twenty percent with the exception of the prices of the gold series which remained at the 1954 level or even decreased. The most striking example being the 1926 double eagle which dropped from \$1250 to \$500. HG

CANADA

CANADA DEPT. OF FINANCE. *Report of the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint for the calendar year 1955*. Ottawa, 1956. 20 pp.

The number of coins issued in 1955 was almost double the number issued in 1954. During the last half of the year the demands for coins increased to such an extent that overtime and shift work were necessary during the last three months of the year. The number of coins struck was 84,569,636 compared with 36,745,374 in 1954. The largest increases were in the 25-cent, 10-cent and 1-cent pieces. The number of medals struck was 9,523. These were mainly for the Armed Services, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and for the Governor General's awards. SSC

CHARLTON, J. E. *Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tolens & Fractional Cur.*, 5th ed. (1957). Toronto, Canada, Coin Exchange (Terminal A), 1956.

This new edition of Charlton's catalogue has been thoroughly revised as to prices, and the token plates have now had the Breton numbers added in all cases. Illustrations of the varieties of the 1926 five

cents of Canada and the 1896 twenty cents of Newfoundland have been added. Slight declines may be noted in circulated material in a few cases, but prices for the scarcer material in choice condition are continuing the steady rise of the past five years. GRLP

ISLAMIC

GRANBERG, BEATRICE. *Reflexioner kring ett sällsynt kalifmynt från Asikkala*. In: *Finskt Museum*, 1954, pp. 9-13, illus. With a summary in German.

A rare Kufic coin was found in the autumn of 1953 in Asikkala, Finland. It is a dirhem, struck at Ma'den Bājunais (a silver mine) in Armenia, in 195 A.H. (810/11 A.D.), under the Caliph Muḥammad al-Amīn. The coin is illustrated and described in detail, and is made the point of departure for a survey of the bloody history of the time under the Caliphate, when the stepbrothers al-Amīn and al-Ma'mūn were fighting for power. LL

MILES, GEORGE C. *Coins of the Spanish Mulūk al-Tawā'if*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1954. 168 pp. 15 pls. (Hispanic Numismatic Series No. 3).

Preceded by a table of contents, this monograph opens with a foreword describing the scope of the publication. It has been intended as a catalogue of the coins of the Mulūk al-Tawā'if in the cabinets of the Hispanic Society of America and of the American Numismatic Society. It constitutes a sequel to the first volume in the same series, *The Coinage of the Umayyads of Spain*. Yet the present monograph differs from the latter (and also from volume 2 by the same author, on *The Coinage of the Visigoths of Spain*) in that it has not been conceived as a Corpus. Such a limitation of the scope of the monograph has been caused by the fact that the joint cabinets suffer from the lack of a sufficiently extensive representation of particular dynasties and kingdoms, which cannot be made up without first-hand access to the coins in the nineteenth century Spanish collections or to supplementary unpublished material. The mere fact, however, that the collections discussed in this monograph hold 593 coins of the series in question (excelling by far the corresponding published material of the British Museum—eighty-three specimens; of the Bibliothèque Nationale—156 specimens; and of the Münzkabinett in Berlin—134 specimens) makes them a very respectable addition to the known body of coins of this type. After indicating the provenience of the coins constituting the respective collections in America, the foreword is concluded with explanatory remarks concerning the arrangement of the presentation of the material in this publication.

The bulk of the monograph consists of a systematic catalogue divided into 23 categories corresponding to the arrangement adopted by Antonio Prieto y Vives in his *Los Reyes de Taifas*, (Madrid, 1926). The description follows the principles of professional numismatic catalogues, with methodical omission—within particular categories—of repetitious elements. Essential references are provided for pertinent bibliographical purposes. The presentation of a great variety of borders enclosing the marginal and area legends of the coins examined, has been solved by means of a compiled index-like illustrated list which permits numerical references. Four indices: dates; mints; names and titles; religious legends and isolated letters (provided with Arabic version whenever necessary), and fifteen plates containing reproductions of selected specimens conclude the body of the publication. ASE

INDIA

KAUS, HURMUZ. Copper coins of Shivaji. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, Nos. 7/8 (July-Aug. 1955), col. 312, illus.

Copper "Paissa" coins of Shivaji (plundered Surat and assumed the title Raja in A.D. 1664, died 1680) are well known in a number of varieties. Although documented in 1909/10 by Manik Rao, "Double-Paissa" or copper "Half-anna" pieces are not known in any collection, public or private. A copper "Half-Paissa" of Shivaji, in the writer's collection and an example of exceptionally careful hand striking, is published as the first recorded example of the smallest denomination in this series. Silver coins may have been struck by Shivaji in his mint at Raigardh, but since none have come to light, they remain a problem to Indian numismatists. ccv

KAUS, HURMUZ. The jewellery coins of India. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 6 (June 1955), cols. 267-270, illus.

Not only real coins but imitations of Indian and foreign coins have been used for ornaments and jewellery in India since Roman times. These include contemporary baked red clay imitations of aurei and denarii of Tiberius with the Livia-seated reverse (Cohen no. 15); imitations of the Venetian Sequin in copper and brass, with a loop on top; imitations in these metals of British Sovereigns of Queen Victoria's reign; and, among others, imitations of later Mughal coins, struck by Calcutta jewellers. The imitation British Sovereigns were worn by India Army pensioners who marched under the colours of the great "Rani" (Queen) Victoria. Minor coins of India of the reign of Queen Victoria are used or worn, among other coins and imitations, by those who believe they ward off evil spirits. ccv

GEORGIA

LANG, DAVID M. *Studies in the numismatic history of Georgia in Transcaucasia*. New York, American Numismatic Society, 1955 (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 130). 138 pp., 15 pls., map.

This monograph has been conceived with a view to acquainting numismatists with the Georgian specimens of the Museum of the American Numismatic Society, particularly enriched by the acquisition of the collection of the late General Vsevolod Starosselsky. It is opened by a list of contents, a preface explaining the scope of the monograph, and a table of the Georgian alphabet listing its variants, numerical value and transliteration system. An introductory chapter gives a concise survey of the numismatic history of the Caucasian kingdom of Georgia that 'extends over more than two thousand years and presents a series of the most diverse types, reflecting the political and cultural influences to which the land was from time to time subjected.' This outline is concluded with a few remarks on the development of the study of the coinage of Georgia and also with a note explaining the nature of Georgian national chronology.

The main part of the monograph consists of a description of the numismatic material which has been arranged into twelve chapters relating either to different phases (beginning with the Classical period through the early decades of Russian domination) or to particular aspects of Georgian history (e.g., Georgia and the Empire of Trebizond; the coinage of the House of Mukhran). Methodical analysis of the coins adheres to the established principles of professional numismatic catalogues, and is coupled with fifteen plates containing reproductions of representative specimens from particular sections.

The presentation of this material is not only provided with bibliographical references to corresponding types in other collections, including the recent findings of the Soviet numismatists, but is also accompanied by the pertinent historical sequence. Specific problems arising from the study of these coins are extensively elaborated (e.g., the chronology of the Ja'farid Emirs; the effects on the Georgian coins of the silver shortage that prevailed in the Near East in the 11-13th centuries; a discussion of the controversial question of the numerical values of the Georgian characters inscribed on the various denominations of the Russo-Georgian series). A list of Georgian mint towns; bibliography (pp. 126-131) listing about 100 titles (including English, French, Georgian, German, Latin, Persian, and Russian material), a modern map of the Caucasus and the reproduction of a seventeenth century map of Georgia, complete the body of the monograph. ASE

MEDALS

SCHWARZ, D. *Schweizerische Medaillenkunst*. Bern, Paul Haupt, 1955, 18 pp., 16 pls. (Hochwächter-Bücherei Bd. 13).

The writer tries to revive the long dormant interest in medallic art with special emphasis on the Swiss school of medallists. He first explains the term "medal" as opposed to the coin which circulated as a medium of exchange. The medal which originated in Italy at the turn of the 15th century makes its appearance in Switzerland about a century later. The first outstanding representative is Jacob Stampfer who received his early training from the German Renaissance medallists in Augsburg and Nuremberg. The author discusses the two different technics of casting and striking. The medal became extremely popular in Switzerland during the baroque period when artists of the fame of Hedlinger and Dassier created many medals not only for their own country but also for foreign lands. The largest collection of Swiss medals is deposited with the Historical Museum at Basel. Schwarz selected over fifty medals from this cabinet for illustration on the plates.

HC

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Norske medaljer utført i utlandet. In: *Gullsmedkunst* no. 2, Oslo 1956, illus.

The writer here describes a number of Norwegian medals that are struck or cast in foreign countries. By this he means such as picture Norwegians or a Norwegian motive, but are produced outside this country. Among the most interesting are the portraits of the renowned authors Henrik Ibsen and Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson by the Austrian medal-artist Franz Kounitzky. These medals were made around the turn of the century; worthy of mention is also Pietro Giampaoli's (Italian) medal of the Norwegian Chr. Paus (1862-1943), a Papal chamberlain and interested medal collector. After the war the eminent French artist, Raymond Joly, made a medal in commemoration of the Norwegian "Viking Exhibition" in Paris (1954). Svarstad's article, which contains much besides what is indicated above, is well illustrated.

LL

THOMAS, H. B. The Imperial British East Africa Company medal. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 1 (Jan. 1956), cols. 3-4.

Three medals, two unnamed and one awarded to "Pte Merjan Hicks," have come into the possession of Messrs. Spink and Son, London. Pte Merjan Hicks' medal is the first indication that the issue was extended to African troops; he was of Sudanese origin and may have been both with the Relief Column at Kavalli's in 1889 and with Lugard at Kampala in 1891. Messrs. Spink have recently presented to the Zanzibar Museum a photograph of decorations and medals awarded Captain A. S. Rogers, who was distinguished in Zanzibar affairs until abolition of the position of First Minister to the Sultan in 1906.

CCV

The Thomas Young Medal. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 5 (May 1955), cols. 215-216, illus.

The late F. W. Green, Honorary Keeper of the Egyptian Department of the Fitzwilliam Museum until his death in 1949, left a sum of money to the University of Cambridge to provide a medal for scholarship in Oriental Archaeology. The medal (illustrated) commemorates Dr. Thomas Young of Emmanuel College (1773-1829), whom Green carefully characterized as "one of the earliest decipherers of Egyptian writing." A sketch of Green's own career, as excavator, museum official, and research scholar is also provided. CCV

PAPER MONEY

NIKULA, OSCAR. Den privata sedelemissionen 1859-60. In: "*Ekonomi och kultur*," *festskrift tillägnad Hugo E. Pipping* (Helsingfors 1955), pp. 185-200, illus.

During the years 1859-60 certain private industrial and business concerns in Finland issued token currency in the form of private notes. Professor Nikula devotes his article to this phenomenon, which depended upon several different factors, among which were financial difficulties following the Crimean War, the fall in the value of ruble (ruble notes were used during this period, since Finland was united with Russia in a personal union, and were used at the same rate as the Finnish bank notes), as a result of which all silver currency vanished from circulation. The private notes were at first illegal; however, the authorities closed their eyes in this matter; but when the issue of token currency was legalized in 1861, the private notes were no longer needed.

The writer lists a number of firms in the whole of Finland, which issued such notes, and he illustrates some of them. Similar notes were also put out, as Nikula points out, in other parts of the Russian Empire, for example in Reval. LL

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Privatsedler på 1860-talet i Finland, Baltikum och Polen. Några randanteckningar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3, 1956, pp. 63-68.

Taking as a starting-point an article by Oscar Nikula (see preceding abstract), in which the writer takes up the questions, why and how private notes (paper money) were issued in Finland, Platbarzdis adds certain contributions, and also publishes material regarding similar private notes from the Baltic states and Poland during the 1860's. He gives the texts on the notes from Estonia, Liuland (now Latvia), and Kurland, and points out that these were in some cases (in Latvia) printed in both German and the native language; it has been hitherto believed that only German was used. In Poland some notes were printed with texts in four languages. LL

S.O.S. sedlerne. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3, 1956, p. 70, illus.

In his article in *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift* 1953 (cf. *Num. Lit.* 1956, p. 17), Galster publishes the so called S.O.S.-notes (paper money from the year 1928, in the denominations of one and two kroner. One specimen of five kroner, and with a different description, has become known, and is illustrated here. LL

DECORATIONS

Diwān kabīr al-umanā' Al-Marāsim. [Kingdom of Egypt, Council of the Master of Ceremonies, Protocol] 2nd ed., Cairo, 1952. 233 pp., pls. (color).

This volume is the official manual of protocol and ceremonies of the former Kingdom of Egypt. Section IV (pp. 87-154), dealing with dress and uniform, and especially pp. 94-121, is of interest to the student and collector of decorations and medals. The orders and medals described and illustrated in detail are: Muḥammad 'Alī (p. 94), Fu'ād al-Awwal (p. 97), Ismā'il (p. 99), The Nile (p. 101), Military Star of King Fu'ād (p. 103), Agricultural Merit (p. 105), Educational Merit (p. 107), Industrial and Commercial Merit (p. 109), Perfection (Kamāl) (p. 111), Merit (Jadārah) (p. 113), Meritorious Service (Wājib) (p. 115), Service (Riḍā) (p. 117). GCM

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STUDY OF THRACO-MACEDONIAN COINS IN PREPARATION

Professor Doris Raymond, Box 75, University, Mississippi, U.S.A.,
 is assembling material on the coinage of Aegae, Thasos, Lete, Neapolis,
 Eion, Maroneia; The Tribal Issues—Derronian, Orreskian, Letean, etc.;
 The Dynasts—Docimus, etc., of the sixth and early fifth centuries.

Professor Raymond will welcome casts, weights, die-directions, and
 pedigrees of specimens in public and private collections.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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No. 37

October

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GENERAL

BALOG, P. Notes on Ancient and Mediaeval Minting Technique. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 195-201, pl.

The previous literature on ancient processes of coining (*Numismatic Circular*, 61, nos. 10-12, 62, nos. 1-3) has concentrated on the use of the finished die during the striking of coins rather than how the dies themselves were manufactured. The number of Arab coins struck within months of each other indicate that dies were produced from a positive impression on fine plastic clay of a negative lead-matrix. A single lead-matrix could produce a great number of casts. There seems to be no evidence the Romans used steel for their dies. Mediaeval Islamic dies were almost always of bronze; an iron die exists in the Algiers Museum.

Traces of the casting of the die are found not only on Islamic coins but on Byzantine Solidi, and on Roman and Greek coins. A Sestertius of Caligula can be adduced as evidence. Commenting on *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1952, pp. 99-105, it may be thought that actually we know of only one genuine pegged iron coin-die, that of the Venetian Doge Alvise IV Mocenigo (A.D. 1763-78), now in the Bibliothèque Nationale. The Almoravid die from Algiers is suspect, being perhaps a nineteenth century jeweller's product.

ccv

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Le double étalon. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 9-16.

The author calls attention to a number of anomalies in the weights of coins, where it would appear that two unrelated or imperfectly correlated weight systems were in use simultaneously. He lists a number of cases, drawn impartially from ancient and modern numismatics, but the circumstances are so diverse that no common factor can possibly be involved and the explanation of each anomaly must be sought independently.

PG

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Seventeenth-Century Hoard from Carrigtwohill (Cork). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 247-249.

Exploration on an Irish farm revealed 58 silver coins of the period Elizabeth to Charles I, from England, Ireland, France, Spain, and

Portugal. The hoard, including mostly clipped and worn coins, has been dated ca. 1642 to 1645, from the better preservation of the Charles I silver.

The coins, including the Continental pieces, are catalogued according to types and minor varieties. CCV

GRIERSON, P. The Roman Law of Counterfeiting. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 240-261.

In all legal systems suppression of counterfeiting tends to vacillate between two conceptions of what the offence involves. The first concept treats counterfeiting as a fraud practised primarily against the individual and secondarily against the state; the second sees it as treason, or even blasphemy and sacrilege. Roman imperial legislation with regard to counterfeiting has usually been considered as embodying the political doctrine of an offence equated with treason and blasphemy and punished by painful death, but closer examination of various surviving texts shows that the concepts of counterfeiting were varied and somewhat flexible, systematically distinguishing between gold and silver coinage on one hand and bronze on the other. This distinction carried over into the dominate and had meaning for the compilers of the Code and the Digest in the sixth century.

In the West after all coinage save gold had come virtually to an end in the fifth century, the laws which had referred only to solidi were 'interpreted' as applying to moneta in general. As a result, when the coinage of western Europe passed from gold to silver in the seventh and eighth centuries, the attitude of sacrilege in counterfeiting imperial gold passed to silver and lesser coins, giving rise to the strange and barbarous history of the mediaeval law of counterfeiting.

An Appendix deals with the dates of the various documents incorporated in *Codex Theodosianus* 9.21-23. Seven of these documents on counterfeiting are defective and call for discussion. CCV

JONES, A. H. M. Numismatics and History. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 13-33.

Coins deserve to be studied not only from the technical and the artistic point of view, but in relation to historical data and the governments issuing them. The middle years of the third century A.D. is an excellent demonstration of a period where classification of coins has made a substantial contribution to history. Numismatists, however, sometimes overstress the historical value of coins as instruments of state policy and read more into the reception of new types than certainly did the poorly educated general public of ancient times. In the Greek world and in the Hellenistic kingdoms coins were primarily media of exchange, and since knowledge of many finer points of economics was relatively limited, we cannot solve unclarified constitutional problems

through study of the coins. Under the Roman Empire the inscriptions and types of coins in Asia Minor and Syria are equally ambiguous.

Numismatists can still supply other historians with more information about the operation of turning mined metal into coin and about the relative volume of various important issues in ancient times. The economic historian needs more information as to what the denominations of coins in circulation were called. The complexity of nomenclature in antiquity, especially in the Roman third and fourth centuries A.D., can be paralleled by the monies of account in present-day England or Egypt and other countries. Important information can also be gathered in studying the life of an ancient coin, since some issues may have persisted in circulation in a manner similar to the Maria Theresa dollar. Finally, relationship of coins and trade offers room for studies of such problems as for how long did the earlier imperial aureus remain the favored coin in the India trade and what issues found over vast areas (such as the Athenian tetradrachm) attest metallic surpluses and unbalanced trade? ccv

KERR, R. A Hoard of Coins from Stornoway. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 249-250.

A hoard discovered in the grounds of Stornoway Castle contained 120 coins of England, Scotland, Ireland, the Spanish Netherlands, the Netherlands (United Provinces) and Sweden. The hoard was buried a few years after 1669 and contains silver of rulers of the previous hundred years. Eighteen coins have been retained by the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, seven being additions to the series now being formed to illustrate the extent to which foreign coins once circulated in Scotland. ccv

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. Hallazgos monetarios. XII. Más aún sobre los hallazgos monetarios. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 119-146.

The author continues his random list of sporadic and hoard discoveries of coins of all ages, indexed by mint and place of discovery. TVB

ANCIENT

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Les statères d'or épigraphes de Vercingétorix. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 45-53, illus.

In a further study on the staters of Vercingetorix (see *Num. Lit.*, 33, Oct. 1955, p. 306) the author gives reasons for doubting the authenticity of one of these coins, known only from an electrotype, which he had formerly accepted, and makes some corrections in the die analysis given in his earlier article. On the basis of the Jersey hoard of Celtic coins,

still in process of classification, he suggests that a single obverse die would have been used to strike some 750 coins. PG

COLBERT de BEAULIEU, J. B. Numismatique celtique d'Alésia. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 55-83, illus.

The author lists the Celtic and Roman Republican coins found at Alise-Sainte-Reine (Côte-d'Or), both casually and in the course of the excavations undertaken by Napoleon III, and in a careful analysis shows how clearly the date, find sites, and proportions of the coins of the various Gallic tribes correspond to what one would expect from Caesar's account of the siege of Alesia. He concludes that the correspondence is so close as to render absolutely the identification, still contested by some scholars, of Alise-Sainte-Reine with Alesia. He also points out that the coins found at Alesia throw a good deal of light on the chronology of Gallic coinage, and confirm the belief that coins of fine gold had virtually ceased to circulate in Gaul by the time of Caesar. PG

COURTOIS, CHRISTIAN. Les monnaies de Gildo. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 71-77, illus.

A silver coin of the late Roman period from the mint of Carthage with obverse legend *Honorius Pus Agt* (sic!) and dated Year IV or V is usually assigned to the Vandal king Huneric (477-84). The author argues that the coin was struck during the revolt of Gildo the Moor, the dating being by the regnal years of Honorius (396/7, 397/8). PG

GRIFFO, PIETRO. Ripostiglio monetali della soprintendenza di Agrigento. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 95-100.

The author describes two Sicilian hoards. (1) 78 AE of Syracuse and Agrigentum found at Palma Montechiaro (Agrigento) at some unspecified but recent date, together with some further AE of the same mints which are probably from the same hoard, the coins being of the first half of the third century B.C. (2) 33 Roman Republican denari found close to Gela, the hoard being of the first quarter of the first century B.C. PG

KIRKBRIDE, A. A Rare Coin from Transjordan. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 257, illus.

This note also appeared in *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 106, April 1947, pp. 4-5. A bronze coin of the Nabatean King Rabbel II (A.D. 71-100), found in or near Jerash, names a new Queen, Hagiru. The two known specimens of this coin confirm the mention of Hagiru in a Nabatean inscription found at Rumm in southern Transjordan in 1932; Hagiru is designated by the honorific title "sister" of the King, a wording also applied to Queen Gamilath. CCV

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. La agresividad de los antiguos hispanos y su reflejo en la moneda. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 17-28, illus.

The horseman and the wolf, familiar reverse types of the pre-Roman coinage of north-eastern Spain, are aggressive symbols of the aggressivity of the people themselves. By comparison, Gallic imitations of the horseman disarm him and calm the horse from a gallop to a walk; the types of southern Spanish coinage are concerned with agriculture and fishing. The author suggests a psychoanalytic approach to ancient coin types as a method of appraising the temperament of the people by whom they were used.

TVB

PANVINI ROSATI, FRANCO. Ripostiglio di monete Celtiche al Museo Archeologico di Firenze. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 59-61, pl. 3 (nos. 10-16).

In Paulsen's study of the coinage of the Boier (1933), a small hoard in the Museo Archeologico at Florence is summarily described (p. 126 ff.). Dr. Panvini Rosati adds some further details about these coins, and agrees with the author's suggestion that these and other similar pieces in the British Museum and elsewhere probably all come from a single hoard found near Campiglia. He adds a description of fourteen further specimens, in the Museo Nazionale Romano, which are probably from the same hoard.

PG

Sobre algunas monedas hispánicas. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 151-153, pl.

The author publishes six rare Hispanic pieces from his own collection: 1) a barbarous imitation of a denarius of Bascones; 2) an as of a new style from Bilbilis, and 3) another from Vesci; 4) a semis of Larisa overstruck on another of Cástulo; 5) a TOB-FLAVO dupondius of reverse type ox to the left; 6) a unique as of base style, possibly from Celsa. All are illustrated.

TVB

GREEK

BELLINGER, A. R. Greek Mints under the Roman Empire. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 137-148.

In the period of Rome's eastward expansion kings, leagues and cities, friends and enemies alike, all exercised their characteristically Greek right of coinage. Coinage of various classes circulated in the same area, and the study of the importance and effect of this circulation is a key-stone in present and future work on Greek imperial coinages and their immediate forerunners. The processes by which Rome became the dominant power in Macedonia, Greece, and Asia were involved and gradual, old and local issues continuing alongside the coins of generals such as Flamininus, Crassus, Cassius and Mark Anthony.

The enormous output of the Greek cities under the empire may be

divided into the unmistakably Roman coins produced by the Greek mints, the traditional types which they were encouraged to continue, and an intermediate class where the obverse bore the name and portrait of the ruler, the reverse the devices of the city where it was struck. Although scholars such as Imhoof-Blumer and Bernhart did much to organize studies of Greek coins of the imperial period, fields such as the history of art and the history of economics can be very profitably restudied. Heretofore these coins have been artistically the step-children of the Greek numismatists and economically the step-children of the Roman. Study of aes from Troy, Antioch in Syria, Curium in Cyprus, and Corinth leads to the suggestion that economically there were three classes of Augustan bronze, the 'imperial' bronzes, the bronzes with an imperial obverse and a civic reverse, and those with civic types on both sides. Encroachment on the numismatic freedom of the Greek cities continued in the Empire, until creation of the international currency of Diocletian's reforms. ccv

BREGLIA, LAURA. Le monete delle quattro Sibari. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 9-26, pl. 1.

The evidence of the coins confirms and amplifies the scanty information given by the literary sources on the history of Sybaris after its destruction by Croton in 510 B.C. The coinage of the 'second' Sybaris, the impoverished community which survived the disaster, consisted initially of coins which showed the influence of Croton and subsequently commemorated the help accorded to Sybaris by Laüs and Poseidonia, which gave asylum to the exiles. The 'third' Sybaris, founded in 446/5 on the site of the future Thurium after the second destruction of the city (448), commemorated the help given by Athens by placing the head of Athena on the coins, and the 'fourth' Sybaris, founded on the ancient site in 444/3, continued the same practice. PC

BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN. *Catalogue of Greek Coins*. Boston, Museum of Fine Arts, 1955, 340 pp., 115 pls. \$25.00.

This long-awaited publication does full justice to the splendid collection of Greek gold, silver and electrum in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Over twenty-three hundred coins are included, the great majority coming from the cabinet of Edward P. Warren, whose holdings were published in 1906 by Dr. Kurt Regling.

Since the primary consideration in the acquisition of coins for Boston has been aesthetic appeal, the resulting collection is naturally rich in the art series, notably those of Sicily. Mention should also be made of the Cyzicene electrum, 184 pieces of superb quality and astonishing variety, which surely represents one of the world's finest collections of this coinage. Four plates of enlargements of nine chosen coins, including the famous Demareteion, admirably illustrate the quality of the individual specimens.

The text of the book has been prepared with thoroughness and care and arranged in a form which is clear and easily followed. Brief notes on chronology, denominations, artists and historical implications are skillfully appended to many of the individual descriptions. Every coin is illustrated in a series of plates of high technical standard. The volume also provides, in addition to the usual indexes of mints and rulers, various appendices: a bibliography of recent studies, a summary of the principal Greek weight standards and the areas in which they prevailed, a listing of the specific gravities of the electrum issues, and concordances of catalogue numbers with Regling's publication, the Museum's Guide to the Perkins Collection, and the Museum's own accession numbers.

MT

GENTILI, GINO VINICIO. Ripostiglio monetali del Museo di Siracusa. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 63-94, pls., 4-10.

The author describes three hoards of Greek coins found recently in Sicily. (1) 27 tetradrachms (Agrigentum 1, Athens 3, Camarina 5, Catana 4, Gela 2, Messina 4, Naxos 1, Rhegium 1, Selinus 1, Syracuse 5) found at Scornavacche in 1949 and dating from the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. (2) 21 didrachms and 12 tetradrachms (Agrigentum 10, Gela 3, Himera 2, Leontini 1, Messina 2, Segesta 6, Selinus 1, Syracuse 8) found in 1953 at Monteraci di Ragusa and of about the same date as the last. (3) 28 tetradrachms (Agrigentum 1, Gela 3, Leontini 1, Messina 6, Rhegium 1, Selinus 1, Syracuse 15) found at Augusta in 1954, the hoard dating from the last decade of the same century. The article also describes two other coins found at Augusta, an AE of Syracuse and a Byzantine AE of the seventh century A.D. PG

JENKINS, G. K. Greek Coins Recently Acquired by the British Museum. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 131-156, 2 pls.

The following gifts and purchases of the last two years are listed with pertinent references and identifications. (In each case the author discusses the new or significant information revealed by the coin.) 1. Spain, Carbula (Münzhandlung Basel Sale X, no. 1); 2. Etruria, Populonia, with Gorgoneion and two caducei ("Nobleman" sale, Glendining 1954, lot 68); 3. Etruria, uncertain mint, with bearded male head and fish in incuse (cf. Sambon no. 140); 4. Kamarina, same dies as Berlin (Rizzo, pl. v, 16); 5. Katane, known in only one other specimen, from same dies (Hirsch, xiv, no. 168); 6. Katane-Leontinoi (Jameson no. 636), dating ca. 404-403 B.C., when the Chalcidian cities of Katane and Leontinoi (together with Naxos) were being threatened by Dionysios of Syracuse. Also, 7. Dikaia (Macedonia), with cow and "mill-sail" type incuse square, the earliest tetradrachm of this mint; 8-9, Abdera, formerly Jameson nos. 1999 (ex Hess Sale, April 1954, lot 81) and 1036, the latter unique (both to be treated in Mr. May's forth-

coming Corpus); 10. Paionia, Lykkeios, unique drachm (Gaebler, *Z.f.N.* xxxvii, pl.xi.12; ex Rhousopoulos, Hirsch, xiii); and 11. Pelagia, a unique piece, formerly Petsalis coll. and fully discussed in May, *Damastion*, p. 170, pl.x.1.; 12. Crete (Claudius), a new type of Cretan silver, hitherto only known for Nero (*Num. Chron.* 1913, pl.xv.23); 13. Cyclades, uncertain (ex. Petsalis-Schwabacher, *Num. Chron.* 1939, p. 19); 14-15. Kyzikos, both hektai ex. Jameson (nos. 2557 and—; also Hess Sale, 14 April 1954); 16. Lykia, Phellos, with head of Apollo and lyre; 17. Tarsos, ex. Cilician hoard (*Num.Chron.* 1948, pl.v, 2, 9, 11); 18. Uncertain (Phoenicia or Cyprus?), same dies as an example attributed by Newell to Kition (N.N.M.30, pl.I, 1); 19. Philisto-Arabian (Gaza), a new type; 20-24. Egypt, the second being the first example known of a coin on which the Egyptian demotic script is used (*B.M.Quarterly*, 1954, p.14); 25. Kyrene, with head of Zeus Ammon and head of a bridled horse, "this masterpiece of the die-cutters art is a recent discovery, showing that there are still surprises in Greek numismatics." The tetradrachm was struck following the overthrow of Persian suzerainty in 480 B.C. Finally, 26. the Lybians, is the first specimen of this double-shekel to be acquired by the museum (cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1953, p.29, no.21), and 27. Carthaginians in Spain; is the second known specimen of the hexadrachm in this type (see also E.S.G. Robinson, *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to H. Mattingly*, p. 50f., etc.). ccv

SCHEU, F. The Earliest Coins of the Bruttians. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 101-112.

Historians have hesitated to attribute the copious and brilliant coinage of the third century B.C. to the inhabitants of the "toe of Italy," the mountain people called Bruttians by the Romans and Brettians by the Greeks. Some have dated the coinage mainly to the time of Pyrrhus and others mainly to the time of Hannibal, the series being issued by the Bruttian allies of one or the other anti-Roman general. The Bruttian coinage, however, probably covers all or most of the interval between Pyrrhus (281-275 B.C.) and Hannibal (216-203). It is also probably a part of the financial system established in southern Italy by Rome, although some of the Bruttian issue may be attributed to earlier times or to a later period (the last rebellion against Rome). A chronology for the coins may help in charting the complications of the Italian coinage of the third century.

The "Apollo-Biga" bronze coins represent the earliest issue, ca. 280 B.C. They have a close connection with the coinage of the Mamertines at Messana and probably represent the coinage of the Campanian mutineers ruling from Rhegium. The Dioscuri "octobol" and the heavy bronze coins with symbols sometimes on the obverse belong to the period of Roman reorganization in southern Italy after the Pyrrhic War.

The Bruttian bronze coinage reached its culmination after 263 B.C., when Rome's own coinage was developing. CCV

STAZIO, ATTILIO. Rapporti fra Pompei ed Ebusus nelle Baleari alla luce dei rinvenimenti monetali. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 33-57, pl. 3 (nos. 1-9).

Coins of Iviza (Ebusus), especially of the second and first centuries B.C., have been found in appreciable numbers at Pompeii, as well as at various sites further inland. The author connects this phenomenon with the colonization of south-eastern Spain from south Italy after its conquest from Carthage and with the export of wine, and to a lesser extent of olive oil, from Campania. He brings out the strategic and commercial importance of Iviza in the Carthaginian Empire, and shows how it retained much of its preeminence even after Rome had replaced Carthage as the dominant power in the western Mediterranean. The study is based primarily on material available in the coin cabinet of the Museo Nazionale at Naples, that in the Antiquarium at Pompeii not being at present available to scholars, and it represents a notable contribution to our knowledge of the economic history of the western provinces during the last century of the Republic. PG

TOD, M. N. Epigraphical Notes on Greek Coinage: Addenda. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 125-130.

Epigraphical notes on the kollybos (Num. Chron., 1945, pp. 108 ff.), the chalkous (1946, pp. 47 ff.), and the obolos (1947, pp. 1 ff.) are supplemented by further comment on inscriptions from Sparta, Attica (including a vase from the Athenian Agora), Epidaurus, Boeotia, and Delos and the other islands. Most inscriptions and the comment deal with the manner in which numismatic terms were used in official decrees and temple inventories. CCV

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, A. The Main Aspects of Political Propaganda on the Coinage of the Roman Republic. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 63-95.

The strongly self-assertive character of political competition and attendant propaganda among the Roman nobles not only permeated the coin-types of the first century B.C. but was part of the traditional Roman Republican ability to reflect political and social ideas in the concise short-hand miniature of numismatic representation. Roman Republican coins from the third century B.C., whether portraying allegory or documenting political developments in other ways, reflect the historical transformation of the structure of the Roman state. The main changes in the character of these coin types have, generally speaking, three stages, corresponding roughly to the three centuries of the later Roman Republic.

In the third century B.C. numismatic picture-language announces aims and ideas concerning all the Romans and their state, especially in relation to the Greeks and their coinages in Magna Graecia. In the following century the ruling classes supplant these manifestations of the state by increasing references to their own clans. The badges and names of powerful families push representation of the *res publica* and the name of Roma itself into the background. With the symbols of the state to a great extent eliminated by the beginning of the first century B.C., the types of great oligarchies give place to those of powerful individuals, who dominate obverse and reverse types by the middle of the first century B.C. Selected examples illustrate the fact that the constitutional and political temper of the Republic in all periods is reflected in its coin types. CCV

ARTUK, CEVRIYE. Koleksiyonumuzdaki Nicaea (Iznik) Sikkeleri (Nicaea (Iznik) coins in our collection). In: *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yıllığı*, No. 7, 1956 (off-print, pp. 3-6).

There are more than 3000 coins of Nicaea in the Istanbul Museum. Some were acquired at various times by purchase and donation; others came from two hoards, one discovered in digging the foundations of a paper factory in 1947, and the other found in the Kemal Pasha district in 1952. The exact number in each category is not given. Except for two of the Roman Republic (Papirius Carbo) all the coins date from imperial times. An English translation follows the Turkish original. GCM

BELLONI, GIANGUIDO. Arte della monete Romana repubblicana. Considerazione critiche. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 27-32, pl. 2.

A brief but important study of certain aesthetic elements in the profile busts on Roman Republican coins, with particular reference to the head of Roma. PG

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. L'omission du gentilice sur la monnaie. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 1-8.

The author points out that the names of the magistrates found on Roman Republican coins often include only the *praenomen* and *cognomen*, not the name of the gens as well, and lists a number of those that do so. In some cases at least, one or other of these names were so characteristic of certain gentes that the individual would be recognized without it being necessary to mention the *nomen* as well. PG

BOON, G. C. A Coin of "The Second Carausius" from Silchester. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 235-237, illus.

Re-sorting of the coins from Silchester preserved at Reading Museum has produced an exceptionally readable example of the few aes presenting, in barbarous style, the name Carausius, or variant, in association

with a mid-fourth century module, bust and reverse type. The present coin has also been overstruck on a Constantinian issue (*Gloria Exercitus*) and links obverse and reverse dies with an Ashmolean coin obtained from an Abingdon collection.

The epigraphic errors are all in the late, provincial Latin tradition, and the dissemination of examples from Kent to Hampshire and Norfolk suggests a person of less ephemeral authority than heretofore considered. ccv

CARSON, R. A. G. Alleged Antoniniani of Severus Alexander. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 230-231, illus.

The Antoninianus described as RIC, IV, 2, p. v and p. 83, no. 157 and now in the British Museum turns out to be a base, cast forgery imitating the types of Elagabalus. The obverse portrait is still that of Elagabalus, and the inscription has been recut to the titles of Severus Alexander. The coin is also RIC, IV, 2, p. 117, no. 584, as a Dupondius. The other alleged Antoninianus of Severus Alexander, in the National Museum of Wales, is a retooled bronze forgery after an early Denarius of Maximinus.

The Antoninianus remains absent in the later issues of Elagabalus and those of his successors to Balbinus and Pupienus in A.D. 238. ccv

CARSON, R. A. G. Roman Coins from the Excavations at Camerton, near Bath, III. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 232-234.

Coins found in the seasons 1954 and 1955 are examined and listed. Two Ancient British coins of the Dobuni and a Legionary Denarius of Mark Anthony accord with the mid-first century A.D. date of settlement suggested by earlier finds. The latest regular issues are by Magnentius; the imitations run from Gallienus to the Urbes Roma and Constantinopolis series.

Three of the 242 coins are apparently unpublished, radiates of Tetricus I and a bronze of Constantine II. All coins are described according to the standard references. ccv

CARSON, R. A. G. System and Product in the Roman Mint. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 227-239.

Since the greater portion of the imperial coinage is undated, it has been the task of numismatists such as Mr. Mattingly to arrange the unwieldy body of coinage in such a way that accurate use can be made of it by other scholars. In order to establish for various periods the pattern to which coinage issues conform, it is necessary to establish some reasonable idea of the organization and machinery of the Roman mint, particularly in this study to deal with the mint (or mints) at Rome. The mint of the Republican period seems to have been on the Capitoline, in or near the temple of Juno Moneta, but transfer of the mint to the third region (on the Mons Coelius, close to the present

site of S. Clemente) probably occurred in A.D. 64, about the time of Nero's constructions following the well-known fire and in connection with his coinage reform. There is considerable evidence for the administrative and functional organization of the mint of Rome from Diocletian onwards, and the names and functions of most of the officials in mint and *officinae* can be designated.

Evidence seems to speak against the scholarly tradition of separate imperial and Senatorial mints in the imperial period. Within the Rome mint, investigations by the author and others have established and confirmed the pattern of the six-*officinae* mint plan in the third century A.D., forerunner of the more complex systems of the fourth and fifth centuries. Random samplings indicate the older system may be carried back into the reigns of Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus Pius, and at least to Trajan.

CCV

CARTER, G. E. L. A Sestertius of Divus Antoninus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 229, illus.

The consecratio sestertii of Antoninus Pius show what has been identified as a funeral pyre; the monument is in reality a cenotaph, of a type which persisted to the Middle Ages on the Eastern fringes of Baluchistan. A possibly barbarous Denarius shows the "pyre" without chariot and indicates a structure of slab-stone masonry (BMCCRE, IV, p. 394, no. 57).

The parallel of early Baluchi tombs in the Karachi district is illustrated.

CCV

COPINGER, H. S. A. Bibliography of Harold Mattingly's Works, 1910-1955. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 1-12.

A year-by-year bibliography of books, articles, and reviews by Mr. Mattingly. The dates under which publications are listed are those appearing on the respective publications cited.

CCV

FABRE, GABRIELLE and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Châteauneuf-de-Mazenc (Drôme). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 194-197.

A description of 132 coins, mainly antoniniani, forming part of a pot-hoard unearthed about twenty years ago. The hoard apparently dates from 270, and the significance of the absence of certain types from it is discussed.

PG

F(ABRE), G(ABRIELLE) and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Clémont, au lieu-dit "Au Bois" (Cher). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 188-194.

A study of 332 small Roman AE from a find of over 800 coins made in 1927. The hoard dates from 300/301.

PG

F(ABRE), G(ABRIELLE) and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Rouvroy-les-Merles (Oise). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 183-187.

A hoard of 642 Roman silver coins discovered in 1953. It included 75 denarii from Septimius Severus to Gordian III, 384 antoniniani from Gordian III to Gallienus, mainly from the mints of Rome (292) and Cologne (71), and 184 antoniniani of Postumus (all Cologne). The hoard, which is analysed in detail, dates from 262/3. PG

F(ABRE), G(ABRIELLE) and MONIQUE MAINJONET. Trésor de Saint-Jean-de-Braye (Loiret). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 187-188.

A hoard of 552 Roman AE found in 1949 and dating from c. 274. Insufficient information is available for a detailed analysis. PG

FAIDER-FEYTMANS, G. Le dépôt monétaire de Ghlin. In: *L'Antiquité classique*, Vol. 24 (1955), pp. 412-425, illus.

The author describes a pot-hoard of 230 folles of the period of the Tetrarchy found at Ghlin in Hainault (Belgium) in 1954. The great majority (86%) of the coins are from the mints of Trier, Lyons and London, and the probable date of burial was 313, when Gaul was threatened by a Frankish attack and Constantine in person took the field against the invaders. PG

GANSBEKE, PAUL van. Les trésors monétaires d'époque romaine en Belgique. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 5-44, maps.

The author lists 214 hoards of Roman coins found in the territory of modern Belgium, summarises their contents, and discusses their importance as historical evidence. A series of maps shows how they are related to the main routes connecting the chief provincial centres with each other and with the frontiers, and brings out their connection with military events. One small group of finds dating from the beginning of the reign of Vespasian is connected with the revolt of Civilis in A.D. 68-70, and an important group of the reign of Postumus marks the two routes by which the barbarians from the Lower Rhineland invaded northern Gaul. PG

GRANT, M. The Distribution of Nero's Copper Asses. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 21-37, 1 pl.

Since 1895 it has been recognized that on stylistic grounds the aes coins of Nero are divisible into two great groups. Mattingly has shown that this division indicates differences of mint rather than chronology; he follows Mowat in thinking the main mint Rome and the "globe" mint Lugdunum. Although data is very difficult to collect, information on 2,332 copper asses of Nero shows how these coins tended to circulate. The territories investigated may be divided into three categories: A., regions where Roman asses greatly predominate; B., regions where neither has more than 66 per cent of total but "globe" asses predominate; and C., regions where "globe" asses greatly predominate. The

first area is Italy; the second comprises the West Danubian Provinces and beyond; and the third includes Gaul, Germany and Britain.

This information can also be used for the estimation of the relative frequency of types. The reverse showing Victory with shield inscribed S.P.Q.R. was intended to be the main type of his asses of both mints. The Temple of Janus type is very common in Italy, having a local allusion not considered suitable for large-scale export. The Ara Pacis, Genio Augusti and Apollo reverses, however, are a feature of finds on the Rhine, the Danube, in Gaul and in Britain. The last two types connect with the iconography of Nero's Mainz Column.

There is no special reason why the non-Rome types must be supposed to emanate from the same mint; the Ara Pacis coins possess a distinct style, which suggests possible production at an ancillary mint. ccv

GRANT, M. The Mints of Roman Gold and Silver in the Early Principate. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 39-54.

Mattingly (*BMCRE*, I, pp. cxii f., cxxix f.) and later Sutherland (*Coinage in Roman Imperial Policy*, p. 195) argued that from 12 B.C. until A.D. 37 or 38 the only mint in the Empire issuing aurei and denarii was at Lugdunum (Lyon), and that in the early months of Gaius' principate this sole mint was transferred to Rome. The problem of an exclusive concentration of the mintage of aurei and denarii, first at Lugdunum, later at Rome, has been discussed critically by other authorities, and an attempt to demonstrate that Lugdunum was not an exclusive coining centre and that the mint did not move at once exclusively to Rome begins with comment on a number of arguments in the passage cited from Dr. Sutherland's book.

1.) The presence of the letters s.c. on Nero's early aurei and denarii does not necessarily indicate a "senatorial" mint operating exclusively in Rome. 2.) The alleged "correspondence of types" between Nero's gold and silver on the one hand and aes on the other is no argument for their identity of mint and for supposing that the gold and silver were issued at Rome. 3.) Identity of Neronian mint from similarity of style, 4.) full correspondence in the Claudian series, and 5.-7.) parallelisms and minor technical variations in the coinages of Gaius do not preclude dies being cut in Rome and sent to Lugdunum, or sent from Lugdunum elsewhere. The celebrate passage in Strabo (iv.3.2:192) and some inscriptional evidence have fortified the erroneous or inaccurate theory of the Lugdunum Mint monopoly. ccv

GRANT, M. The Pattern of Official Coinage in the Early Principate. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 96-112, 2 pls.

One of the valuable features of *Roman Imperial Coinage* and Sydenham's *Coinage of the Roman Republic* is that they give indications of

the relative scarcity of individual issues or coin types. Since *RIC* does not include rarity-marks until Vol. II, notes on the rarity of Augustan to Flavian coins should give the historian a fuller picture of monetary circulation in the earlier Empire. In assessing monetary circulation in this period, provincial, tribal, alliance, client-kingdom, and similar issues are excluded, as are 1.) pieces not solely intended for circulation, and 2.) pieces such as *pre-medallions* and *pseudo-medallions* which were not real coins and therefore did not circulate at all.

The coins considered may be classified in the following ascending order of official mintage; coins circulating in a single province only or part of a province, coins circulating in groups of provinces (e.g. the whole of Gaul, the Balkans, or Asia Minor), coins circulating in the whole of the West or the East, and coins circulating throughout the Empire. Study of specific examples of official issues in these categories suggests that there is a very great difference, as an object of historical significance, between an issue now extant in one specimen only and an issue with tens or even hundreds of thousands of examples surviving. The later becomes as significant a piece of evidence as the economic or political historian could require of the numismatist. ccv

GRAY, P. H. K. Roman Coins found on the Upchurch Marshes. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 234-235.

Pottery-making was one of the major activities during continuous and extensive occupation from the Pre-Belgic Iron Age to the third century A.D. The remains of circular huts similar to those on the foreshore of the Thames at Tilbury have been accompanied by surface finds of Roman coins at Burntwick Island, Birdcage Marsh, Bayford Orchard and Bayford Point.

The coins (twelve listed) range from a very worn Sestertius of Domitian to a probable Follis of the Tetrarchy. ccv

HAMILTON, J. R. T. Didius and the Villa Publica. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 224-228.

The types of the denarius (Sydenham no. 901) issued by the moneyer P. Fonteius Capito with Concordia on the obverse and a building on the reverse indicate that in 60/59 B.C. Fonteius was a supporter of Caesar and alluded to Caesar's (abandoned) triumph by showing that of T. Didius, a possible relative, in 93 B.C. In six numismatic instances during the later Republic, the types of Concordia point to some definite reconciliation, and Concordia on the Fonteius denarius refers to the reconciliation of Pompey and Crassus effected by Caesar in 60 B.C., which led to the formation of the First Triumvirate.

The Villa Publica supplies the triumphal connection, for the building seems to have been used as the stopping place of at least two *triumphatores* (Vespasian and Titus) on the eve of their progress to

the Capitol. Part of the Villa was a guest-house for foreign ambassadors and important officials. ccv

HILL, P. V. Barbarous Roman Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 1-3, 1 pl.

A detailed study of irregular copies of Roman coins enables rearrangement on lines more scientific than the present division into the series to which their prototypes belong. The author outlines a chronological classification and an indication of the type of coins manufactured or circulating in each period. The chronology comprises ten major divisions running from Pre-Claudian copies to "sceatta-like" imitations and also includes over thirty subdivisions, the largest groupings being in the period A.D. 320-400.

A bibliography arranged by types of copies concludes the article. ccv

KENT, J. P. C. Gold Coinage in the Later Roman Empire. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 190-204.

When the bimetallic system of the early Empire fell apart (ca. A.D. 238-270), taxation and wages were re-assessed or reckoned in kind. Following the re-establishment of a monetary economy in the time of Diocletian, the fixed standard for taxes and other payments was that of gold, other coins rising and falling in relative economic value. Because the system of imperial finance was based on maintenance of a working gold coinage, forgery and clipping were severely repressed, since they could reduce the income from taxation. Efforts were made to draw in the maximum amount of gold to the Treasury.

Valentinian and Valens in A.D. 366-367 took the final steps in perfecting the system, decreeing that all gold received in taxation was to be melted into ingots and tested before acceptance. They reorganized the central Treasury of the *sacrae largitiones* so that it was able to collect this bullion direct from the provinces and undertake its recoinage. Since gold coinage thus became concentrated at the imperial residence (*comitatus*), the marks OB and COM appearing on it testify to its mintage there from the accredited bullion received by the Treasury. ccv

KENT, J. P. C. An Unpublished Silver Medallion of Constantius II. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 237-238, illus.

A British Museum sulphur cast records an unlocated multiple *siliqua* which may be the same medallion as published by Cohen and Gnecci from Tanini, citing a silver piece in the Boncompagni collection. The occasion of issue was most likely the imperial *tricennalia* of October/November A.D. 353, the symbolism of the obverse relating closely to the occupation of the West after the defeat of Magnentius. ccv

KRAAY, C. M. The Behaviour of Early Imperial Countermarks. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 113-136, pl.

Previous studies of countermarks have produced conjectures upon

their date and purpose. These include, to prolong the life of worn coins, to extend a restricted area of circulation, to meet some warlike emergency when normal supplies were interrupted, to proclaim revolt or to protest against the established government, to honour dead emperors or to complete the titulatures of living ones. Although the answers must lie somewhere among these conjectures, a systematic analysis of the behavior of early imperial countermarks will serve to limit the range of speculation.

Countermarks provide evidence about themselves in four different ways: 1.) relation of countermarks to coins, 2.) relation of countermarks to other countermarks, 3.) geographical distribution (the concern of this paper) and 4.) epigraphical content. Among recent studies of the purpose of countermarks, Grünwald argued that the countermark was not primarily economic but rather marked the coin as coming from a certain source. The idea that countermarked coins were used in *ex gratia* payments is applied in explanation of the NCAPR and might be capable of further extension. Augustan countermarks in the coin series of Oberaden might conceivably be associated with the discharges of soldiers in the years 7, 6, 4, 3 and 2 B.C. Early Tiberian countermarks might be connected with the payment to the troops of the bequests of Augustus, and the *TI A* at Hofheim might mark accession donatives of Claudius. Further studies will depend upon evidence provided by a corpus of recordings of the geographical distribution and chronological sequence of countermarks and their coins. ccv

KRAAY, C. The Chronology of the Coinage of Colonia Nemausus. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 75-87.

Fresh evidence, particularly from hoards and finds in Western Germany and Gaul, suggests a revision of Prof. Grant's chronology for the three principal types of Nemausus. He suggested Group I from ca. 15 B.C. to some date 8 B.C.-A.D. 14, Group II from Tiberius (or later) to early Nero, the majority being Claudian, and Group III from early Nero to ca. A.D. 69.

The mint of Nemausus functioned more widely before the development of the new Alpine routes and the increased activity of the Lugdunum mint ca. 10 B.C. Countermarks and groupings with other Augustan coin types indicate Nemausus Group I begins ca. 25-20 B.C., Group II with Lugdunum-type wreathed head seems to be contemporary with the Lugdunum aes of the following two decades, and Group III (with the title *pater patriae* continuing the obverse legend *IMP DIVI F*) was issued ca. A.D. 10. The aes mints of Nemausus, by then producing coinage mainly for southern Gaul, and Lugdunum seem to have been closed at the end of the reign of Augustus or the beginning of that of Tiberius.

An Appendix lists finds of Augustan aes in Roman Britain, indicating that four Nemausus Group II found in Britain do not necessarily have to have been minted in the reign of Claudius. ccv

MERRIFIELD, R. The Lime Street (1952) Hoard of Barbarous Radiates. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 113-124, pl., illus.

In May 1952 excavations for Lloyd's new building in Lime Street, E.C.3., revealed a small hoard of barbarous radiates. The thirty-two coins had been placed in a small hole over the floor of a second century A.D. building and beneath that of a large building of the late third or fourth centuries. The new condition of these small, poorly struck pieces makes it likely the hoard was a foundation deposit produced in a semi-official or private mint nearby and perhaps buried in the interval between the restoration of order by Constantius Chlorus in A.D. 296, and the re-establishment of the London mint to produce the reformed currency of the Tetrarchy.

An excellent copy of a coin of Tetricus II stands apart from the rest in size, style and faithfulness to its prototype. It must be nearly contemporary with the official issues. The remaining twenty-seven coins (less three too worn for identification and one blank) were struck from only eleven obverse and eleven reverse dies, and the dies are listed accordingly. A list of die combinations and axes is also given. ccv

Noticiario numismático de Andalucía. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 166-179, 7 pls.

A vase found near Peal de Becerro (Jaén), Spain, about 1920 contained some 1325 third-century antoniniani, largely of Gallienus. The group is listed by emperor and legend (but unfortunately not by any catalogue's numbers) and by number of examples found. The more interested pieces are illustrated in drawing. TVB

PERANTONI SATTA, GAVINO. Rinvenimenti in Sardegna di monete dell'impero Romano e dell'impero Romano d'Occidente. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 101-146.

A supplement to the author's previous listing of hoards of Roman Imperial coins found in Sardinia (see *Num. Lit.*, Jan. 1955, p. 181). This lists the sporadic finds of isolated coins, and is accompanied by an index (by emperors) to both articles. PC

PINK, K. Special Coinages under the *Triumviri Monetales*. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 55-62.

The chief aim of the author's *The Triumviri Monetales and the Structure of the Coinage of the Roman Republic* (A.N.S. Numismatic Studies, 7, 1952) was "to exhibit the constitutional position of the *triumviri monetales* and their activity, the new arrangement of the coinages occupying a secondary place as a necessary postulate. Turning

from personal explanation of the attitudes of four principal reviewers toward the book, one may see how much can be learned from the new arrangement about the organization of the emissions. The position of the quaestor and the various legislative bodies concerned with these coinages can be best expressed by division into the following scheme of approximate datings. 1. 119-94 B.C. Q with EX SC. 2. 104-89 Q (V R) alone, without SC. 3. 89-80, abbreviations under the influence of the *lex Papiria*, with special officials and occasionally SC again towards the end of this period. 4. 80-70, special triumvirates with SC. 5. 70-50, the curule aediles. 6. 49-41, all the earlier formulae.

The complete innovation of 41 B.C., with only two *quattuorviri* later issuing additional gold and silver, brings to an end the special coinages under the moneyers, for the last series under Augustus (20-7 B.C.) are no longer Republican despite the explicit signatures. From the troubles of the Gracchan period through the "birth-pangs of the principate," these special coinages provide an historical and chronological development in which all phases and disturbances of the financial administration are reflected. CCV

ROBERTSON, A. S. *The Numismatic Evidence of Romano-British Coin Hoards*. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 262-285, pl.

About 1,200 hoards of Roman coins, 200 of which cannot be dated through poor recording, have been tabulated from Britain. Although one cannot be positive about a *terminus post quem* based on the latest coins in a hoard, a hoard is generally dated (and assumed to have been concealed) soon after the date of the latest coin. Romano-British hoards have been of great value in dating objects found in association with them, and in general these hoards represent careful deliberate concealment in times of stress.

The hoarding of gold coins was almost entirely restricted to two periods, mid-first to late second century A.D., and late fourth century A.D.; silver coins, when available, were hoarded in preference to aes throughout most of the Roman occupation. In the period A.D. 215-260 denarii were hoarded in preference to the new, baser antoninianus. Of the 1,200 hoards, only about 100 contained more than 1,000 coins each; of the smaller number, all but a few hoards consisted of debased antoniniani or of antoniniani and fourth-century copper.

Study of the general composition of Romano-British coin hoards reveals a peculiar longevity for Flavian silver; certain coin types, such as the base legionary denarii of Mark Anthony, survived for many years, and in some hoards we see evidence of a definite numismatic selection of rare types. The termination of hoarding of official coins and contemporary copies is difficult to fix, but use of coinage in towns may be thought to have ceased with the Roman withdrawal.

Charts present the number of hoards for each major reign and the breakdown of coinages in hoards of the period of Commodus. ccv

ROBINSON, E. S. G. Punic Coins of Spain and Their Bearing on the Roman Republican Series. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 34-53, 2 pls.

The coins struck by the Barcids in Spain are important in studies of the early Roman coinage since some types pass from one country to the other and since they show the political, economic, and cultural background of the period. The eight or more different issues of this Barcid coinage can be placed in chronological order on the basis partly of style but more on historical considerations and the interpretation of types, etc. These coins were long attributed to the later Numidian or Mauretanian rulers in Africa, but the present attribution can be firmly based on the evidence of finds, style, and types, a fact recognized by Spanish scholars from Zobel onwards.

To the period at Carthage following the first Punic war, the War of the Mercenaries, and Hamilcar Barca's departure for Spain in 237 B.C. belongs the shekels of base metal which, until the discovery of a hoard at El Djem in southern Tunisia some twenty years ago, had always been taken for bronze coins. The Series I. Gades coins include a specimen overstruck on one of the El Djem issues; Series 2. Gades includes a brief first issue and a second issue in all metals of good quality. These coins appeared following Hamilcar's conquest in 235 of the Turdetani (Tartessians), whose country was so rich in metals. Series 3. (the White Cape, or New Carthage?) was struck at another mint either under Hamilcar Barca or shortly after his death by Hasdrubal; Series 4. to 7. represent various issues of New Carthage with parallels and echoes in the Roman world, down to Scipio's surprising capture of New Carthage in 209. The change from Punic to Roman rule, with continuation of the mint in full operation, was so sudden that the old types were modified gradually not instantly. Series 8. at Gades was probably struck after the fall of New Carthage.

An Appendix gives all known varieties of the Barcid coinage, with references, weights, present locations, and provenances (where obtained).

ccv

SEYRIG, H. Irenopolis-Neronias-Sepphoris. An Additional Note. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 157-159.

A new coin bought in Jerusalem confirms attribution of three other, very worn specimens of a bronze issue to Sepphoris in Galilee. The new coin bears the name of Vespasian and is most likely a municipal rather than a provincial issue. The reverse types of the issue, caduceus and two

cornucopiae on the larger coins, s.c. on the smaller, are of a general authoritarian nature, designed not to give offence to pious Jews.

The presence of Vespasian's name is extremely important because it shows that in the period of A.D. 66 and later, Vespasian not only held military command but also the full authority of a governor. Seutonius, *Vespas.* 4.4, makes it clear that the command of the Jewish expedition was combined with a provincial governorship, a fact which caused the jealous feelings of Mucianus, then legate-governor of Syria. The hitherto equestrian and procuratorial governor of Judaea had been under the legate-governor of Syria (Tacitus, *Hist.* ii. 5). ccv

STRAUSS, PIERRE. Les monnaies divisionnaires de Trèves après la Reforme de Dioclétien. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 19-69, illus.

After a preliminary discussion of the main aspects of Diocletian's reform of the coinage, the author examines in detail the secondary coinage of the mint of Trier from 302 (*decennalia* of Constantius Chlorus and Galerius) to 310 (*quinquennalia* of Constantine). He shows how closely the issues fit into the pattern of the political events, and more particularly into the formal celebrations of political anniversaries, the connection being the closer in virtue of the fact that many of the smaller denominations were not issued regularly but only for distribution on such occasions. The study ends with a detailed table of issues and a listing of specimens in the major collections. pc

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. The Folles of Cyzicus down to A.D. 306. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 71-74.

Difficulties beset arrangement of the folles of Ticinum as a result of J. Maurice's conception of the system of mint-marking in use at that mint (Sutherland, *Num. Chron.*, 1954, pp. 68 ff.), and comparable problems occur at Cyzicus in the period from May 305. Cyzicus opened after Diocletian's reform of the aes coinage with a single officina and with one type reserved for the Augusti, another for the Caesars. The single officina group was abruptly expanded into a group with five officinae and later certainly into a group with six officinae; in both groups a contrasting style of design and fabric is noticed.

Difficulties and confusions begin after the abdication of Diocletian and Maximian on 1 May A.D. 305. There are three groups of the second Tetrarchy, fitting in easily with the concomitant (though differentiated) issues of the Seniores Augusti. Maurice confused the issues of the second Tetrarchy by including three simultaneously continuing series, coins with marks in rotation for the second and the third Tetrarchy. Cyzicene issues with Constantius as Augustus are quite distinct from those after his death and those with Severus as Augustus, using the same rotating sequence until a change to an altogether new mark is made. ccv

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Flexibility in the "Reformed" Coinage of Diocletian. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1957), pp. 174-180.

The purposes of Diocletian's reform were to prevent continuation or recurrence of previous monetary instability and to unify the imperial coinage through suppression of the 'Graeco-Roman' peripheral issues. The exact dates of the reform are uncertain; it can be best said that in the decade A.D. 286-96 Diocletian produced a new and heavier aureus, a new silver coin of the weight of Nero's denarius, and a new copper piece of about 10 gm. weight, together with subsidiary and fractional pieces. The coin which must have created the greatest impact was the new follis, a piece issued in great numbers at many places and with a reverse type (GENIO POPULI ROMANI) which summed up Diocletian's efforts at physical and intellectual conformity. This coin, mass-produced for world-wide use, drove a host of traditional reverse types (virtues and personifications) from the coinage.

Since the reformed gold was a continuation of an existing denomination, there was greater latitude in the organization of production and the types of the various gold issues for Diocletian and his colleague: the Jovian and Herculean aspects of the Seniores Augusti were stressed in types and legends. The types of the silver lie midway between follis and aureus in freedom and variation. Looking over details of mint and officinae output especially at the great mint of Treveri, we have illustration of the fact that there was empire-wide variety both in the details of coins and the mints striking them. Diocletian's coinage-system was preserved by the second Tetrarchy until the whole politico-religious system fell apart with Constantius' death in July 306. ccv

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. A Second "Cinna" Denarius. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 222-223, illus.

A second specimen of the same so-called denarius purported to have been struck under Augustus by Cn. Cinna has been presented to the Ashmolean Museum. Technical and stylistic details reinforce condemnation of this and the coin published in extenso by Prof. H. R. W. Smith (Univ. of California Publ. in Class. Arch. ii.4) as false.

The forgery occurs in a publication as early as 1581, and a coin of Lepidus with PVTEAL. SCRIBON, etc. in the Ashmolean Museum is probably from the same workshop. ccv

TOYNBEE, J. M. C. Picture-Language in Roman Art and Coinage. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 205-226, 2 pls.

The visual expression of the characteristic Roman thought patterns on real and imaginary planes developed from Hellenistic beginnings and prototypes into a complex iconographic vocabulary for the world of state events and the world of divine and personified patronage. In monuments

such as the Ara Pacis Augustae, the Flavian reliefs from the Palazzo della Cancelleria area, the third-century Arch of the Severi at Lepcis in Tripolitania, and numerous parallel coin types, the Roman imperial ability to combine state, mythological, and allegorical motifs is evidence of the interlocking, many-faceted complexity of this most widely diffused monumental and numismatic art. To understand the terminology of picture-language as applied to ancient art, it is necessary to establish clear verbal definitions as an indispensable preliminary to further study of the subject.

Allegory in Roman art denotes either a story, based on real life, used to convey a spiritual or moral lesson or a story, with no hidden meaning, used later to drive home spiritual or moral teaching. A symbol is that part of a thing, action, or idea which is selected to represent a whole often too complex or intangible to be expressed in painting, relief sculpture, or especially in the limited area of a coin flan. Personifications, often incorrectly termed "allegorical figures," belong more to the plastic than the other arts and were exploited by the Romans to represent geographical areas and the fortunes of those areas, acts of the Emperor, and the virtues with which he ruled. Although personifications were worshipped as deities, their survival in the later, Christian Empire stemmed from their abstract embodiment of powers, virtues, blessings, and various entities.

In picture-language the term 'type' is akin to the second kind of allegory, such as Hercules as a type of Hadrian, 'the great adventurer, traveller and friend of man,' on the imperial coinage. The terms token, badge or emblem, attribute, and adjunct can all be defined with more precision than has been done heretofore, and the medallion and coin catalogues provide material for such a dictionary of subjects involved. Although the relationship of coins to major monuments in understanding Roman picture-language should be defined as one of parallel rather than derivative development, and although major state reliefs often present longer 'passages' of official history, coins as the most abundant of all monuments and as inscribed documents are basic to an understanding of Rome's complex official modes of thought and expression. ccv

WOODWARD, A. M. *The Cistophoric Series and its Place in the Roman Coinage*. In: *Essays in Roman Coinage Presented to Harold Mattingly* (Oxford, 1956), pp. 149-173, 2 pls.

It has long been recognized that Imperial Cistophori represent a deliberate continuation of the Greek series under different conditions, and additional material and reappraisal of past attributions has necessitated a new study of the series from the creation of the Province of Asia in 133 B.C. to the small group of cistophoric pieces of Septimius and his family. Cistophori of Ephesus continued almost without interruption from 133 to 67 B.C., but most other mint series were revived

in the third decade after the murder of Asiatic Romans by Mithradates in 88 B.C. Cistophori with the portraits of Anthony and Octavia begin some time after the Treaty of Misenum in 39 B.C. After Actium Octavius revived the denomination in the Province of Bithynia not Asia in 29 B.C., in order to counter rather than replace the issues of Anthony.

After Octavius became Augustus in 27 B.C. Asia again replaces Bithynia as the source of Cistophori. The output from mints in this province comes to an end ca. 17 B.C., to be resumed under Claudius in the middle of the following century. In Nero's reign Ephesus did not issue any Cistophori, and the output at Caesarea A.D. 54-68 was not extensive. Ephesus minted under the Flavians from 71 to 74 and probably again in 79 or 80, when a Cistophorus of Titus as Augustus was struck there. Moving through the activities of Domitian, Nerva and Trajan to Hadrian, it is quite possible there is a closer connection than H. Herzfelder recognized between the twenty mint-cities and those cities visited by Hadrian on his tours of A.D. 123 and 129. A chart illustrates this. ccv

BYZANTINE

GRIERSON, P. The Kyrenia Girdle of Byzantine Medallions and Solidi. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 55-70, 3 pls.

The girdle was found as part of the second of two treasures discovered over fifty years ago six miles west of Kyrenia, a small village on the North coast of Cyprus. Some of the treasure is in the Nicosia Museum, but the bulk, including the girdle, passed to J. P. Morgan (1906) and to the Metropolitan Museum (1917). The surviving elements of the girdle seem to consist of four struck gold medallions of Maurice, probably produced A.D. 602 in the months of his second consulship, immediately before his deposition and death. The reverse type of these medallions (from the same dies) shows an anachronistic representation of the *pompa circensis* of the consular games.

The coins are all solidi of emperors from Theodosius II (402-450) to Maurice (582-602), and since all coins are very rare types they were probably partly collected or handed down in a family. The Maurician coins and medallions are consular, suggesting an imperial gift to a member of the bureaucracy when the emperor took office as consul. The place of burial of the treasure, close to the seashore, and a date A.D. 609-610, could link the objects with an important refugee when Cyprus and Syria were involved in the revolt of Heraclius against Phocas, or during the Persian invasion of Syria a few years later. ccv

WHITTING, P. D. The Anonymous Byzantine Bronze. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 89-99, 2 pls.

The problems of attribution and chronology in this series, which has been thoroughly restudied by Prof. A. R. Bellinger and Miss M. Thompson, have been fairly securely resolved in all but minor details. Literary and numismatic evidence indicate the series begins with John Zimisces (A.D. 969-976) and ends with the comprehensive monetary reforms of Alexius I (1081-1118). The century of the anonymous coinage was very important in Byzantine history, including the zenith of Byzantine fortunes under Basil II (976-1025) and the low point of A.D. 1071, the Turkish victory at Malesgird and the Norman capture of Bari.

The gold coinage of the period presents good workmanship and weight until Malesgird and then collapses until Alexius I. John Zimisces and Emperors to Constantine X issued no "signed" bronze coinage, which became normal again in the latter's reign. Since "signed" types of Constantine X, Romanus IV, Michael VII, and Nicephorus III are found overstruck by anonymous types, emperors down to and including Alexius I also struck or continued the anonymous types. The anonymous issues cover the space of seventeen reigns, and one emperor could strike more than one anonymous type.

Appendix A summarizes the author's and previous arrangements of the anonymous types and their predominant combinations. ccv

WHITTING, P. D. An Overstriking of Justinian I at Rome. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 238-240, illus.

The large series of profile-bust coins bearing the name of Justinian and the mint-mark of Rome were dated by Wroth A.D. 536-538, with those of degenerate style issued during Witigis' seige of Rome from March 537 to March 538. Between Belisarius' capture of Rome in 536 and Narses' campaign of 552, Rome was captured and recaptured until the city was reduced to a "squalid, battered, depopulated cluster of ruins" (Hodgkin).

A Justinian profile type of 20 nummi appears over a Carthaginian dekanummia dated 539/40 or 540/1, and the period 538-544 seems the best date for Justinian's coinage, which was perhaps designed before the introduction of the facing-bust designs. ccv

EUROPEAN

BARRADAS, AGOSTINHO. Catalogo das fichas da Madeira. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1955), pp. 34-53, 6 pls.

The coins in circulation in the Azores in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were a mass of Portuguese, Portuguese provincial, and Spanish pieces, as well as coins which had been damaged, or worn smooth. The fluctuating value of all coins from island to island

rendered commerce still more difficult. Beginning in 1793 various firms issued tokens of differing materials (including ivory and leather) and in several values, in the hopes of providing enough money to keep Nade alive. The author lists 235 pieces, dating to 1918, of which forty-two are illustrated. Almost all are dated. TVB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Le trésor de Bourg-Saint-Christophe (Ain). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 79-91, pls. 1-4.

The author describes a remarkable hoard of German coins, deposited c. 1170, which came to light in 1954 and is now in the museum of Lyon. It includes two separate groups of coins: (1) 23 bracteates of the Harz region, several of great rarity or previously known only in an imperfect form and two (of Halberstadt and Hersfeld, the latter with three standing figures) entirely new; (2) 36 deniers of Alsace-Lorraine, for the most part of Strasbourg. The hoard was found in a common grave containing between 30 and 40 skeletons, but there is nothing to show whether these belonged to pilgrims, merchants or soldiers or what was the common disaster that overtook them so far from home. PG

CARSON, R. A. G. A Grosso of the Lords of Mytilene. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 255-256, illus.

An apparently unpublished silver coin recently shown in the British Museum is ascribed on the basis of the reverse design and title to Nicholas Gattilusio, last of the Lords of Mytilene who ruled Lesbos before it was captured by the Turks in 1462. The type of St. Nicholas on the obverse refers to the theologian-bishop from Myra in Lycia and also to the seigneur's name. The portrait of the Saint is similar to that of the ceramic ikon from Turkey, recently acquired by the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore.

Since the new coin's weight seems to agree roughly with the grosso of the kings of Cyprus rather than Venetian coins, the silver coin was probably also intended to be a grosso. Other specimens, should they appear, ought to provide an average weight of the grosso standard. ccv

CORNET, G. X. Quelques variétés du liard de Jean-Théodore de Bavière, prince-évêque de Liège (1744-1763). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 137-139, illus.

The author publishes seven varieties of these coins which differ in various ways from those described by Renesse and De Chestret. PG

DENARO, V. F. The Mint of Malta. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 173-187, illus.

The coinage of Malta lasted from a period after the island was donated by Charles V to the Grand Master of the Order of St. John (A.D. 1530) until 1798 when the island capitulated to the French. The mint continued to function under the Bonaparte government, being engaged mainly in converting into specie the gold and silver looted from

various churches. With the advent of British rule in 1800, the mint seems to have ceased to function. Gold and silver coinage of the Order was withdrawn from circulation in 1886, and henceforth British coins have been the sole legal tender.

A list of the countermarked badges of the Grand Masters, a table of coins struck from church loot, and an Appendix listing the Commissioners of the Mint A.D. 1609-1798 are given. ccv

DURAN, RAFAEL. La acuñación en el molino de la ceca de Segovia. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-Mar. 1955), pp. 119-158, illus., pls.

An interesting examination of the mechanics of the water-powered mint at Segovia (sixteenth-eighteenth centuries). The most important peculiarity was in the striking of the coins themselves: cylinders of steel, rather than dies, were engraved around with as many as twelve obverse or reverse incuses in a row. An obverse and a reverse cylinder were rotated together and strips of metal were passed between, achieving a kind of continuous coinage. The perfect strikes were then cut out of the strips, while the faulty were never reduced to flans. The 25 known surviving cylinders (1620-1746) and full-sized inked impressions of each are illustrated. TVB

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De karolingische schatfondst van Ide. In: *Nieuwe Drentsche Volksalmanak*, Vol. 74 (1956), pp. 257-258.

A preliminary report on a hoard of 111 Carolingian deniers found at Ide, near Vries in the province of Drenthe, in 1955. Most of the coins are of Louis the Pious and Lothar I, and the find can be dated about the middle of the ninth century. The coins are in unusually fine condition, and their further study promises to throw some much needed light on the circumstances of minting in Carolingian times. PG

FERRARO VAZ, J. Numária mediaeval portuguesa. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1955), pp. 3-10, 2 pls., illus.

An investigation of the cost of brassage and seignorage in mediaeval Portugal, stemming from a mint directive of King Denis, dated 1312. TVB

FONTECHA Y SANCHEZ, RAMÓN DE. La moneda castellana de cobre en el siglo XVII. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 37-81, pls.

This article reviews the copper coinage of Castille in the seventeenth century. A survey of the coinage of each king includes a description of each piece and an account of the complicated revaluations of the period—an eight maravedís piece of the beginning of the century was valued at four in 1628, eight in 1641, four in 1642, eight in 1643, two in 1652, four in 1654, and two in 1659. Many of the revaluations were celebrated by appropriate counterstamps. The article concludes with many illustrations of the coins and counterstamps, charts of the mint marks of

the period, a list of the varieties of obverse and reverse legends and spacing punches, and a list of all the copper of the century by denomination, date, and mint. TVB

GEBHART, HANS. *Geld und Wirtschaft im frühmittelalterlichen Baiern*. 20 pp.

The author discusses the finds of coins in Bavaria from the period of the Roman Empire to Carolingian times in relation to the literary evidence. He arrives at the conclusion that Bavaria in early mediaeval times declined economically and that coinage was not in general use as a means of exchange. There was rather a reliance on barter, and coins when they did appear in transactions were weighed and exchanged simply as metal and not as a currency medium. HLA

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. Consideraciones acerca de las primitivas cecas navarras y aragonesas. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 5-36, pls.

The coins of Aragon and Navarre struck in the period from Sancho Ramírez through Pedro II have always been extremely difficult to classify. Gil Farrés suggests that the place-names which the coins bear signify the area of circulation, and are only occasionally the mint marks. A precise study of style proves that a single mint could have produced pieces bearing any of several names. TVB

GIL FARRÉS, OCTAVIO. De nuevo sobre el tesorillo cordobés de reales. In: *Numario Hispánico*, Vol. 4 (1955), pp. 83-117, illus., pls.

An exacting study of engraving technique in eighty-two reales and half-reales of Henry IV dated 1471-1474. The author illustrates in detail the varying treatments of hair, dress, crown, and castle on each piece. A chronology for all is established by the amount of wear. TVB

HOLMES, URBAN T., JR. Coins of old French literature. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 31, No. 2 (Apr. 1956), pp. 316-320, 2 pls.

Coins mentioned in various passages of twelfth and thirteenth century French literature are identified; some light is shed on the question of which pieces were commonly acceptable and which not. REG

KOENIG, ARTHUR. Hessische und Hessen benachbarte Münzstätten. Reprint: *Hessisches Jahrbuch für Landesgeschichte*, Vol. 5 (1955), pp. 135-175, map.

This list of mints located in Hesse is preceded by a short introduction which explains the various standards and their denominations as we find them from the eleventh century on up to the annexation of the country by Prussia in 1866. The list of mints is arranged alphabetically and gives pertinent information as to the opening and closing of the various mints as well as information about the kind of coins which were struck. At the end is a map which shows all the places within the Hessian territory which had mints at one time or another. HC

KRAFT, RAOUL. Un essai inédit d'Augustin Dupré. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 9-10, illus.

Described and illustrated is a previously unpublished reverse, engraved by Augustin Dupré for the 1791 competition which determined the designs of the new French coins of the following year as well as the position of engraver general. The author has found three examples of this reverse: a uniface impression in tin, a copper specimen on which it is combined with Dupré's draped bust obverse design, and a uniface copper striking.

REM

LAFaurie, JEAN. Triens trouvé près d'Autun. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 200-201, illus.

A triens (seventh century) of the mint of Nevers, with moneyer Ethrius.

PG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Triens mérovingien trouvé à Lezoux. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 197-198, illus.

An imitation of Justin II, interesting as marking a stage in the evolution of the so-called "Boucle-perdue" series.

PG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Triens mérovingien trouvé à Moëlan-sur-Mer. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 198-200, illus.

An early triens of Nantes, with name of moneyer impossible to reconstruct. The type of profile Victory presumably indicates Visigothic influence.

PG

LAFaurie, JEAN. Denier trouvé à Pierre-Perthuis. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), p. 201, illus.

A denier of Le Mans, moneyer Baldulf (?). The type is important, as it shows two standing figures and between them a building surmounted by a cross. It must therefore be a church and not a menhir, as Ponton d'Amécourt supposed.

PG

LALLEMAND, J. Trouvaille de monnaies de XVIII^e siècle à Strijtem. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 144-148.

Mlle. Lallemand describes a hoard of ninety-three silver coins of the Low Countries, Austria and France found at Strijtem, a village ten miles west of Brussels, in 1954. The hoard dates from 1796, and was evidently buried during the troubles which preceded the revolt against the French revolutionary authorities in January 1797.

PG

LALLEMAND, J. Trouvaille de monnaies des XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles à Boutersem. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 148-150.

The author describes a hoard of seventeen French silver coins buried in a handsome china teapot in the cellar of a house at Boutersem. The coins range in date from 1734 to 1831, and had evidently been kept as curios or ornaments, for many of them had long since ceased to cir-

culate at the date of burial. It is to be presumed that they were hidden during the Belgian revolt of 1830-1; there was fighting actually at Boutersem between the Dutch and Belgian troops on 11 August 1831. PG

MEERT, CHR. Le monnayage dinantais de Henri de Gueldre, prince-évêque de Liège (1247-1274), et celui attribué à Liège et à Huy. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 93-102, illus.

The author gives good reasons for assigning to Henry of Guelders a series of deniers and oboles (De Chestret nos. 175-79 and a newly published obole) marked with the letter H which De Chestret attributed to Bishop Hugh of Pierrepont (1200-29). Since the obverse type shows a facing episcopal bust with mitre and crozier, they are to be dated after 1260, when Henry was somewhat belatedly consecrated bishop. The mints were Liège and Huy. Other oboles of the mint of Dinant (De Chestret nos. 205-6) were probably struck in 1255, when Henry and his allies were in the city after the suppression of the communal revolt against his authority. PG

NASTER, P. Trouaille de monnaies des XV^e et XVI^e siècles à Herentals (1955). In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 150-158.

The author describes an important hoard of eighty-two gold and twenty-two silver coins of the late fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries found in the province of Antwerp in October 1955. Most of the coins, including all the silver ones, are of the Low Countries, but there are also fourteen Portuguese gold coins and a sprinkling of French (eight), German (twelve), Italian (eight), Hungarian (two) and English (two) pieces. The latest coin is dated 1580, and the hoard was evidently buried during the troubles of the 1580's, though it is impossible to say under precisely what circumstances. The number of Dutch and Portuguese coins suggests that it should be regarded as a "Protestant"—in the sense of anti-Spanish—hoard, and the author suggests that it would be worth while attempting to study it and other hoards (Courtrai, Nieupoort) of about the same date in connection with the political alliances and military circumstances of the time. PG

PEUS, BUSSO. Das Münzwesen. Extract: *Der Raum Westfalen*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (1955), pp. 355-367, maps.

Within the larger volume of works pertaining to the history of the Westphalian land Busso Peus discusses in this article the mediaeval numismatic history of Westphalia. The first numismatic evidence can be placed around 1000 A.D. The adopted coin type is closely related to the Cologne penny with the "Sancta Colonia Agrippina" inscription. A change took place during the thirteenth century when many of the Westphalian mints imitated the English sterling, some even copying the English legends, a phenomena resulting from the expanding trade which England carried on with the lower Rhineland and Westphalia.

Another remarkable feature of the Westphalian coinage is the relatively steady standard of its coinage uninfluenced by the lighter Bracteate issues struck in the East and South of Westphalia. The author points out that the river Weser was a formidable barrier against the influx of cheaper money. A further characteristic is the use of 15 mm planchets in the coinage with dies of 22 mm size which even under most favorable conditions shows only a part of the legend. This feature is very often the reason why the attribution of these pennies is so difficult. The Westphalian penny spread into lower Saxony, and its imitations are found as far north as Bremen. Peus also discusses the many monetary unions and congresses designed to unify and uphold the hardly fluctuating Westphalian standard. The article is well illustrated by two maps.

HG

PRIEUR, PIERRE. La monnaie de Troyes sous les règnes de Charles IX, de Henri II et durant la Ligue (1561-1594). In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 93-142.

On the basis of documents in the Archives Nationales, M. Prieur has written a detailed history of the mint of Troyes from the death of Francis I to the accession of Henry IV. He adds a summary table of issues and describes the seals used by the mint between 1550 and 1600.

PG

RAMIRES, MARIO. Mais variantes inéditas de moedas Portuguesas da 4.ª dinastia. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1955), pp. 54-57.

The author continues his presentation of unpublished coins of the Portuguese fourth dynasty: 1) 2.200 réis in gold of Pedro II, dated 1671 (on 2.200 réis of Prince Pedro); 2) escudo in gold of Maria I and Pedro III, struck in Lisbon in 1785; 3) gold 2.500 réis of 1836 of Maria II, possibly a die-proof of W. Wyon; 4) gold 10.000 réis of Luis I, dated 1888; 5) eighty réis in silver of John IV, erroneously valued LXXXX; 6) -9) four pieces of eighty réis raised by countenance of Afonso VI to 100 réis.

TVB

ROLLAND, HENRI. Fausses monnaies "réformées." In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 181-182.

A note on the discovery made by the police in 1692 that there was a counterfeiter (M. Pomerède) at work at Avignon imitating French coins. Since he resided at Avignon and was employed by the papal mint, it would be difficult to apprehend him, so it was proposed to entice him into French territory by an offer of work and then make the arrest. The outcome of the affair is not known.

PG

SCHNUHR, EBERHARD. *Lüneburg als Münzstätte*. Lüneburg, 1956. 28 pp., 3 pls.

The Germanic peoples living in Lüneburg and its surrounding territories were first acquainted with coins as a medium of exchange through

the influx of Roman coins, but the first regular coinage in the territories was issued by the Carolingians. This imperial coinage was an exclusive right of the emperors up to the end of the tenth century when the dukes and cities started to coin their own money, apparently without imperial consent. The first coins struck in Lüneburg itself were probably the pfennigs of the Billung duke, Bernhard I (973-1011). The name of the city appears for the first time on coins of his successor and son, Bernhard II. The type of these coins was influenced by the Otto-Adelheid pfennigs struck at Goslar as well as by the Anglo-Saxon pennies. The Cologne pfennigs with the Andernach temple and "Sancta Colonia Agrippina" inscription served also as a type up to the time of Henry the Lion who originated the long bracteate series of the Guelph lion type without legend. The lion became the heraldic figure of the city coinage when the city acquired the mint through purchase from duke Otto Strenuus in 1293. The "Hohlpfennig" (Bracteate) type was continued for about two centuries. Of great importance was Lüneburg's joining of the sechsling and the dreiling. These larger denominations were supposed to alleviate the shortage of money brought about by the increasing trade between east and west, but even the output of these larger silver coins by the Lüneburg mint did not suffice. The city therefore asked emperor Sigismund in 1434 for the privilege of a gold coinage, which was granted. Goldgulden were struck intermittently by the city up to the reign of emperor Ferdinand II, the last one being dated 1635. Some of them were counterstamped by the city with a small lion in order to protect its citizens against the influx of goldgulden of less weight and fineness emanating from the Netherlands. The small gold quantities available at the time prevented the city from striking enough of these gold coins to remedy the shortage of money. The natural solution of the problem presented itself through the coinage of a large silver coin which was an equivalent to the goldflorin. This was made possible through the opening of new and rich silver mines in Germany. The first large silver pieces issued by the Wend cities conformed to the mark standard of Lübeck which was changed in 1546 to the taler standard in order to eliminate as much as possible the competition by the Saxon mints which flooded the market with their output of taler pieces. The final pages of the book describe the coinage under the various mintmasters with special emphasis on the "Kipper and Wipper" period. The city closed the mint forever in 1777. The main types are illustrated. HG

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Geld-und Münzgeschichte Augsburgs im Mittelalter. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*. Vols. 5/6 (1954-1955), pp. 6-142, pls. 1-9.

This very thorough study of the monetary and numismatic history of Augsburg during the middle ages is divided into six sections. The

first chapter is devoted to the monetary history of the city from the tenth to the fourteenth century. The city, founded as a Roman colony (Augusta Vindelicorum), owes its political and economic importance to its strategic location and to the fact that it became the seat of a bishopric in the early middle ages. It is therefore not surprising that Augsburg had an abundant coinage. The principal denomination was the penny (denarius augustensis). These coins were found in hoards unearthed as far away as the eastern parts of European Russia. The coinage of Augsburg reached its zenith in the thirteenth century when there was abundant and diversified coinage of bracteates. Augsburg, however, lost its importance as a mint during the latter part of the fourteenth century due to the influx of foreign coins, especially the rising popularity of the heller and the appearance of the first goldgulden. The second chapter treats the coining privilege of Augsburg which must have been granted to the bishops by the kings as far back as the middle of the tenth century. The coinage rights were an exclusive privilege of the bishops in their capacity as rulers of the city. The city itself infringed on these rights only occasionally, and royal influence upon coinage was negligible particularly after Frederik II ceded his rights to the ecclesiastical and princely rulers between 1220 and 1231. The third section of the book treats the coinage itself and is divided into three main periods: first period, time of the denier (955-1190); second period, time of the bracteate coinage (1190-1350); third period, time of the heller coinage (fourteenth century). The fourth chapter is devoted to the various mints which struck coins of the Augsburg type, and the fifth part of the book consists of various lists pertaining to weight, fineness, exchange rates, alphabetical list of hoards and several maps. The sixth section consists of a very detailed catalogue of the coins. The author describes 188 main types in great detail with references to previous publications, but he omits any reference to dealers sales catalogues. The coins are very well illustrated on nine plates. HG

TOURNEUR, MARIE. L'impératrice Marie-Thérèse et le graveur général Jacques Roettiers. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 139-142.

Mlle. Tourneur publishes four newly discovered documents of the years 1746 and 1749 which testify to the esteem in which Jacques Roettiers was held by the empress, who consented to act as godmother to his seventh son. PG

T(OURNEUR), V(ICTOR). Désirés. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 136-137.

The name of "désiré" was applied in the fifteenth century to two types of coin. During the first three decades of the century, it was used in Hainault and the Cambrésis to signify some kind of double-gros or plaque worth about 18d. tournois. Probably it was first applied to the

plaque issued at Antwerp in 1405 by Anthony of Burgundy as duke of Limburg, and was subsequently applied to other coins of approximately the same value. Later in the century it was used of the gold medallions struck in 1451 and the next few years to commemorate the expulsion of the English from France. PG

TOURNEUR, VICTOR. L'atelier monétaire de Termonde. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 85-91, illus.

The author gives a brief account, with full references to the relevant literature, of the occasions on which money was struck at Termonde (Dendermonde), in western Belgium. There appear to have been three series of coins so struck; (1) deniers issued by Philip of Alsace, count of Flanders, in the late twelfth century; (2) coins struck during the struggle between the Flemings and the king of France in the early fourteenth century; and (3) copper pieces issued for local circulation, mainly in the sixteenth century, by the "Fellowship of our Lady" in virtue of a grant from Duke Philip the Good. A reference to money of Termonde in a charter of 1108 must be regarded as a copyist's error. (This article was originally published in Flemish, under the title "Het muntatelier van Dendermonde," in *Gedenkschriften van de Oudheidkundige Kring van het Land van Dendermonde*, 1956, pp. 3-11.) PG

GREAT BRITAIN

ALLEN, D. F. Three ancient British coins. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 249-255, pl.

A remarkable silver quinarius of the Kentish group now classed under the name Vose or Vosenos was found at Canterbury in 1953; the gold stater, the quarter-stater, and a bronze piece of the series were known heretofore. The new type, now in the Canterbury Museum, belongs in the first ten years of the first century A.D., the variant Vothenios being the last of the Kentish chieftains before the district absorbed the classical influence noticeable on the coins of Eppillus. The obverse and reverse types show a cult griffon and a heroic horse.

A silver quinarius of Epaticcus shows a seated Victory, a Romano-Celtic boar, and a minor variation in spelling of the legend. An uninscribed bronze coin found in Essex perhaps records an attempt of a band of Gauls to establish themselves in East Anglia, in areas not already firmly within the domain of existing Belgic rulers. CCV

BERESFORD-JONES, R. D. The Oxford mint and the triple unites of Charles I. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 334-344, 2 pls.

The author using numismatic, documentary and historical evidence gives a full account of the financial and minting problems created during the Civil War Period, the sources of the King's wealth and foreign sub-

sides and the authorization allowing certain foreign coins to circulate. The introduction of the triple unit in 1642 and four possible reasons for its issue. A list of the Oxford dies arranged in order of issue is provided. JSS

BLUNT, C. E. Saxon coins from Southampton and Bangor. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 256-262, pl.

Excavations carried out at Southampton during 1946-53 by Mr. M. R. Maitland-Muller revealed five important Anglo-Saxon pennies dating from Coenwulf to Alfred and twenty-nine sceattas. The sceatta hoard with its preponderance of B.M.C. types 39 and 49 with their similarity of design and style suggest that they may have been a product of this area. Other find spots of sceattas are listed.

The penny of Alfred constitutes a new type, published previously in the *B. N. J.*, vol. xxvi, p. 213. The other pennies of Coenwulf, moneyer Ethelmod; Berhtwulf, moneyers Burnwald and Sigeheah; Ecgbeorht, moneyer Tilred are all rarities.

Also recorded is a tenth century hoard found at Bangor, North Wales, in 1894 and deposited c. 925-30. This hoard is typical of a number of finds in the North-West of England, Scotland and Ireland where Scandinavian influence was felt. It is composed of three coins of Edward the Elder, one of Sihtric, one Anon. Viking issue, three St. Peter's pence, four Arâbic dirhams and one imitation of a Sāmānid dirham. The anonymous Viking penny provides a new type for the coinage and it is suggested that this coin preceded the introduction of the St. Peter's issue. JSS

CARSON, R. A. G. The Mint of Thetford: Re-attributions and Additions. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 243-245, illus.

A coin of Stephen, type 7, moneyer Driu, and B.M.C. Stephen no. 214 are from the same dies; the new coin completes a suggested reading as Hereford, not Thetford. Driu also occurs as a moneyer under Henry II, but he may be a different person, since Henry II made a clean sweep of Stephen's moneyers.

Additional Thetford coins of Aethelraed II and Cnut are listed on the basis of C. A. Nordman's *Anglo-Saxon Coins found in Finland*. Others, and further additions or corrections, are appearing in the current examination of Anglo-Saxon coin hoards in Sweden. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A new Anglo-Saxon mint—Medeshamstede. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 263-265.

A rare coin of the First Hand type of Æthelræd II in an early eleventh-century hoard from the island of Gotland provides the evidence of a Saxon mint at the abbey of Medeshamstede / Peterborough. A reference in *Num. Chron. (Proc.)* 1850, p. 6, to a further coin reading + PIZTANM - OMEDEL is cited as possible supporting evidence. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The gold coinage of the mythical King Lucius. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 354-358, illus.

A gold coin reading LVC published by Ussher in 1639 and said to belong to Sir Robert Cotton has now been identified as a "Gallic" stater of the Antecavi, who inhabited France. Unfortunately the Cotton Collection was pilfered prior to its inclusion in the National Collection and the coin is without doubt the Antecavic stater now in the Hunter Museum, Glasgow. A silver coin reputed to be of the same King is discussed, in the absence of any illustration or detailed description an identification is impossible, it is not the silver coin attributed to Lucius by Obadiah Walker in the 1695 edition of the *Britannia*. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Grimsby Treasure Trove (1954). Four AV "Morinic"—c. 70 B.C. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 242-243, illus.

Workmen digging a drain on the site of a former field discovered the four coins, which are uniface, of slightly scyphate fabric (Mack 27, Evans B.8), and from markedly different dies. The coins show characteristic variations in treatment of the reverse design, especially the exergue.

This find and a smaller one two miles South represent the most Northerly yet recorded for this series. Both finds have been purchased by the Lincoln Museum. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A small parcel from the great find at Eccles. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 358-359.

Twenty-four English silver pence of the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries which were acquired in the Manchester area about the middle of the last century. A list of the coins with their weights is provided. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Further Note on the Harkirke Find. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 189-193, illus.

A concordance of the various records of a find of Anglo-Saxon coins made on William Blundell's estate in A.D. 1611 reveals that the "draughtsman" for the copper plate was Blundell himself. The Dingley Sketchbook may copy one of the three Blundell MSS but is of little value. It also appears that the "Account" (deposited in the Lancashire Record Office) not the Oxford manuscript is the basis of the plate, although the engraver rearranged the coins. The "Notebook" in the Library at Crosby Hall is of superior quality, and Blundell's personal record and the "Account" corroborate one another in all essentials.

On the basis of this evidence the lost variety of known coins of Archbishop Plegmund cannot be overlooked, for the coin definitely existed as a major variety of some consequence. The interpretation of the type and the position of the coin in the Plegmund chronology will be studied in a paper discussing the decay of the Canterbury mint. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Godsfild Row (Alresford) find, 1871. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), p. 361.

A group of seventeen Tudor and Stuart silver Coins found in 1871 and a few yards from the spot where the year previous had been found a celebrated mediaeval pyx. The coins are listed and include the reigns Mary I to James I.

JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The "Jewel-Cross" coinage of Aelfgifu Emma, Harthacnut, and Harold I. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 266-275, 2 pls.

A re-examination of numismatic and historical evidence re-constructing the sequence of types for the years A.D. 1034-1042. The evidence to date shows that no left-facing "Jewel Cross" coins of Harthacnut are known from mints north of the Thames. Distribution lists of the geographical disposition of the mints producing right and left-facing busts and percentage tables of the out-put South of the Thames, on the Thames and north of the Thames are provided. The writer suggests that to the issue of 1035-7 belong not only the "jewel cross" coins with the names of Harthacnut and Harold, but those with the name of Cnut as well. Hoard evidence from Sweden and England, style of the laticlave of the mantle contribute towards the final conclusion.

JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A little-known Swedish publication of an important find of thirteenth-century English pence. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 359-361.

Republication from the *Gotländskt Arkiv* for 1940 of a hoard of 22 silver pennies, of which 19 are English, 3 German and two silver bars found near Norrbys in the parish of Follingbo on the outskirts of Visby on the island of Gotland. This is apparently the first find to be published including late short-cross and early long-cross issues. The English coins and their weights have been listed.

JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Tywardreath (Fowey) Treasure Trove. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 5-9, 1 pl.

Workmen digging a trench scattered a hoard of seventeen silver coins of Edward the Elder and Aethelstan, which were deposited ca. A.D. 929. The coins were declared treasure trove and have been divided between the British Museum and the County Museum and Art Gallery, Truro.

A detailed list of the pieces reveals no new moneyers, but the coins seem to provide evidence for the view that at this period the dies for the "West Saxon Kingdom" were issued centrally from London. London seems to have been the source of dies for all the mints which by the end of the tenth century were being served from three centres at London, Canterbury and Winchester respectively. The fact that a Cornish hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins so patently belongs to the early part of Aethelstan's reign may connect it with the intervention in Corn-

ish affairs known from William of Malmesbury's *Gesta Regum*. The hoard, important for a later dating of the invasion, may have been the property of an invading Saxon, of a Briton expelled from Exeter, or of a local person engaged in trade before the invasion. Although there appear to have been three Saxon hoards from the St. Austell area, it is difficult to dismiss the connection between the deposit of the Tywardreath find and the last recorded intervention of the West Saxon king in the affairs of Cornwall. ccv

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and I. H. STEWART. The 1953 Bootham treasure trove. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 281-293.

A hoard of 908 silver coins, of which 839 were English pence ranging in date from c. 1251 to c. 1326 and of the remainder 16 were Irish, 40 Scottish, 12 continental and 1 contemporary forgery. The date of the deposit was not earlier than 1325. A full and complete list of the coins, weights and classes is provided also a note on the bronze container in which the hoard was found. The container is described by Mr. G. F. Willmot, B.A., F.S.A. jss

DYKES, D. W. Some local tokens and their issuers in early nineteenth-century Swansea. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 345-353, pl.

This paper was awarded the Parkes-Weber prize by the Royal Numismatic Society in 1954. It is a detailed study of the tokens issued during, and as a result of the Industrial Revolution. The general and local historical background of the monetary situation after a period of "no regal copper issue 1775-1797." A list of Swansea tokens is provided. jss

KENT, J. P. C. Harpole (Northants) (1955). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 251.

A hoard of eighteen silver coins found while cultivating an allotment is one of the latest to come to light. The coins are half-crowns and florins of Victoria, Edward VII and George V (A.D. 1878 to 1918). ccv

KENT, J. P. C. South Shields Treasure Trove (1954). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 251.

A hoard of twenty sovereigns discovered beneath the floorboards of a house in South Shields, Co. Durham, runs from Victoria, A.D. 1866, to George V, A.D. 1913. The hoard was probably deposited 1914-1917, as a result of financial disturbances in the First World War. ccv

KENT, J. P. C. The Yearby (Redcar) hoard. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 294-301.

An unusual find of 1,197 silver, milled and hammered coins dating between 1551 and 1697, mainly English with three Scottish and three Irish coins. A comprehensive list of the coins is provided. The two pottery containers are described by Mr. G. C. Dunning. jss

KERR, R. A Hoard of Scottish Billon found in Ayrshire. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 245-247.

Of 578 small coins of James III to James V, found by a ploughman in a spherical pottery slot-bank (a "pirlie-pig"), 204 were added to the collection of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. A summary of the coins is given according to Burns's *Coinage of Scotland*.

The hoard, deposited ca. 1515 to 1520, provides opportunity for detailed study of the pennies of James IV, 126 new minor varieties being recorded. The hoard produced a number of Scottish packs and pennies which confirm Burns's arrangement of the several successive series of these coins.

OCV

PECK, J. WILSON. The royal farthing tokens of James I. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 313-333, pl.

This paper describes the inadequacy of small change at a period when, to the small trader and labouring classes the loss of a farthing amounted to hardship or inconvenience. The early use of jettons, reckoning counters and tokens made of various fabrics leading to the subsequent introduction of the Royal farthing tokens of James I of England. The classification, privy marks and counterfeits of these tokens has been listed and described.

JSS

SEABY, W. A. Mediaeval Coin Hoards in North-East Ireland. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 161-171, illus.

A listing and survey of the contents of twenty-five hoards in an area of commercial importance in the period from the early thirteenth to the late fifteenth centuries shows a preponderance of English coins with Scottish second, slightly more than Irish. The deposits are spread fairly evenly through the period, and an analysis of mints in the 1903 and 1928 hoards (nos. 8 and 9) shows 15 per cent increase in coins from the North of England and from Scotland. The poverty of Irish coins, particularly in the earlier hoard, is an index of the limited internal commerce, as opposed to trade relations with ports in England, Scotland, France, Flanders and possibly Scandinavia.

Two of the hoards (nos. 12, 13) were found in boxes on the sites of abbeys, with slight exceptions the admixture of late fourteen century Scottish and scarce earlier Irish being in the same proportion as hoard no. 8. A list of mediaeval coins from recent excavations in Northern Ireland and an Appendix listing the hoard from Monkstown (no. 8) and that from Belfast (no. 9) complete the survey.

CCV

SOUSA SANTOS, CARLOS FERNANDO DE. Um ar de sua Graça A Rainha D. Maria II de Portugal. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (Dec. 1954), pp. 191-194.

The portrait of Queen Victoria drawn by W. Wyon in 1837 for her earliest issues is in great part a copy of the profile of Maria II of Portugal which he had designed in 1835.

TVB

STEWART, IAN HALLEY. Double moneyer's names on early Scottish pennies. In: *British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 276-280, pl.

Explanation of the use of double and treble moneyers names on coins of William I to Alexander III of Scotland, using die-linking and continuity of moneyers to attain a correct sequence of types. JSS

STEWART, I. H. Some Unpublished Scottish Coins. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 11-20, 2 pls.

A group of coins in different collections were unknown to Burns and deserve more notice than they received in the author's own monograph, *The Scottish Coinage*. They are listed with Burns's or the author's own classification.

The coins republished are a David I penny, a William the Lion Dunbar penny of the second coinage, an Alexander III Roxburgh penny of the first coinage, a David II Edinburgh penny (mule, obv. third coinage), a David II Edinburgh groat and half-groat (both of the third coinage), two Robert III Edinburgh halfpennies (one second issue), a James I Inverness penny (Stewart Class A), a James I Edinburgh penny (Class B), similar coin (Class C), a James II Stirling penny (Class D), a Mary forty-four shilling piece dated 1553, a Francis and Mary half-testoon (1560; second issue), a James VI half-pack (Stewart type III) and a James VI six-shilling piece of 1609. An Anglo-Scottish Edward I Berwick penny and a similar coin of Edward II (both mules) complete the series.

The supposed halfpenny of William the Lion is not a Scottish coin, and the inscription which removes it from the Scottish and British issues and places it with the Irish coins was misread by H. A. Grueber.

CCV

STRUDWICK, J. S. City of Cambridge Treasure Trove (1954). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 254.

One sovereign and thirty-six half-sovereigns were found in sludge removed from a surface water drain. They range from A.D. 1857 to 1912 (Victoria to George V).

CCV

STRUDWICK, J. S. Hatton (Derbyshire) Treasure Trove (1954). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 252-253.

A hoard of gold and silver (Sovereigns to Sixpences) of Victoria, A.D. 1838 to 1871, was discovered under the flooring of a house. Of the 413 coins, only a Sovereign of 1863, reverse die no. 22, was acquired by the British Museum, since it bears the die number 827 on the truncation. The coin seems to be a trial piece, struck at the commencement of die numbering, which lasted to 1874 for gold coins.

CCV

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Dobunio Silver Coins from Bredon Hill, Worcs. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), p. 241, illus.

Four British silver coins of the Dobunio class, found in a field, are published as varieties of recorded types. A report of X-ray spectrography by the Oxford Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art shows the proportion of copper and iron is remarkably high. ccv

LATIN AMERICA

GARCIA RUIZ, ALFONSO. "La moneda y otros medios de cambio en la Zacatecas colonial." In: *Historia Mexicana*, Vol. IV, No. 1 (July-Sept. 1954), pp. 20-46.

After outlining the monetary difficulties in New Spain which led to the establishment of the mint at Mexico City, the author passes to the problems of the region about Zacatecas. Although the richest silver area in the colony, the establishment of a mint there was forbidden, and the ore had to be transported at great danger and expense to the metropolis. As a result coined money was always expensive at Zacatecas. In addition the entire country suffered from the massive exportation of coin in payment of imports from Europe, and later from the East. The shortage of coin in the midst of metallic riches caused a regional economy to develop at Zacatecas, the inhabitants relying for money as late as the early 19th century on ingots of silver, and even lumps of unrefined ore, while often only barter kept commerce alive. TVB

Oro en monedas Revolucionarias en las acuñadas en el Edo. de Guerrero en 1914 y 1915. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1956), pp. 4-6, illus.

The well known silver pesos and two-pesos of 1914 and 1915 struck in the state of Guerrero bear the enigmatical inscription ORO:O.300 and ORO:O.595, respectively. The figures cannot indicate the amount of gold in thousands. Analysis shows the pieces of 1914 to contain approximately 257 and 486 miligrams of gold, so that the alleged gold content is probably to be understood in those terms. In 1915, however, although the two-pesos piece remained true, the gold content of the pesos fell to 39 miligrams, despite the inscription. TVB

SIVOLI G., ALBERTO. *Monedas Americanas de Oro (Epoca Republicana)*. Caracas, Venezuela, Edime, 1955. 217 pp., illus.

This book deals with the gold coinages of the American Continent from their inception to the present time of the republican regimes with a few references to the Spanish-Colonial issues and some general information. Dr. Sivoli, being a Venezuelan, covers the coinage of that republic in all metals. Each section is preceded by a short geographical and historical sketch and the profusely illustrated text includes a list of the denominations struck, the years of issue, the fineness, the gross and net weight and the place of mintage. The amounts struck are not given. AFP

ISLAMIC-SASSANIAN

ARTUK, İBRAHİM. Fatih Sultan Mehmet namına kesilmiş bir sikke (A dinar coined in the name of Fatih Sultan Mehmed). In: *Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yıllığı*, No. 7, İstanbul 1956 (offprint, pp. 1-7). Also in: *Türkiye Tüning ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni*, No. 172, May 1956, pp. 25-26.

The author described a gold coin (Constantinople, 882 H.) in the İstanbul Museum, which appears to be similar to No. 254 in Volume 6 of the İstanbul catalogue, dated 883 H. The inscriptions are compared with the renderings given by Cevdet Pasha and Evliya Çelebi, and some metrological observations are made with reference to the akçe and the Venetian ducat. An English translation accompanies the original article in Turkish. CCM

BALOG, PAUL. Dinars ikchidites trouvés à Assiout (Haute-Égypte) en automne 1954. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 103-111, illus.

The author describes a number of dinars of Muḥammad al Ikhshīd (A.H. 323-334-A.D. 934/5-945/6) and his brother and successor Abū'l-Qāsim (A.H. 334-49-A.D. 945/6-960/1) from a hoard of over 800 gold coins, buried probably in A.H. 344 (A.D. 955/6), found at Assiut in 1954. He lists briefly most of the recorded coins of this short-lived dynasty which ruled Egypt and Syria from A.D. 935 to 969. PG

GHIRSHMAN, R. *Iran from the earliest times to the Islamic conquest*. Penguin Books, Ltd., 1954. 368 pp., 48 pls., illus.

This admirable handbook of Persian archaeology, art and history contains passing references to Achaemenian, Parthian, Kushan and Sasanian coins (see index, under *Coinage*). Also plates 25, 40 and 48 present illustrations of typical specimens of Achaemenian, satrapal, Parthian and Sasanian coinage. CCM

LINDER WELIN, U. S. The First Known Dirham of the Amirs of Crete. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 211-214, illus.

In his suggested chronology for rulers and events in Cretan history, Dr. Walker chose Ḥabīb as the father and accepted 'Umar as the grandfather of 'Abd al-'Azīz, last ruler of the Arab Cretan dynasty. A fractional dirham from an early Swedish hoard can be reread as the first known coin of 'Abd al-'Azīz. This coin can also be attributed to the mint of al-Khandaq (Candia).

The new piece produces some suggestions for re-arranging the pedigree of the last Amir. 'Umar (II) of Dr. Walker's genealogy is removed, and Shu'aib III is identified as the father of 'Abd al-'Azīz. Muhammad ibn Shu'aib is possibly the brother rather than the grandfather of the last ruler. CCV

NAQSHABANDI, NASIR. The Atabeg Dinar. In: *Journal of the Iraq Academy*, Vol. 6, No. 2 (1956), pp. 232-250, illus., 1 pl. (In Arabic).

Description of 16 Zengid dinars struck at Mosul and ranging in date from 540-629 H., in the collection of the Iraq Museum. Several other published coins of the same dynasty are included. The first coin described is not Zengid but Seljūq. The plate is virtually illegible. CCM

FAR EAST

PRIDMORE, F. and E. WODAK. "Tampang." In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 7 (July 1954), cols. 285-286, illus.

These "Tin Hat" monies were issued by Sultans of the Malay State of Pahang ca. 1819 to 1878. These tin ingots, demonetised in 1893, were made in the shape of truncated pyramids, later hollowed as a convenience for stacking. The denominations ranged from 6.25 cents to one cent. Apart from the official Tampang, several others were cast in the ruler's mint at Kuantan by Chinese tin-mining companies under authorization from the Sultan. CCV

VERMEULE, C. C. Modern Japanese and Chinese Patterns in the British Museum (Part II). In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 215-221, 2 pls.

The principal pieces discussed and illustrated are a group of extremely rare, if not unique, trial pieces from the Imperial Japanese Mint in Osaka. Trial coinages of the period immediately prior to the coinage of Meiji 3 (1870) include a Meiji Eight-mon "cash"-type piece, a Two-momme pattern of 1868-69, and a set of the three coppers of the "Mt. Fuji" series of 1868, the one-momme being an unrecorded variety.

The nine principal patterns are for various gold and silver coins of A.D. 1897 to 1919 (Meiji 30 to Taisho 8). In a number of cases the values are hand engraved, and most pieces bear mint control numbers or pattern stamps. Among the Chinese essay and pattern pieces, additions include various specimens of the work of L. Giorgi, chief die designer of the Central Mint at Tientsin in the period ca. 1914. The British Museum also possesses five types of modern Chinese dollars struck in gold, and electrotypes of the set of model Sun Yat-sen dollars in the Royal Mint. Further details of the E. T. Sykes collection are given, and the previous Bibliographical Note is supplemented.

WODAK, E. The new currency notes and coinage of Malaya and British Borneo, 1954. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 12 (Dec. 1954), cols. 481-484, illus.

The denominations, designs, and statistical reports for currency and coins issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and North Borneo, are described and illustrated by photographs and charts. The inclusion of the Borneo territories in the current legislative directives necessitated a new design of coins and notes. The bills run from one dollar to \$10,000, the coins from five to fifty cents. CCV

INDIA

BIVAR, A. D. H. Notes on Kushan Cursive Seal Inscriptions. In: *Numismatic Chronicle*, 6th Ser., Vol. 15 (1955), pp. 204-210, illus.

A black wax sealing in the Ashmolean Museum, identified as that of a son of Kanishka, can be dated ca. A.D. 200. The figured design shows the combat of Heracles with the horses of Diomedes and corresponds with the type of imperial coins of Heraclea Pontica in the reigns of Caracalla and Gallienus. The emblem or device and the decipherment of the inscription suggest the owner of the stone held some office, presumably in the region of Sahri Bahlul, between about the years 55 and 80 of the Kanishka era. The stone is further evidence of Greek craftsmen from the Roman Empire in Kushan territory, and the seal also records the earliest example of Kushan Cursive script.

Four other seals and a chalcedony ringstone are published with illustrations and transcriptions of the scripts. E. T. Newell Collection no. 625 is the ringstone of Hūzina, of the Hephthalite period (A.D. 425-525). The others are, the seal of Banava in the Peshawar Museum (fine style of the Hephthalite period), a plaster impression of a seal formerly in the Kabul Museum (portrait bust and cursive Kushan inscription suggesting an Indian or Iranian name), and the ringstone of the Kushano-Sassanian or early Kidarite period (ca. A.D. 320-400), which hints that the language of some Kushan cursive inscriptions have affinities with Sogdian. CCV

TOKENS & JETONS

MURARI, OTTORINO. Altre due tessere veronesi del sale. In: *Nova Historia*, Vol. VII, fasc. 5-6, Verona, 1955, pp. 53-56, pl. 1.

The monopoly in the distribution of salt exercised by the republic of Venice in its possessions on the mainland led to the issue of many types of tessera, which were studied by Signorina Majer in an article published in 1922. Three further pieces, all Veronese in origin, are here added to the series. PG

NOTT, R. Random Notes on Boyne's Manuscript of his work on *Seventeenth Century Tokens*. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1956), cols. 326-327.

Study of the three volumes of the author's manuscript reveals a number of items which William Boyne of Leeds (1814-1893) omitted in the published version of his work. These items include descriptions of tokens not noted in time for full publication, letters about tokens submitted for inspection, and printed regional lists of tokens prepared by himself and others. The Boyne manuscript is in Mr. Nott's private library. CCV

PRIDMORE, F. A note of the "Goat's Head" Hong Kong token. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, No. 6 (June 1954), cols. 235-237, illus.

These tokens, in inferior metal rather than silver, have been termed five cent pieces of Yunnan or Hong Kong. They are in fact merely the tokens of Yorkshire thread manufacturers, which ca. 1876-1895 were exported as advertising tickets in cardboard boxes containing one dozen reels of sewing machine thread. The names Brook and Hirst are those of partners' in the firm; the "Goat's head" is the crest of the arms of the Brook family. ccv

TRICOU, JEAN. Jetons offerts par la ville de Lyon à diverses compagnies, XVII-XVIII^e siècles. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 151-171, pl. 8.

In the seventeenth century, the city council of Lyon developed the custom of frequent distributions of jetons to its own members, to representatives of the guilds and to private individuals whom it wished to honour. There were also a certain number of jetons which were less regularly bestowed on local associations or public bodies, such as the Académie de Lyon, the Chevaliers de l'Arc, and the Bureau de la Santé after its successful action to prevent plague reaching the city in 1720. This type of jeton is studied by M. Tricou with the aid of documents from the Archives de la Ville and the Archives Départementales. pc

WHETMORE, S. A. H. All for the love of a Lady? In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1955), cols. 527-528.

The silver tokens issued in Chichester, Sussex, in 1811 by H. Comper and B. Charge (Dalton, Sussex 2-7, 12) include the only five shilling pieces in such series. A draper and a harness maker struck these pieces, inscribed UNION TOKEN, because of the marriage of one Dinah Comper to Benjamin Charge in the last part of the year 1810. The suggestion for a series of tokens to commemorate the family union probably came from travelling token manufacturers or salesmen who made 1811 an active year for such products in Chichester. ccv

MEDALS

BASTIEN, PIERRE. Médailles et jetons dans l'histoire de Dunkerque. Dunkerque, J. Demeyère, 1955. 94 pp., 14 pls.

The author in his introduction gives a short history of the city from the time of the first Spanish domination under Philip II up to the Second World War. He proceeds then to the description of the medals and jetons which relate to the stirring history of Dunkirk, a city so often ravaged by war. The catalogue lists 225 items, many of which are illustrated. The material is divided into ten epochs which are as follows: First Spanish domination, reign by the Archdukes or second

Spanish domination, third Spanish domination, French domination, fourth and last Spanish domination, English domination, the city under Louis XIV, French Revolution, Restoration, Second Empire, Second World War and medals issued by societies of the city.

The first medal was struck in 1558 in commemoration of the victorious campaign of the Count of Egmont against the French. The last medal, issued in 1948, was struck for distribution to the defenders of the city in 1940 during the memorable evacuation of the allied troops. At the end of the book is a valuable listing of the Latin inscriptions appearing on these medals with a translation into French. The last two plates are devoted to the evolution of the coat of arms of the city.

HG

BLANCHET, ADRIEN. Inventaire de Joseph Roettiers en 1703. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 173-178.

The author summarises an unpublished inventory of the property of Joseph Roettier made after his death, and prints in full the section containing the list of punches and dies, most of them for well known medals on which he had worked, which were amongst his possessions.

PG

DOS SANTOS, ARY. Medalhas comemorativas da exposição internacional de Antuérpia, 1930. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Dec. 1954), pp. 186-190, pl.

Two medals from the Marine Museum celebrate the Portuguese participation in the International Exhibition in Antwerp, 1930, on the hundredth anniversary of Belgian independence.

TVB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. Novas Medalhas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (Apr. 1955), pp. 64-66, 2 pls.

Four new medals are described and illustrated. 1) a Portuguese work of João da Silva, on the 150th anniversary of the Secretaria dos Negócios da Fazenda; 2) a Swedish medal of Gustaf Carell on the eightieth anniversary of Johan Köpp, exiled rector of the University of Tartu, Estonia; 3) the medal commemorating the second National Numismatic Exposition in Madrid, 1951; 4) the medal commemorating the foundation of the Spanish Numismatic Association, 1954, a work of Fernando Gomeno.

TVB

GALLAVARDIN, LOUIS. Un médaillon inconnu de Guillaume Premier, Prince d'Orange. In: *Revue Numismatique*, Ser. 5, Vol. 16 (1954), pp. 143-149, pls. 6-7.

The author publishes an unrecorded bronze medallion of William the Silent in his collection, dating probably from the last quarter of the seventeenth century. The artist is unknown.

PG

MURARI, OTTORINO. Le medaglie dei vescovi di Verona. In: *Nova Historia*, Vol. 7, Verona, 1955, pp. 125-32, pl. 3.

Descriptions and illustrations of medals of seven bishops of Verona: Marco Corner (1503-24), G. M. Giberti (1524-43), Agostino Lippo-

mano (1558-59), Bernardo Navagero (1562-65), Agostino Valier (1565-1606), Giuseppe Grasser (1829-39) and Luigi di Canossa (1861-1900). The third of these is only known for an illustration in an eighteenth century manuscript. PG

PRIDMORE, F. Hong Kong plague medal, 1894. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62, Nos. 8/9 (Aug.-Sept. 1954), cols. 348-350, illus.

The Hong Kong plague medal was designed partially by Frank Bowcher and engraved by Allan Wyon (1843-1907). Further research in newspaper accounts of the awards gives the total in gold as 150, that in silver as Civilian thirty-one, Shropshire Light Infantry Other Ranks 300 (approx.), and Royal Engineers, etc., fifty (approx.). CCV

ROMERO DE TERREROS, MANUEL. Una medalla de Proclamación Desconocida. In: *Sociedad Num. de Mexico. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 10 (Jan.-Mar. 1956), p. 3, illus.

Description and illustration of an unpublished silver proclamation Medal of Ferdinand VI, struck in 1748 in San Miguel de Allende, Mexico. TVB

PAPER MONEY

GIOVETTI, CARLO A. La nostra moneta. In: *Settimo Giorno*, Vol. 6, No. 53 (Dec. 31, 1953), pp. 25-32, illus.

Thirty-six Italian banknotes, 1866 to the present, illustrated (many in color) with short commentaries. REG

Das Fenster in der Halle der Kreissparkasse Köln. Thema X. 250 Jahre Deutsches Papiergeld herausgegeben zu der Schau: "Altdeutsche Geldscheine." (Sept. 1955). 8 pp., illus.

This pamphlet gives a short history of German paper money from its inception in 1705 up to 1874 when the German Reichsbank issued the first bank notes. The article is illustrated by facsimiles of six old notes and contains a list of old German bank notes. The Savings Bank of Cologne published the article in commemoration of the 250th year of the introduction of paper money in Germany. HG

DECORATIONS

LITTLEJOHN, DAVID. Nazi war badges of 1939-1945. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 62 (1954), No. 3 (Mar.), cols. 115-116; No. 4 (Apr.), cols. 155-159; No. 7 (July), cols. 299-301; No. 11 (Nov.), cols. 449-452; No. 12 (Dec.), cols. 497-500, illus.

The German war badge was something half-way between a medal and a proficiency award. Badges issued for all the services together, and for the Army, Navy and Air Force separately, are listed, described and, in a number of cases, illustrated. Not only combat and wound badges but similar party and sports emblems in different metals were

issued. The rarest war badge is the version of the 1918-1939 Wounded Badge given to those injured in the bomb plot against Hitler in July 1944. CCV

SEALS

BROUETTE, ÉMILE. Une source sigillographique méconnue. Les Cartulaires "figurés." In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 113-120, illus.

The author points out that the copyists of cartularies of the early modern period (sixteenth-eighteenth centuries), in reproducing mediaeval charters, have sometimes attempted to imitate the handwriting of the originals and added drawings of the seals which were attached to them. When the originals have been lost, these illustrations may be of value to the student of sigillography, though the tendency of copyists to rationalize and reconstruct details from their imaginations has always to be reckoned with. The author gives a list of eight French and Belgian cartularies with drawings of seals which he has come across in his researches. PG

TOURNEUR-NICODÈME, M. L'élaboration du contre-sceau du grand sceau de majesté pour les Pays-bas, 1780-1781. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), pp. 121-132, illus.

The author prints and discusses three documents relating to the designing of the counter-seal of majesty prepared for Joseph II in 1780. Apart from the technical details, they are interesting as showing the attention paid by the imperial government to the need for reconciling provincial amour-propre with the tendency towards uniformity inaugurated under Maria Theresa. PG

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COIN TRADE CATALOGUES AUCTION CATALOGUES

- COIN GALLERIES (New York). Aug. 17, 1956, 2719 lots, 23 pls., Ancient, U. S., Foreign.
- GLENDINING & CO. (London). June 26, 1956, 454 lots, 38 pp., Ancient, English, Gold, European, Medals, Misc. July 19, 1956, 307 lots, 23 pp., English & Foreign Gold and Silver, Medals.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). Sept. 20-21, 1956, 917 lots, 40 pp., 8 pls., Ancient, General, Oriental.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). Aug. 22-25, 1956, 2382 lots, 62 pp., 3 pls., illus., Ancient, U. S., Foreign Gold and Silver.
- PLATT, MARCEL (Paris). July 3, 1956, 233 lots, 34 pp., Numismatic Books.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati, Ohio). June 30, 1956, 747 lots, 18 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign. July 31, 1956, 593 lots, 18 pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign Gold, Tokens.
- SCHULMAN, H. M. F. (New York). Sept. 21-22, 1956, 2354 lots, 108 pp., 32 pls., General, Gold, Byzantine Weights, Misc.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BARZAN, R. and M. RAVIOLA (Turin). No. 3, June 1956, 464 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). No. 221, June 1956, 8 pp., Gold, German, Misc. European, Medals. No. 222 (n.d.), 4 pp., German, Mediaeval.
- BOURGEY, E. (Paris). June 1956, 433 nos., 12 pp., Roman, Gaulish, French, Medals of the French Revolution.
- BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). No. 92, June 1956, 341 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, Papal, French, Misc. No. 93, July 1956, 328 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, French, Jetons, Paper Money.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia). July 1956, 8 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign. Aug. 1956, 8 pp., Ancient, U. S., Italian, War Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. Sept. 1956, 8 pp., U. S., Colonial Paper, Numismatic Books.
- BUTTON, E. (Frankfurt/Main). No. 93, May-June 1956, 442 nos., 14 pp., Ancient, Gold, German, Misc. Foreign.
- CHRISTENSEN, HENRY (Hoboken, N. J.). No. 56G, June 30, 1956, 7 pp., Danish, Norwegian.
- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). June-July 1956, 5 pp., U. S., Canadian, Crowns, Misc. Aug.-Sept. 1956, 5 pp., U. S., Canadian, Misc. Ancient & Foreign.
- CRISWELL'S (Pass-A-Grille Beach, Florida). No. 2 (n.d.), 119 pp., illus., U. S. and Confederate Paper Money.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). No. 33, June 1956, 748 nos., 28 pp., Ancient, Italian, Papal, Misc. Foreign.
- DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). No. 11, June 1956, 1567 nos., 40 pp., Ancient, Italian, Medals.

- DOUGLAS, B. M. (Washington, D. C.). List 125, July 15, 1956, 17 pp., U. S.
- FREY, HELGA P. R. (Freiburg). No. 4, June 1956, 213 nos., 7 pp., pl., German, Gold, Misc.
- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 37, July 1956, 16 pp., Gold, European, German, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- GAMBERINI, CESARE (Bologna). No. 4, Aug. 1956, 477 nos., 12 pp., Ancient, Italian, Misc. Foreign, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- GRABOW, LUDWIG (Berlin). No. 13, July 1956, 525 nos., 16 pp., Gold, German, Talers, Medals. No. 14, Aug. 1956, 147 nos., 8 pp., Roman.
- HABELT, PAUL (Berlin). No. 10, June 1956, 831 nos., 20 pp., Roman, German, Numismatic Books.
- HIRSCH, GERHARD (Munich). List 7, Aug. 1956, 263 nos., 8 pp., Roman Denarii.
- HOPE, M. (Nottingham, Eng.). No. 38, June 1956, 19 pp., Roman, British, General, Medals.
- KATEN, FRANK J. (Washington, D. C.). No. 30, July 1956, 8 pp., Numismatic Books.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). (n.d.) 4 pp., U. S. Coins and Commemoratives, Foreign Gold. (n.d.) 4 pp., U. S., Canadian, Foreign Gold.
- KOSOFF, A. (Encino, Calif.). July 1956, 8 pp., U. S. Aug. 1956, Ancient, U. S.
- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). List 10, May-June 1956, 528 nos., 20 pp., illus., Ancient, Gold, European.
- LANZ, HERMANN (Graz). (n.d.) 28 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, Holy Roman Empire, German Austrian, Misc. List 6 (n.d.), 13 pp., Italian, Papal, Misc.
- MATHEWS, HARRY C. (Jersey City). No. 5 (n.d.), 4 pp., U. S., Crowns, Misc. Foreign.
- MUNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). No. 157, May 1956, 448 nos., 10 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, Swiss, French, German. No. 158, June-July 1956, 348 nos., 12 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, Gold, Venetian, Brunswick Crowns. No. 159, Aug. 1956, 312 nos., 12 pp., 2 pls., Ancient, Gold, Swiss, Scandinavian, Mediaeval Balkan, Medals.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). Mar.-Apr. 1956, 4 pp., U. S.
- PLATT, CLEMENT (Paris). No. 11, May 1956, 377 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, French, European, Medals.
- RIGÖ MUNZENHANDLUNG (R. Götze, Berlin). No. 27, 499 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, European, Kleinmünzen, Misc.
- RINALDI, OSCAR & FIGLIO (Verona). May 1956, 870 nos., 27 pp., illus., Ancient, Mediaeval, Italian, European, Medals. June 1956, 504 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, European. July 1956, 765 nos., 26 pp., illus., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Misc. Foreign.
- STACK'S (New York). No. 60 (1956), (illus. folder), U. S., Commemoratives.
- STRAUSS, PIERRE (Paris). No. 21, June 1956, 248 nos., 6 pp., Roman, French, European.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). June 1956, 396 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, General, Medals. July 1956, 517 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, Misc. General, Medals. Aug. 1956, 529 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, Misc. Silver and Copper, Medals.
- VINCHON, J. (Paris). No. 11, June 1956, 812 nos., 28 pp., 4 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, French, Misc. European, Numismatic Books.
- ZANDER, R. (Alexandria, Va.). No. 25, June 1956, 861 nos., 9 pp., U. S., General, Dollar-sized Coins. No. 26, Aug. 1956, 628 nos., 8 pp., U. S., British, Canadian, French, Dollar-sized Coins.

OBITUARIES

- ATKINS, R. W. R. (-1956). In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (June 1956), col. 280.
- BRETT, AGNES BALDWIN (1876-1955). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6 (No. 22) (July 1956), p. 43.
- CAMPBELL, WILLIAM R. (1892-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 8 (Aug. 1956), p. 886.
- CONZALES, JOHN J. (1862-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 8 (Aug. 1956), p. 886.
- GRATH, ANTON (1881-1956). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (1956), p. 75.
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- SLAVKO, PAVLIC (-1956). In: *Numizmatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 3, Nos. 6-7 (1956), p. 34.
- SMITH, (DR.) RANDOLPH TUCKER (1898-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 8 (Aug. 1956), pp. 886-887.
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Ten students from eight universities were in attendance in the fifth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held in the Society's Museum in New York during the ten weeks from June 19 to August 25, 1956.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at fifteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. Most of the conferences were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution. In the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation.

Those who conducted conferences were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Yale University; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Professor Glanville Downey, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Professor Harald Ingholt, Yale University; Professor Robert S. Lopez, Yale University; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Mr. Sawyer McA. Mosser, Executive Director, American Numismatic Society; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of American Numismatic Society.

The fields of study represented by the students were: classics, 4; art and archaeology, 2; middle eastern studies, 2; ancient history, 1; mediaeval history, 1. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: Henry Charles Boren, University of Illinois; Ann R. Fox, Bryn Mawr College; Evelyn Byrd Hawkins, Radcliffe College; George Louis Kustus, Cornell University; Erle Leichty, University of Michigan; Joan Vance Rae, Bryn Mawr College; Esther Arnold Smith, University of Chicago; John Mason Smith, Jr., Columbia University; Wallace John Tomasini, University of Michigan; Rosemary C. Walsh, Yale University.

The Seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1957, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June 1957, in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, and other humanistic fields. It is expected that C. H. V. Sutherland of the Department of Coins, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, England, and G. K. Jenkins, of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England, will be in attendance. This offer is restricted to students or junior instructors at Universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1957.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Ralph E. Giesey, Philip Grierson, Henry Grunthal, Richard E. Margolis, George C. Miles, Albert F. Pradeau, J. S. Strudwick, Margaret Thompson, Cornelius C. Vermeule.

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 - - Incorporated 1865

BROADWAY BETWEEN 155TH & 156TH STREETS

NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are \$7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

PUBLICATIONS: The *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* consist of separately issued papers, each on a single topic, of which two to four numbers appear each year. The *American Numismatic Society Museum Notes* is a publication, irregular in appearance, consisting of brief notes and papers, principally on items in the Society's collections. *Numismatic Literature* is a quarterly listing current numismatic publications with abstracts of their content. *Numismatic Studies* is a series which accommodates works of full book length. The *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, published in co-operation with the Hispanic Society of America, consists of publications devoted to the coinage of the Iberian Peninsula, and is based on the collections of the Hispanic Society.

MUSEUM: The Society maintains a museum located in uptown Manhattan, New York City, which houses its offices, collections and library. Collections embrace coins of all periods from their inception to modern times, medals and decorations. Selections from its cabinets are on display in an exhibition. The library, consisting of about 17,000 volumes, covers all branches of numismatics.

The Museum is open to Members and the public on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. It is closed on Sundays and Mondays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Election Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. The hours of the Library are from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The public exhibition is open from 2 to 5 P.M.

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GENERAL

"ACHADOS NUMISMATICOS." Achado de Sendinho da Senhora—Oleiros—Beira Baixa. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Dec. 1954), p. 199.

Three Portuguese hoards: 1) A 1949 find of about 100 Roman Republican denarii, of which 76 were recovered and listed by Babelon number. 2) A hoard of about 2000 cruzados novos, 556 of which were recovered and listed by date. They range from 1750 to 1836 and were probably buried during the revolt of Maria da Fonte (1846). 3) A hoard of copper found in Lourenço Marques, including some uncommon eighteenth century coins of João V, as well as a Chinese piece. TVB

BARCELONA. IV Exposicion Filatelica y Numismatica. . . del 12 al 19 de agosto de 1956. (20) pp. illus.

This pamphlet is essentially a program for the Fourth Philatelic and Numismatic Exposition at Badalona, a suburb of Barcelona on the northeastern sea-coast of Spain. In addition to various mechanical details of the convention and the personnel involved, it also contains in briefest compass necrologies for D. Francisco Renom Rovira and D. Angel Ayra Martín, an apology for philately, an essay to support the role of numismatics as auxiliary for archaeology, and—of greater interest to numismatists—a two-page discussion of the earliest coinage of Badalona (BAITOLLO in pre-Roman times). This last is an effort to establish a relative chronology of this coinage on stylistic grounds. jws

BINKERT, AUGUST. Das Reinigen von Silbermünzen auf elektrolytischem Wege. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 1-4, illus.

The author reviews the former methods of cleaning coins, mechanical or chemical, all of which are unsatisfactory because of the damage to the metal of the coin. Following the direction of the American Chemist, Colin Fink, who developed the electrolytic method of cleaning coins, Mr. Binkert applied the same method to silver coins. Results are uneven, depending on the condition of the coin under the incrustation. After cleaning the coins are very bright, but darken within a few weeks to the dull grey of old silver. Two coins so cleaned are shown before and after the process. The author offers to turn over to the publication fund

of the Swiss Numismatic Society the proceeds from cleaning such silver coins as individuals wish to send him, the transaction to be arranged by the editor of the *Schweizer Münzblätter*. DR

CIPOLLA, CARLO M. *Money, Prices, and Civilization in the Mediterranean World. Fifth to Seventeenth Century*. Princeton, The University Press, 1956. 75 pp. 4 pls. 21.

Professor Cipolla's little book consists of five chapters devoted to an explanation of the connection between the monetary history of Europe and its economic history. In the first chapter he sets forth a short summary of the basic character of the problem and treats the early mediaeval monetary arrangements as expressions of the economic activity of the time. In the second chapter the history of the various gold coins which served international currencies is treated. The introduction of petty coins at the end of the Middle Ages presented a series of problems to the people of that period, and Professor Cipolla discusses all of the implications of the various views held regarding these smaller pieces. In the later Middle Ages a system of moneys of account also developed, and the origins and significance of these various units of account are dealt with in the fourth chapter. The last part of the book is devoted to an analysis of some of the prices and price relationships current in Europe during the Middle Ages. Most of these problems are treated in greater detail for the later Middle Ages and only summarily for the earlier period. HLA

FEELY, E. F. A century of nickel coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), pp. 269-273.

Discussion, with a statistical table, of the nickel and nickel alloy coinages of the world from 1850 to 1952. LLH

GAETTENS, RICHARD. *Inflationen. Das Drama der Geldentwertungen vom Altertum bis zur Gegenwart*. Munich, 1955. 324 pp., pls., illus.

Dr. Gaettens has made the introduction to this book an integral part of the text itself by discussing the various aspects and characteristics of inflation and its reflection in money in general terms of economics. The remainder of the book is devoted to treating the various instances of inflation that are best known. As a result the greatest part of the book is devoted to the inflationary episodes of the modern period. Only in the first two chapters is material from the Roman period and the late Middle Ages dealt with. The remaining ten chapters carry the study of the individual instances of inflation and the measures taken by the various governments faced with the problem from 1599 to 1948. HLA

HILLER, EGMONT. *Das Silberne Geschichtenbuch*. Stuttgart, Sayle, 1956. 48 pp., 8 pls.

The author tells in an unpretentious manner about his hobby of coin collecting. This is not a historical book as the title might suggest. The

writer tries to introduce the uninitiated to the pleasures of a hobby which brought enjoyment to the numismatic fraternity for centuries. Hiller reminisces about the meager beginnings of his collection as a boy. After some trials and tribulations he sets out on a plan of building up a coin collection, the sole purpose of which is to induce the spectator to conclude from his own observations of the pieces the historical, artistic and economic conditions represented. HG

HOLST, HANS. Universitetets myntkabinett, Oslo 1953. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 146-148, illus.

From among the acquisitions made in 1953 by the University's Coin Cabinet, the main collection of coins and medals in Norway, two modern medals are illustrated, H. J. Meyer's portrait of the sculptor Adam Fischer (cast), and P. Storm's portrait of Alfred Seland, also a sculptor (cast). Twenty-five coins and jetons were found during the year (all loose finds), and the most important ones are listed. LL

LOT, FERDINAND, *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'Impôt Foncier et la Capitation Personnelle sous le Bas-Empire*. Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études, fasc. 304—complément au fasc. 253. Paris, 1955. 195 pp.

Unfortunately the late Professor Lot was unable to see this work through the press and that phase of its production was accomplished by another. The book itself, however, is the fruit of many long years of research by a very competent scholar, and it is certainly much more inclusive than is indicated by the title. In actual fact the volume is composed of nine essays on different problems relating to the economic history of late antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The earlier essays are devoted to studies of the tax system of the empire, the Roman origins of the Frankish *mansus*, and other subjects of like importance to the economic historian. Lot had already covered much of this ground in an earlier work, but new evidence has come to light since that day which necessitated a review of the entire series of problems. The last two essays dealing with the circulation of gold from the fourth to the seventh centuries and the supposed economic superiority of the East over the West are likely to be of greatest interest to the numismatist. In the first of these the author devotes considerable space to a summary of the monetary history of Europe from the reign of Diocletian to that of Charlemagne. HLA

MARTIN, COLIN. La numismatique dans l'art. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 37 (1955), pp. 37-45.

Observations on numismatics, or money in general, as reflected in art. The illustrations, although taken chiefly from painting, include also a column capital from Souvigny, showing various stages of the making of coins, and a window of the cathedral at Le Mans, showing the testing of samples from an issue of coins. In the window a "shorthand" device for representing a coin, a cross in a circle with a disc in each quarter,

has a parallel in a manuscript at Heidelberg. The paintings cited, not intended to exhaust the possibilities, are grouped by subject matter: bankers and money changers, transportation of money, allegories like Jan Steen's "Samson insulted by the Philistines," portraits of medallists, and satirical representations of numismatists. The author points out that the majority of the illustrations are drawn from Dutch painting and suggests that the lively commercial life and the religious tolerance in the north in the sixteenth century combined to inspire painters, who gained their livelihood by depicting scenes characteristic of the area and time in which they painted. The Italian Renaissance was, however, influenced by numismatics in the art of the portrait medal. DR

MOLNAR, IMRE. The commemoration of music on coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 364-367, illus. Vol. 22, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), pp. 555-558, illus.

After discussing the revival of opera in Vienna after the late war and the failure of numismatics generally to recognize music or musicians, the author traces briefly the careers of Mozart and Haydn and their coin issuing patrons. The Greeks honored a few artists on coins, but one has to wait for the Bavarian commemoratives of 1848 and 1849 for a real beginning of musical numismatics. In all, ten issues are listed with some concluding remarks about musical nations with no musical coins. JSD

NIELSEN, N. P. Den kongelige Mønt København. HJULSTAD, THOR. Den Kongelige Mynt, Kongsberg. SWENSSON, TORSTEN. Kungl. Mynt och Justeringsverket, Stockholm. HELLE, U. Myntverket i Finland, Helsingfors. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 161-165.

Contains a list of coins and medals struck in Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland during 1953 at the respective mints in Copenhagen, Kongsberg, Stockholm and Helsinki. The reports are signed by the directors. LL

POTTER, G. R. L. A simple method for lacquering coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 6 (June, 1956), pp. 954-956.

The author describes how to make one's own lacquer, construct drying boards out of gramophone needles, and process coins. Drying, redoing, and thinning a coating are likewise explained. JSD

RASMUSSEN, NILS LUDVIG. Kungl. Myntkabinettet, Stockholm 1953. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 149-159, illus.

Coins, medals and paper money acquired by the Royal Coin Cabinet in Stockholm in 1953 are listed and in some cases illustrated. One of them is a gold reward medal, given by Gustav V in 1928 to members of the expedition that saved General Nobile. The famous explorer Sven Hedin, who died in 1952, had earlier given most of the medals that had

been bestowed upon him by governments, societies, etc., to the Royal Coin Cabinet. This donation was now augmented by ten more medals.

Several coin hoards were also included in the collections. Swedish mediaeval coins from the end of the thirteenth century (Thordeman, *Sveriges medeltidsmynt*, 1936, group XVII), found together with sterlings from the Netherlands; the later being dated, afford the means of establishing a better chronology for the Swedish group. The remains of a big hoard from Ösel, Estonia, which was found in the beginning of this century, and consisted originally of many thousands of coins, were bought (Thordeman, group III; Gotland, Visby, W-bracteates of the early type; Reval, bracteates with crown; a probably Baltic bracteate with a crowned head—all coins of the thirteenth century or earlier). A hoard of Schüsselpfennige from the sixteenth century, found in Mühlhausen, Thüringen, Germany, was presented to the collections; so also were ca. 400 Turkish akches, dating from about 1600, and found in the Citadel in Belgrade many years ago. 1450 silver coins from 1532-1611 appeared in a gravel pit near Yttergran Church, Bålsta, Sweden.

Among the loose finds should be noted a solidus, struck in Milan under Anthemius (cf. Ulrich-Bansa XII:123), found on Gotland; on the same island a dirhem has been acquired, struck under al-Mahdi in al-Muḥammadiyah in 153 A.H. A new denomination of a Swedish bracteate (Thordeman, group XX), probably a ½-penning, was dug up in Hossmo Church during restoration works; likewise a bracteate (Thordeman group XXII, crowned A), found in Västerås, Chapel of St. Ursula, presents a new variety.

LL

VOIONMAA, JOUKO. Myntkabinettet, Nationalmuseum, Helsingfors 1953. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), p. 160.

The Coin Cabinet at the National Museum of Finland lists here its main acquisitions during 1953. To be noted are two loose finds of cufic coins, one already published by B. Granberg ("Reflexioner kring ett sällsynt kalifmynt från Asikkala," 1954, cf. Num. Lit. No. 36 (1956), p. 147); the other, a dirhem struck in 334 A.H. in Samarkand by Nūḥ ibn Naṣr, was found in a tomb at Rikala, Halikko. Excavations in Abo have revealed old house foundations, in which several coins were discovered, some of them mediaeval. Coins were also found during restoration of the Korpo Church. A hoard consisting of 127 seventeenth and eighteenth century coins (silver), found in Virolahti, Kymmene, has also been acquired.

LL

WORLD MINT REPORT for the Calendar Year 1954. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), pp. 1667-1679.

The coinage totals of some 260 denominations from sixty-eight countries for the year 1954 are listed.

JSD

ANCIENT

BIEBER, MARGARETE. *The sculpture of the Hellenistic age*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1955. 202 pp. pls.

The author's aim is to supply a clear and exhaustive representation of material for the study of Hellenistic sculpture. To this end, she has supplied a corpus of more than 700 illustrations. In the text stress is laid on the monuments which can be dated by external evidence, and these are grouped with related works into periods and schools. The early part of the fourth century is discussed as a period of transition from Classical to Hellenistic styles, although the beginning of the reign of Alexander the Great is regarded as the true beginning of the Hellenistic period. The beginning of the Augustan age marks the end of the period. Contemporary coins are used whenever possible to supplement our knowledge of the sculpture by providing illustrations and identification of lost statues and of portraits. Magnified reproductions of thirty-five of these coins allow direct comparison with the related sculpture. A chronological table of historical facts and dated works of art, and a classified bibliography add to the usefulness of the volume. MMB

KRUSHKOL, I. S., *Monety Fanagoriiskogo Gorodishcha Raskopok 1937 i 1939 gg. Gosudarstvennogo Istoricheskogo Muzeya*. In: *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya*, Vol. 15 (1951), pp. 256-272, illus.

The coins from the Phanagoria diggings, from 1868 to 1939, are mostly of Pantikapea and of the Bosphorus kingdom. The few Roman coins are of the early empire. Other coins are from cities with which the Bosphorus had close commercial or political ties—Amis and Sinope in particular.

The coins range from the fourth century B.C. to the third century A.D. The great majority, however, are from the second and first centuries B.C. The coins were found in corresponding archaeological layers but with a curious absence of mediaeval coins in the mediaeval layers of the city. MC

SELTMAN, CHARLES. *The twelve Olympians and their guests*. 2nd. ed. rev. & enl. London, Parrish, 1956. 208 pp., 16 pls.

This new and extended edition of *The twelve Olympians* published in 1952 is a popular account of the religion of the ancient Greeks in the form of a collection of chapters each devoted to one of the chief Olympian gods. A new chapter includes the "guests," those mortals, Herakles, Asklepios, Alexander, and Augustus, who achieved godlike status by reason of their exceptional talents and gifts. Along with a consideration of the origin of each god, and of the development and practice of his cult, the author offers general observations on manners and morals. Frequent quotations from the ancient authors and photographs of Greek sculpture and coins representing the gods contribute to the

understanding of the Greek religious climate. An epilogue sums up the author's belief that modern Christian religions would benefit by adopting some of the tolerant virtues of ancient Greek paganism. MMB

SHILOV, V. P. Sindskie monety. In: *Sovetskaya Arkheologiya*, Vol. 15 (1951), pp. 204-215.

All Sindic coins are of silver and can be classified into three types: 1) Obverse—head of Heracles with lion's skin; reverse—profiled horse's head with ΣΙΝΔΩΝ over it. The Heracles type is too common to conclude on definite derivation from coins of Heraclea or Chersonessus. The horse's head on the reverse is an expression of the importance of the horse in nomadic life, without any other subtle or elaborate symbolism. 2) Obverse—a griffon; reverse—same as 1). The griffon type, again, was too widespread to allow of definite derivation. 3) Obverse—Heracles as archer; reverse—owl with spread wings. Both images are encountered widely. No definite derivation from the Athenian owl is possible.

The coins all date from the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. but the mint remains unknown. The coins are the result of the syncretism of Sindic (native) and Greek cultures in the fifth century. MC

GREEK

FRANKE, PETER ROBERT. Eine bisher unbekannte Münze aus dem Thessalischen Argura. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 22 (July, 1956), pp. 25-29, illus.

In 1955 in excavations near Gremnos, a little north of Larissa, one coin of peculiar interest appeared: a plated silver piece (wt. 1.526 gr.) rev. a crab; obv. forepart of an ass with API above. The type is unknown, and not suitable for Larissa, and there is not room for Λ before the A. A suggested attribution is to Argoura, formerly Argissa, a site mentioned by Homer. This would confirm the conjecture of Philippon, who argued for its location near Gremnos. For archaeological, historical, and stylistic reasons a time between 450 and 400 is offered for its date of issue. DR

ROMAN

ALFOLDI, A. Studien zur Zeitfolge der Münzprägung der römischen Republik. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 36 (1954), pp. 5-30, 32 pls.

Another approach to the perplexing problem of dating Republican silver. The author confines himself to two periods: 65-50 and 49-45. After a survey of previous efforts, stylistic criteria, rather mechanical than subjective, are established for an examination of the obverses, since the variety on the reverses is too great for such treatment. Based on technical details of profile, hair, ornaments, etc., these criteria are pains-

takingly applied. The author's summary table comparing his conclusions with those of previous investigators adds to the variety of dates for moneyers otherwise unidentifiable and confirms the dates of those who held the office of curule aedile, with one exception. M. Plaetorius Cestianus, whose term of office lay in the year 69, is listed for the year 55, with the suggestion that we have here to do either with a second tenure or with a second individual. DR

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Zur Erklärung der Konstantinischen Deckengemälde in Trier. In: *Historia*, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-3 (1955), pp. 131-150, pls. 1-3.

A ceiling painting in Trier of Constantinian date represents members of the Imperial family in gay and relaxed attitudes. These unusual portraits are explained by the theme of *gaudium publicum*. The conception and history of the idea of official public joy is sketched with the help of contemporary Roman writers. The repertory of motifs used to present the idea in art can be identified through coins bearing appropriate legends. MMB

CAHN, HERBERT A. Die Trierer Antoniniane der Tetrarchie. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 37 (1955), pp. 5-22, pls. 1-2.

An examination of antoniniani from the Trier mint under Diocletian to determine the date of the issue and its historical significance. The coins are rather rare; the author includes only 236 specimens, since others listed have been inaccessible. In the catalogue there are eighty-four varieties; very little attention is given to die-combinations. These varieties are grouped into three emissions: the first probably a short-lived rather experimental issue; the second, connected with the first by a common obverse die, was much larger. The third emission, of which 160 coins are known to the author, was probably the largest. The style of the first emission, and of part of the second, is highly eclectic. Late in the second issue the style changes to that of the mint at Lyons, indicating that a die-cutter was transferred from that mint to the one at Trier. This style continues through the third emission. Of the three groups the majority of types concern the Augusti, and of the Augusti, Maximianus is the more often specified. The author concludes that the coinage of antoniniani began at Trier shortly after the elevation of Galerius as Caesar (May 1, 293) and ended rather soon after the celebration of the Decennalia in September of that year. The need for a mint at Trier arose from the campaign of Constantius against Carausius. The closing of the mint coincided with the cessation of all striking of antoniniani immediately before Diocletian's monetary reform. DR

CURTIS, JAMES W. Pictorial coin types at the Roman mint of Alexandria. A third supplement. Reprint: *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, Vol. 41 (1955), pp. 119-120, pl. 24.

The author illustrates eight coins from his own collection that provide a supplement to three articles by the late Dr. J. G. Milne on the

pictorial coin types of the drachmas of Roman Egypt, a unique series struck principally during the years 4-10 of the reign of Antoninus Pius according to Alexandrian chronology. Among others, there is a dated reverse type of "Chiron and Achilles," better specimens or one by a different artist for the "labors of Herakles" series, and illustrations of two rare astronomical types. MMB

CURTIS, JAMES W. Coinage of Roman Egypt: a survey. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69 (1956), pp. 5-16, pp. 147-158, pp. 279-286, pp. 402-408, pp. 531-536, pp. 641-646, pp. 871-875, pp. 1010-1015, illus.

A panoramic survey of the content and significance of the reverse types of the Egyptian bronze and billon coinage under the Roman Empire. Fully illustrated with photographs. LLH

DEHNKE, ERHARD. Der Münzfund von Wiesbach-Mangelhausen. Ein Nachtrag. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 22 (July, 1956), pp. 34-35.

Further additions to the hoard were found by the autumn of 1955, fourteen denarii and five antoniniani. The most important piece was a denarius of Maximus (d. 238) in mint condition; this completes the roster of emperors for the period covered by the hoard. Additional types include: one of Septimius Severus; three of Caracalla; one of Elagabalus; one of Severus Alexander; one of Maximinus; one of Gordianus Pius; one of Philippus Pater. DR

DEHNKE, ERHARD. Der römische Münzfund von Wiesbach-Mangelhausen (Saar). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 18 (Dec. 1954), pp. 37-44, pl.

A farmer turned up a hoard of third century denarii and antoniniani in the early autumn of 1953. The hoard had been disturbed by earlier plowing and it is quite possible that some pieces are yet missing. Sufficient pieces of the container were found to make possible its restoration; it was a common pot of brownish-gray clay, of a type frequent in the Rhineland in the first half of the third century. Consisting of about 380 pieces (in his summary, p. 39, the author omits the five coins of Geta), the hoard ranged from Antoninus Pius to Trebonianus Gallus; those from the time of Elagabalus onward are almost in mint condition. The preponderance of denarii the author attributes to their greater desirability for saving. The most unusual coins are denarii of Clodius Albinus, Macrinus, Julia Paula, Aquilia Severa, and of Caracalla and Geta together. The date suggested for the deposition of the hoard is 253/4, prior to the great invasion of 260, on the basis of a comparison of its contents with that of others found in the vicinity. With the coins was found a gold ring, with an onyx seal; the quality of the workmanship dates the seal about a century before the deposit. The figure is that of the *Genius Populi Romani*. The hoard, pot, and ring are now in the Staatliches Konservatoramt, Saarbrücken. DR

DÜRR, NIKLAUS and HANS BOGLI. Halbvictoriaten Julius Caesars. Ein Beitrag zum Gründungsdatum von Nyon (Colonia Iulia Equestris). In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 7-9, illus.

During the clearing of the basilica at Vidy-Lausanne in 1945 a hoard was found consisting of seven half-victoriatas of Lentulus, twelve of Egnatuleius, sixteen quinarii of Augustus (of the ASIA RECEPTA type), and ten half-victoriatas, all from the same pair of dies, of normal type but with the legend CAESAR replacing the usual ROMA. These are taken to be a local product, attributable to Nyon, *Colonia Iulia Equestris*, founded by Julius Caesar. The authors suggest that the accepted foundation date of 47-44 for the colony should be re-examined in the light of these coins, which should be close in time to other issues by Caesar with this legend, and which should therefore date from 49. DR

GRUMEL, V. Numismatique et Histoire: L'Époque Valentinienne. In: *Revue des Etudes Byzantines*, XII (1954). pp. 7-31.

A full description and appraisal of RIC IX from a historian's point of view, with reference to additional numismatic material, the evidence of literature, and the work of other scholars, historians and numismatists. Although mints are the primary factor in the arrangement of the book, the treatment here is chronological. In a summary Grumel lists some historical events influencing the coin legends but not taken into account by Pierce. He states in conclusion, however, that Pierce has provided a book which is an invaluable basis for work in the period of Valentinian and Theodosius. AAB

KRAAY, COLIN M. Gegenstempel auf überprägten römischen Münzen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 4-7, illus.

Three Roman coins of the first century A.D., bronzes of the younger Drusus, Claudius, and Vespasian, are shown to have been countermarked before restriking. The method of making the countermarks prevented their being effaced by the subsequent striking. All restruck countermarked coins should be examined carefully to determine when the countermarking occurred, to avoid confusion in the chronology of countermarks. DR

KRAFT, KONRAD. Das Enddatum des Legionslagers Haltern. In: *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Nos. 155-156 (1955-56), pp. 95-111, pls. 15-16.

Proceeding from the thesis that numismatic evidence is more reliable than the evidence of literature or ceramics in the case of Roman camp-sites that are not precisely identifiable, the author has studied the bronze coinage from several Central European camp-sites for its value in dating the duration of these establishments. The coins under discussion—bronze of Nemausus, Lugdunum, and six *collegia* of the Augustan moneyers (classification on pp. 93-97) date from 28 B.C. to some time in the reign of Tiberius. Haltern is the site under chief consideration.

Statistical analysis of the coins found there and at two other sites, Augsburg-Oberhausen and Vindonissa leads to the conclusion that the camps ceased to exist in the order named. Kraft's analysis results in considerable revision in the dating of the early imperial bronze and the datings attained by the various procedures of his analytical method show that dates hitherto proposed by Mattingly, Willers, and Grant, for example, must be revised. Considerable space is devoted by the author to showing that Grant's dating for some of the Nemausus (crocodile-palm tree) coins, namely, those Grant regards as late Julio-Claudian, cannot possibly be correct. The author closes with indication that further study on these coins of the camp-sites is in progress. There are two plates of coins and charts showing the statistical relation between the coins found at the three sites. AAB

PAÇO, AFONSO DO. *Citânia de Sanfins. V—Nota sobre algumas moedas.* In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 7 (Dec. 1954), pp. 139-153, illus.

The sporadic coin finds during the excavations at Sanfins provide some evidence for dating the destruction of the city in a revolt from the Romans. All the Republican coins have been burned while the Imperial are in good condition. The numismatic and literary evidence taken together point to the year 22 B.C. TVB

REGLER, HELMUT. *Das Rechensystem der Feltre-Inschrift.* In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 18 (1954), pp. 117-121.

In the course of time since its discovery the Feltre inscription has been treated by four authors, L. Cesano, W. Kubitschek, G. Mickwitz, and F. Wieser. Each of these men has tried to solve the equation given in that inscription ($10 \text{ solidi} - 1 \text{ siliqua} - 362 \text{ nummi} = 60,000 \text{ denarii}$). Regler proposes a new solution in which six denarii equal one nummus and forty nummi equal one siliqua. On this basis the sum of the coins mentioned in the equation is 60,012. That is to say that there is an excess of two nummi. It is possible, however, that the total of 60,000 denarii is merely a round figure. It is also possible that there is an error in transcribing the inscription. On the other hand, 362 nummi would more logically be expressed as nine siliquae and two nummi. Regler suggests the possibility that the inscription records the actual coins in which the sum was paid. HLA

ULRICH-BANSA, O. *Vota Publica.* In: *ANTHEMON scritti di Archeologia e di Antichità Classiche in onore di Carlo Anti*, pp. 5-45, pls.

This article was inspired by the discovery in Paris of a hitherto unknown solidus of Valentinian I struck at Trèves and bearing the reverse legend *vota publica* (pp. 5 and 35, Pl. XIX, 31). The article itself is a chronological treatment and a "sintesi numismatica" with considerable filling in of the outlines of Roman *vota publica* coins from Augustus to Honorius. Between their inception and the reign of Hadrian there

is a long lapse of *vota publica* types, and the cult scenes generally associated with the legend are characteristic of the second and third centuries. The author discusses specific occasions for the issues (a summary of such occasions is listed on p. 20) and provides three plates of photographs from which the nature and variety of the scenes may be learned in short order. The final pages of the article deal with two very different kinds of fourth-century issues: 1) the festival bronze celebrating Isis and Serapis (the author evidently rejects the political interpretation proposed by Alföldi, "A Festival of Isis in Rome under the Christian Emperors of the Fourth Century," Budapest, 1937, who brought masses of this material together); 2) the *vota publica solidi* of the Valentinian period featuring enthroned and nimbate Emperors holding the *mappa* associated with the opening of the festal games. Pages 31-45 provide a catalogue and commentary of this group and bring us through the period of Theodosius I.

AAB

BYZANTINE

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. The Coins, and Byzantine Imperial Policy. In: *Speculum*, Vol. 31, No. 1 (Jan. 1956), pp. 70-81, pls. 1-2.

This is a study of Byzantine coin types as a reflection of the ideas of continuity and change in imperial policy. The author sees evidence on the coins of "the sovereign's desire to communicate definite ideas," although he hesitates to use the term "propaganda." The examples are drawn chiefly from the Heraclian, Isaurian, and Macedonian periods, and are concerned for the most part with dynastic succession. The emphasis is on gold coinage, a fact which reflects governmental concern primarily with the upper classes; bronze types are "merely an echo of the gold," reflecting the indifference of the state to general public opinion. However, the bronze can be used in another way as evidence of an emperor's desire to convey a message, as, for example, the attempts to assure the public of the stability of the currency by increasing the size of the bronze.

The study points up "the fact that the basic question about imperial policy and the coinage [i.e., which pertains to the abundance and scarcity of issues] has so far had no answer."

AGJ

BERTELE, TOMMASO. Una moneta dei despota Epiro. In: *Numismatica*, Vols. 17-18 (1951-52), pp. 17-18, illus.

This article appeared in substance in *Byzantinische Zeitschrift*, XLIV (1951), pp. 25-6 (see *Num. Lit.*, No. 24, p. 284). It has been reprinted for the convenience of numismatists with some modifications which take into consideration a study by Markovic.

VEGLERY, A. and G. ZACOS. A unique silver coin of Constantine VII. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), cols. 379-380, illus.

The coin, dated A.D. 913-919 when Constantine VII reigned with his mother Zoe as regent, constitutes an artistic counterpart to the gold and bronze coins of this first period of Constantine's reign. The coin presents unique features: it gives the earliest representation of the Virgin with the medallion of the Infant Saviour and bears a legend expressive of Greek hymnography but never recorded on coins. Other evidence indicates this type of thick silver coin was intended to replace or at least be used concurrently with the miliaresion. It appears Romanos I reverted to the exclusive use of the miliaresion as the chief silver coin for reasons of political preference. The flatter, spread-out fabric of the older coin provided better display of the imperial legends. ccv

VISIGOTHIC

MILES, GEORGE C. Notes on the Visigothic coins in the Gabinete Numismático de Cataluña. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 16 (1955), pp. 57-62.

A complete list of cross-references between the author's *Coinage of the Visigoths in Spain* and the catalogue of the Visigothic pieces in Barcelona, published by Amorós and Mata Berruezo. Brief comments on the varieties and unica. TVB

EUROPEAN

AUBERT, FRITZ. Numismatique du pays de Vaud. Une surfrappe qui modifie une attribution. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 22 (July, 1956), pp. 29-32, illus.

A denier from the Barony of Vaud has been found restruck over a type from the bishopric of Lausanne, of a type attributed to Aymon de Cossonay (1355-1375). The later striking can be assigned only to Louis I or Louis II of Vaud, probably the latter. It must have been issued between 1325 and 1349, preferably nearer the latter date. For that reason the author suggests the attribution of the Lausanne type to Godefroy de Lucinge, Bishop of Lausanne 1343-1346. DR

BERGMAN, GERTRUD. Charles Apelquist. In: *Tekniska Museets Arsbok Daedalus* (Stockholm, 1952), pp. 129-146, illus.

Charles Apelquist (ca. 1779-25.VII-1824) was a pioneer in technology and industry; his influence in many fields was very considerable, but not much is known about his personality, and portions of his activities—not the least those of numismatic interest—are shrouded in obscurity. His workshop stood on that ground in Stockholm to which the Royal Mint moved its premises in 1850, and the buildings have been incorporated into the enlarged building complex of the mint establishments. Here Apelquist produced, among other things, tokens for Nissafors' foundry in Småland, which, in common with similar foundries, mines,

etc., in other parts of the country, used them both as receipts for work delivered, and as small change for local circulation. The most obscure of Apelquist's activities is that part covering the years 1788-92, when in his workshop he worked for King Gustav III. It appears as though he produced Russian gold "imperials," Russian rubel notes, and even false Swedish (!) war commissariat notes, the first two, at least, intended for the war with Russia. (cf. O. Nikula's *Falska och äkta mynt under Gustav III:s ryska krig*, Helsingfors 1949, for fuller information, and articles by N. L. Rasmusson and E. Gamby in *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1939 and 1940). As regards the alleged production of medal dies by Apelquist (over 600 dies are said to have emerged from his workshop) nothing conclusive is known. The writer also reproduces Apelquist's description of his experiences in the production of these stamps. LL

CHRISTENSEN, ANDERS. Fortegnelse over love, anordninger, bekendtgørelser, kundgørelser og cirkulærer m.v. vedrørende det danske møntvæsen og seddeludstedelsen tiden fra møntloven af 23. maj 1873 til 31. december 1954. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 115-132. With a short English summary.

Beginning with the introduction in Denmark of the Scandinavian crown and monetary union between Sweden and Norway in 1873, the paper lists all decrees, laws, etc., concerning Danish coinage and paper-money till the end of 1954. LL

ERNST, AXEL. Om nogle mønter fra de lapiske offerpladsfund. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 7 (Sept.), pp. 167-169.

The writer reviews the recently-published "Mynten i de lapska offerplatsfynden." He points out that one of the coins from the place of offerings at Gråträsk—a half bracteate from Hedeby (Hauberg type 3) comes from the most northerly find-spot for such a coin. The writer considers N. L. Rasmusson's research of the Norwegian coins specially important; his shifting of a number of coins which had been considered Norwegian types (according to Schive) to Denmark and Sweden, as also the re-arrangement of their chronology, are regarded as being of the greatest importance. LL

FERNANDEZ-RODRIGUEZ, LUIS. Nuevas aportaciones al catálogo de los reales de a ocho. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (Apr.-June 1955), pp. 81-84, illus.

The author's fourth article of additions to Dasi's catalogue of eight reales includes: Seville, 1591 (new date), assayer H; Potosí, 1673 (die variety); Mexico, 1762, assayer MF (new initials); Potosí (m/m variety), 1770; Mexico, 1807, assayer FM (new initials); Barcelona, 1811 (die variety). TVB

FERREIRA BARROS, ALEXANDRE. A Casa da Moeda da Cidade do Porto em 1833. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Aug. 1955), pp. 135-136.

A temporary mint in Porto functioned in 1833, striking bronze showing the top edge of the shield ending laterally in a point. The author reprints the brief order closing the mint, the only contemporary reference known. TVB

FERREIRA DE LEMOS, PAULO. Moedas da 2.^a dinastia não catalogadas. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Dec. 1954), pp. 161-169, illus.

Description of unpublished varieties in the author's collection: of Don Duarte, a rare, early real of Lisbon with m/m L-B; of Afonso V, three ceitils with m/m P to left of towers, or C-E; of João II, several reales with legend variations; a real of Manuel I without m/m; three rare half-reales of João III. TVB

FOLGOSA, JOSÉ MARIA. Cruzetas de cobre. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 3. (Dec. 1954), pp. 170-174, illus.

A rare copper ingot in the form of an X is typical of the "coin" used by the natives of Angola as late as the mid-18th century. TVB

GALSTER, GEORG. Den Kgl. Mønt- og Medaillesamling 1953. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 133-145, illus.

Deals with the acquisitions made by the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen during 1953. An exhibition of Scandinavian medal art after 1914 was held in the National Museum in Copenhagen in June 1953; from the material exhibited the Royal Collection acquired several items. Forty-two finds, containing altogether 9040 coins, were sent in during the year; among these the oldest are of Roman denarii (loose finds). Excavations at various sites in Denmark have revealed interesting loose finds of coins, early mediaeval Danish, Anglo-Saxon, etc. From one of these excavations (St. Jørgensbjerg Church, Roskilde) 108 coins, a hoard, happened to be found, and is published. It consisted of Danish, Anglo-Saxon and German Coins, from about 1000-1050. The hoard from Assens has been published by Fritze Lindahl (*Tre potter mønter fra Assens*, [1954] cf. *Num. Lit.*, No. 30 [1955], p. 190); Galster here gives a combined survey of the 1953 find as well as the earlier one from 1855, aggregating 16,960 coins. This big hoard derives from the first half of the fourteenth century. LL

GALSTER, GEORG. Jørgen Kock som møntmester. In: *Malmö Fornminnesförenings Arsskrift*, 1956, pp. 7-41, illus.

The year 1956 marks the fourth centenary since the mayor and mint-master in Malmö, Jørgen Kock (1478 or 1488-1556) died. Malmö is the largest town in Skåne (Sweden's southernmost province, which belonged to Denmark down to 1658). Kock came to Malmö when still young, from Lübeck, and was appointed mintmaster by the Danish king, a post which he occupied for two decades. In this period the most extensive issues were produced in Malmö; about 1520 he struck,

on orders from Christian II, enormous amounts of "klippings," silver coins with a very high content of copper, which met with great dislike in the whole of Scandinavia. These, as well as Kock's strikings of better coins, in so far as they are known, are treated in considerable detail. It is interesting to note that the "klippings," after Christian II's deposition, were re-struck and made into better coins; from contemporary sources it appears that the previous ones were divided into four groups according to increasingly poor content; secret signs on the "klippings" were the criteria of standard. In 1536 he was obliged to resign his mintmastership after having chosen the wrong side in the civil war after Fredrik III's death in 1533. He was, however, pardoned by the new king, but he never resumed his old function. LL

GARCIA, LUIS PINTO. Da coleção monetária de Mr. Shore. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (Dec. 1954), pp. 175-185, illus.

A description of the celebrated Shore collection of Portuguese coins, including a list of some of the rarer gold (Glendining sale, 16-18 July, 1945). TVB

GHIKA, GREGOIRE. La régle des monnaies en Valais. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 37 (1955), pp. 23-36.

After a brief resumé of Merovingian and Carolingian coinage in Valais, chiefly of deniers weighing from 1.20 to 1.50 g. at St. Maurice, the author relates the controversy between the Bishops of Sion and the Republic of Valais over control of the coinage to the Investiture struggle within the Holy Roman Empire. During that struggle the Counts of Savoy, from 1274, recognized that the Bishops of Sion had titular control of the money. For as yet uncertain reasons, no bishop struck coins until Walter II Supersaxo regained lower Valais from the Counts of Savoy, celebrating his conquest by an emission of the old denominations with new types, in 1479-80. Twelve successive bishops also struck coins. Early in the sixteenth century began the conflict between bishops and the Diet of Valais over the right to coin money. The latter began to take measures to repress counterfeit coins and to increase the flow of foreign currency into the area. By 1565-1604 Valaisian coinage reached its height under Bishop Hildebrand de Riedmatten, but for one reason or another jurisdiction over standards, foreign currencies, and even of the size and content of episcopal issues came into the hands of the communes. During the following century the communes, through their Diet, succeeded, on the grounds that they were a sovereign state, in getting complete control of the coinage. By 1686 the bishop was forced to pay the Diet a certain percentage for the right to issue coins. The controversy lasted until 1778, the date of the last issue of Valaisian coins; an appearance of compromise can be seen from the types: one side bore the arms of the bishop, the other those of the communes. DR

GUERNSEY COINAGE. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), col. 376, illus.

The States of Guernsey have authorized addition of a threepenny piece to the series consisting of the bronze 8, 4, 2 and 1 Double coins. New designs have been prepared for the threepence, the 8, and the 4 Double pieces. The distinctive Guernsey coinage was introduced in 1830, the principal denomination being derived from the old French Denier Tournais via the Double Denier or Liard. The threepenny piece will be a cupro-nickel coin with a scalloped edge and will bear the reverse design of the Guernsey cow, by Paul Vince. CCV

GUGGENHEIM-GRÜNBERG, FLORENCE. Münzumlauf in der Grafschaft Baden im Jahre 1759. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 12-13.

In the inventory of the effects of Nathan Bollag, a wealthy Jew in the County of Baden who died in 1759, is a list of foreign coins with their value given in domestic currency. Since Bollag is known to have been a regular attendant at the Zurzacher Fair, from the list one can determine both the extent of foreign commerce at the Fair and the exchange rate in the mid-eighteenth century. DR

HOLST, HANS. Supplerende bidrag til kunnskapen om norske mynter fra norske funn. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 63-74. With an English summary.

The author has for many years been publishing Norwegian and foreign coins found in Norway. This paper deals with single mediaeval Norwegian coins, and some Norwegian (also mediaeval) coins from hoards, which, in general, have been published before, but then only summarily. One hoard, from Tønsberg, Vestfold, containing 123 mediaeval coins (all except one bracteate), is pulished in toto, also included are Swedish pieces and one German coin (fourteenth century). Many of the coins listed in this publication were found during the past century and are now lost. Scholars have not always been able to grasp the importance of keeping hoards or even single finds intact, with careful notes about the find circumstances, and Holst now has to publish them according to old records. LL

JAEGGER, KURT. Nachprägungen oder fälschungen von deutschem Reichsgold. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 22 (July, 1956), pp. 32-33.

Counterfeit gold 20-mark and 5-mark pieces are known to exist, the former of proper weight and gold content, the latter very light. The 5-mark pieces were probably to delude collectors, even though they are easy to detect. The larger pieces, better struck although obvious by their edges in a stack of coins, were probably designed to take advantage of the difference in value of bar gold and coin gold. The author lists the varieties known to him. DR

KIRCHHEIMER, FRANZ. Die Bergmünzen aus dem ehemaligen Fürstentum Fürstenberg. In: *Schriften des Vereins für Geschichte und Naturgeschichte der Baar* . . . No. 26 (1956), pp. 72-106, pls. 1-2.

From the time when Döllinger's book *Fürstenbergische Münzen und Medaillen* appeared in 1903 until the present work by Franz Kirchheimer no one has undertaken the study and revision of the mining coinage of the Fürstenberg dukes. Kirchheimer succeeded in adding quite a few pieces which were unknown to Döllinger, amongst which the decuple taler of the St. Wenceslaus mine, dated 1767, is the most noteworthy. The pamphlet will be welcomed most by mining specialists and such collectors who are not only interested in the actual coins but also in all the circumstances which surround the exploitation of the various mines. The catalogue is not arranged in the usual chronological fashion by rulers, but it is divided into parts which treat the coinage of the individual mines. The plates show those pieces which are lacking in Döllinger's compilation. HC

KISCH, GUIDO. Numismatisches "Kunstfalschertum" im Urteil der Zeitgenossen. In: *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, Vol. 36 (1954), pp. 31-36.

The author discusses some well-known forgers of the past as reflected in the writings of their contemporaries. The first forgeries for the purpose of deceiving the collector, not the public at large, appeared during the time of the renaissance. These coins, known in numismatic circles as Paduans, deceived many collectors even as late as the turn of the nineteenth century. Kisch makes it a special point to restore the reputation of Giovanni Cavino from Padua whose imitations of Roman bronze coins were frequently taken as genuine coins by uninitiated numismatists. In 1746 Johann David Köhler, Professor at Altdorf University in his famous *Historische Münzbelustigungen* tried to prove the fallacy of accusing Cavino with any intention to mislead the collectors of his time. Cavino aided by his learned friend, Alessandra Bassiano, created his Roman imitations solely for the enjoyment of those who were humanistically inclined, and not for any other reasons. The writer also discusses Karl Wilhelm Becker who probably started his imitations quite harmlessly with the thought in mind of providing colleges, schools and similar institutions with an inexpensive collection of coins for historical studies. Once he found out that his imitations were so easily accepted by even the foremost numismatists of his time, he proceeded to make many collectors the satisfied and proud owners of his forgeries. The author failed to refer the reader to Hill's excellent book *Becker the Counterfeiter* wherein Hill proves conclusively that Becker ranks among the foremost forgers of the nineteenth century. Even Christian Wer-muth of Gotha, the well-known German baroque medallist, did not escape the accusation of being a forger, although it should have been

obvious that his gallery of Roman emperors had all the earmarks of being the product of a baroque artist. Kisch's article is meant as a stimulus to induce others to go deeper into the writings pertaining to forgers. HG

KRAFT, RAOUL. Un essai inédit d'Augustin Dupré. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 9-10, illus.

In a contest ordered by the National Convention in 1791 for the creation of new coin types, Augustin Dupré was the winner. Two of his designs have been known, but a possible third is here suggested. The illustration shows the similarities between the new type and his Type II. The design has never been mentioned in works on Dupré and is known to the writer from three proofs, one in tin and two in copper. DR

LAVANCHY, CHARLES. Le faux monnayage officiel du XVIII^e au XX^e siècle. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 20 (1955), pp. 85-87.

From the eighteenth century to the present, governments have counterfeited coins of other countries. In 1726, the Belgian government struck "French" gold for a profit. In 1796 Spanish piastres were struck in Birmingham, chiefly for use in the Americas and the Far East; from this period dates the custom by Chinese bankers of countermarking piastres of good alloy. Napoleon I had counterfeited British notes, as well as Austrian and Russian paper; the British notes were confiscated, while two of the three agents involved escaped. French 20-franc pieces, struck in England, of standard weight and gold content, were smuggled into France to pay occupation troops in 1815; these finally were recognized by the French as legal tender, and the English refrained from further efforts. The Nazis tried to disrupt British economy by the emission of enormous numbers of British banknotes. So many reached England that the British were forced to withdraw all notes from circulation. A similar attempt against the United States in 1944 came to naught, since the bills were never put into circulation. The author leaves unanswered the question, "When is a forger not a forger?" DR

LUCHESCHI, DINO. A propos de deux fausses monnaies Venitiennes. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 20 (1955), pp. 87-88.

Further investigations into the source of the false leather coins attributed to Domenico Michiele. Fifteenth and sixteenth century accounts, based on earlier sources, mention siege money called *michiele*. In 1818 Menizzi describes, but does not illustrate, such a coin, which differs from that of the coin published by Grierson (*Schweizer Münzblätter* IV [1954], p. 86). Probably nineteenth century leather coins are from Menizzi's hand; the earlier forgeries are imitations from the references in early texts. DR

MURARI, OTTORINO. Il denaro aquilino grosso di Vicenza. Extract: *Nova Historia Verona*, Vol. 8, Fascs. 1-3 (Jan.-June, 1956), pp. 3-16, pl.

The aquilino grosso of Vicenza, which bears the coat of arms of the Nogarola family, is to be attributed to Bailardino Nogarola, podestà for Can Grande della Scala, in the period 1320-1328. This Vicentine coinage is closely related to that of Verona, may be considered a complement to it, and probably was struck in the Veronese mint. DH

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Något om dateringen av de olika utgåvorna av första upplagan av Brenners "Thesaurus nummorum." In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 80-86. With an English summary.

Elias Brenner's *Thesaurus nummorum sveo-gothicorum* (1st ed., 1691; 2nd, 1731) was the first work on the history of Swedish coins, and in spite of its now being antiquated; it possesses a great interest, not only from bibliographical point of view, but as a pioneering, extensive work and on account of its fine illustrations. The writer here does a bibliographical examination of the first edition. It is known that the plates were not all ready when the first edition appeared in 1691, but were made during a long succession of years. The author lists all the new plates, as well as Brenner's supplements to the old illustrations. Apparently they have either been bound into the first edition by the owners, or perhaps the author had kept back a part of the edition, adding the illustrations when they appeared. Nathorst-Böös has examined seventeen copies of the very rare first edition, and with reservation for possible errors, he divides it into four issues. The second edition of 1731 contains all the new plates and the additions, without the first edition's irregularities. LL

NORBERG, PER. *Bilder ur kopparsmedens historia. En tidsskildring från 1600-talet.* Sala, 1953, 190 pp., illus.

The writer is very well informed on the subject of the Avesta mint in Sweden; he earlier (*Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1936) wrote a monograph about it. Here he depicts, in romanticized form, a copper-smith's life and times during the seventeenth century in Avesta, where from 1644 until 1831 the main part of the Swedish minting of copper coins was carried on. Chapters 12 and 13 describe how the large plate money and the smaller denominations were produced; the processes are illustrated with old pictures. LL

RUI, HALFDAN. Fredrik III:s norske mark uten år. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 6 (Aug. 1956), pp. 133-135, illus.

Deals with the problem posed by the Norwegian 1-mark coins from the reign of Fredrik III of Denmark and Norway (1648-1670), and which are without dates. The writer dates them to the years 1663-1666. The 1-mark coins have, for the years 1648-61, the date on the obverses, while those of 1663-69 have it on the reverses. Thus the type

without date must be a combination of the reverses of 1661 and the obverses of 1663-66 (from 1667 the obverse changed and was not represented on the coins without date); thus it is, apparently, an emergency coinage, executed when one of the year's dies had cracked, and before there was time for new ones to be made. LL

SCHWARZ, DIETRICH W. H. *Heinrich Meyer-Ochsner. Ein Zürcher Privatgelehrter des 19. Jahrhunderts.* Zürich, 1955. 52 pp. front.

One of the lesser known philologists of the nineteenth century, Heinrich Meyer-Ochsner of Zürich, is of special interest to us due to his accomplishments as a numismatist. This biography treats Meyer as a numismatist in a special chapter on pages 25-31. Meyer, who was born in 1802, became interested in numismatics in 1832 through Dr. F. Keller, founder of the Gesellschaft für Vaterländische Alterthümer. Meyer was entrusted with the numismatic department of that society and a few years later he was appointed director of the Zürich coin cabinet, an adjunct of the city library. He devoted much of his time to publications. As a result of his archaeological education, he worked first in the field of Roman numismatics. His "Review of Roman Hoards in Switzerland" appeared in 1840, the same year in which he published his first work on mediaeval numismatics pertaining to the oldest coins of Zürich. He also made very valuable contributions to the study of Swiss bracteate coinage. In spite of their age his publications have not been superseded. The Gallic coins found in Switzerland also attracted his attention. Only his close association with French numismatists and thorough knowledge of the French literature in the field enabled him to master this exceedingly difficult field.

His last work was a study of the renaissance medallist Jacob Stampfer. In addition to his writings, he worked hard to improve the Zürich coin cabinet. His example did not remain without effect. We are indebted to his son-in-law, Wilhelm Tobler-Meyer, for the most comprehensive and indispensable catalogue of Swiss coins and medals. HG

SOUSA SANTOS, CARLOS FERNANDO DE. O "Maluco," moeda de emergência. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 2 (Aug. 1955), pp. 136-137.

The "maluco" was a cast bronze of eighty reales produced in the Azores in 1829. The author produces new evidence to show that the piece circulated as well in Madeira and even on the continent, in the city of Invicta. TVB

SUTER, WALTER. Das schweizerische Fünffrankerstück von 1931. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 20 (1955), pp. 89-91, illus.

There are five major varieties of the five-franc pieces of 1931 and many sub-varieties exist within the larger groups. A description in detail of the five varieties and their chief variants is given. DR

TAMELANDER, E. Nya finska silvermynt. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 8 (Oct.), pp. 194-195, illus.

Finland has not issued any silver coins since 1917, but a new law, passed on the 15th of June 1956, legalized the striking of silver coins in the denominations of 100 and 200 markkaa. The coins, here described and depicted, were issued on the 17th of September. LL

TRICOU, JEAN. Les séries Suisses du Cabinet de Médailles de Lyon. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 21 (Mar. 1956), pp. 10-12.

A classification and brief description of about 850 Swiss coins in the Cabinet des Médailles de Lyon, chiefly from the collection of Henri Morin-Pons which came into the possession of the Lyon Cabinet in 1863. They consist of coins from the parts of Switzerland which had formerly belonged to the kingdom of Burgundy. The coins are distributed within the Lyon Cabinet under gold coins (nos. 1272-1278, 1303), foreign coins (cabinets 37, 38), and medals and jetons (cabinets 44 and 74). The Lyon Cabinet also contains coins of Switzerland in the Gallic, Merovingian, and Savoyard series. DR

GREAT BRITAIN

BERESFORD-JONES, R. D. Oxford unites and half-unites. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), col. 115-116.

All known dies of the Unites and Half Unites of the Oxford Mint issued during the Civil War are listed. They are now arranged in the order in which they were issued and are given a comprehensive system of numbering. The minute differences between the dies have been tabulated opposite each number. The period covered is A.D. 1642-1646. CCV

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The regional distribution of dies in the West country, c. 1017-1023. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1956), cols. 321-325, illus. Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), cols. 373-376, illus.

More and more evidence, particularly from the Swedish coin hoards, makes it clear that the dies of later Anglo-Saxon coins were not cut locally by goldsmiths or even by the moneyers themselves. As early as the end of Eadgar's reign, it may have been normal practice to supply all dies from a single centre, possibly London or even Winchester. An urgent task confronting the Saxon specialist is to establish in this period the pattern of die-production in each type.

In dealing in a preliminary, tentative way with Aethelraed's last substantive issue, nine fundamental styles of portrait from seven centres have been distinguished. Study of the pattern of die-distribution in respect of the Devon, Dorset and Somerset coins of Cnut's first substantive type leads to division of 122 coins into styles A-D; A seems to emanate

from Exeter, while various factors identify Winchester as the home of "Style B." Style C is more scattered, and Style D is closely related, being a strictly contemporaneous manifestation from overlapping areas.

A classified list of the West County coins recorded in Hildebrand concludes the article; B.M.C. numbers are also included. ccv

JONES, F. ELMORE. A new Sussex mint. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 4 (Apr. 1956), cols. 165-166, illus.

Re-arrangement of the late Saxon portion of the British Museum Collection under Mints instead of Reigns has produced a number of important new discoveries. One of the few remaining "uncertain" Anglo-Saxon mints, the elusive SIDESTEB and/or SIDMES, can now be located in Sussex within the removal distance of Chichester, for the "Morgan-Evans" coin of Canute in the British Museum (cf. Hildebrand no. 209, a die duplicate) is from the same obverse die as B.M.C. no. 514 (a die duplicate of Hildebrand no. 3194). This Sussex mint may well have been in the nature of an emergency site, fairly active during the closing years of Ethelred II's stormy reign and petering out early in the reign of his successor. Further studies of a philological nature will probably locate this new mint site on the map (cf. Spink and Son, *The Mint Towns of England and Wales*). ccv

PETERSON, MENDEL L. Eighteenth century imitations of British regal copper coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 4 (Apr. 1956), pp. 387-396, pls. 1-6. Vol. 69, No. 5 (May, 1956), pp. 546-551, illus. Vol. 69, No. 6 (June, 1956), pp. 658-664, illus.

Listing, description, and illustration of 160 specimens of the so-called bungtown coppers. LLH

UNITED STATES

BARKELEW, CHARLES S. Solution of "Double Profiles" on large cents. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 6 (June, 1956), pp. 630-631, illus.

A theory on how these coins may have been struck. Illustration shows a screw press used in coining during the period of the large copper cent pieces. LLH

GETTYS, LOYD B. and EDWARD M. CATICH. "AU" or "BU." A new approach to scientific grading. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 5 (May, 1956), pp. 515-521, illus. Vol. 69, No. 6 (June, 1956), pp. 633-637, illus. Vol. 69, No. 7 (July, 1956), pp. 747-752, illus.

Another suggestion for accurate and objective classification of U. S. coins. This is based on the amount of wear on the highest spots on both obverse and reverse types. The photographs clearly indicate these points of wear. LLH

McKINNEY, WILLIS J. U. S. commemorative half dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 6 (June, 1956), pp. 945-953.

This article is intended to present some background information and statistical data on the series. Table I lists chronologically the forty-eight types with number of varieties, period of issue, number authorized, and net coinage. "In Table II will be found the number of acts passed in various years since the first issue in 1892." Table III shows the correlation between number coined and catalogue value. Table IV lists the designing artists; Table V, a who's who on the coins; and Table VI, a list of miscellaneous occasions for issue and subjects for designs. JSD

SCOTT, KENNETH. Punishment of coiners in the colony of Connecticut. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (Apr.-June 1955), pp. 73-79.

Counterfeiting of current (Spanish) coin in Connecticut was almost unknown until the eighteenth century. Consequently when a rash of forgers set to work, and were caught, their penalties were varied and usually light. By 1771 the problem was so great that the colonial Assembly enacted obligatory punishment, including together branding, whipping, amputation of an ear, imprisonment without bail, and mulcting. The death penalty was never demanded, as it was in other colonies. TVB

ZUERCHER, DUANE N. Die Break varieties of 1921-D dollars. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), pp. 1484-1486.

In an ordinary lot of 200 silver dollars obtained from his local bank, the author found 44 1921-D Morgan type. Exactly half of these had die breaks, and the 22 varieties of these are described. JSD

CANADA

BOWMAN, FRED. A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics. In: *The C. N. A. Bulletin*, Vol. 3 (1952), pp. 5-7; Vol. 4 (1953), pp. 4-6, 7-9, 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, 19-20, 22-24, 25-27; Vol. 5 (1954), pp. 28-30, 31-33, 34-35.

This effort to provide a complete bibliography of Canadian and Newfoundland numismatics covers nearly 900 items from periodicals, trade lists, and annuals as well as many pamphlets and books, both numismatic and non-numismatic in origin. The important contributions to the field by such standard authors as Courteau, Breton, McLaughlan, Leroux can be appreciated by the number of references included. Later writers like P. L. Borrowman, F. Bowman, J. D. Ferguson, G. R. L. Potter, and A. Sandham, to mention only a few, are also well represented. JSD

BOWMAN, FRED. Addenda to "A Bibliography of Canadian Numismatics." In: *The C. N. A. Bulletin*, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Apr. 1954), pp. 1-3. Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1954), pp. 4-5.

This addition to Mr. Bowman's previous bibliography includes some ninety items mainly of the 1950-1954 period, though it adds a number of heretofore overlooked references. JSD

SIGLER, PHARES O. Canadian card money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), pp. 979-988, illus.

Description, with photographs, of the necessity money made from playing cards which was used in French Canada during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. LLH

LATIN AMERICA

VALVERDE, H. H. The conversion to the decimal coinage system—Lima Mint—1862-1864. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), pp. 1361-1367.

In 1862 Peru switched from the old monetary standard inherited from colonial days to a new one based on the sol. In preparation for the new coinage, suggestions on machinery, buildings, personnel, etc., were solicited from and contributed by the staff. A museum of coins in connection with the mint was authorized. Eleven articles of the new law of Feb. 14, 1863 are reproduced, establishing weight, fineness, and denominations for a gold, silver, and copper coinage. The minor coinage for 1863-64 was apparently produced in the United States. JSD

VALVERDE, H. H. The first proclamation piece of Peru. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 193-197, illus.

After reviewing all the accounts, contemporary and subsequent, of the proclamation of Philip II as King of Spain and the Indies in Lima on July 25, 1557, the author speculates whether the proclamation coins or medals, no example of which is known to him, distributed at that time may not have been English shillings of Philip and Mary. The difference in the reverse legend between the printed accounts and the English coins may have been the result of Spanish pride. JSD

VALVERDE, H. H. The Republican and Royalist coinage of the Lima Mint—1821-1824. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 4 (Apr. 1956), pp. 577-584, illus.

The author, by following the fortunes of the royalist and republican causes in Peru during the years 1821-1824, especially in connection with the occupation of the capital city Lima, accounts for coins of both sides appearing almost every year from the Lima mint. Some speculation is necessary over dates where there was no occupation. The issues of the royalist mint at Cuzco and the republican coins over stamped by the royalists are also described. Many personalities, both military and mint officials, are involved. JSD

ISLAMIC

HOLST, HANS, and SKAARE, KOLBJORN. Nye bidrag og nye funnstykker til Grimestad-skattens mynter. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 58-62, illus. With an English summary.

The hoard from Grimestad, Stokke, Norway, which Holst and J. Lindberg published in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1936, consisted of fifty-four Kufic coins. In this article are listed some corrections (most of them made by Mrs. Ulla S. Linder Welin, Lund, Sweden) of the descriptions in the previous publication, together with twenty-one dirhems, which were found later and now are described; two are illustrated (not listed in B.M.C. or Tornberg). LL

MILES, GEORGE C. A recent find of coins of the Amirs of Crete. In: *Kretika Chronika* (1955), pp. 149-151, pl.

Five coins unearthed in Candia have been added to the recently established and rather meager class of copper money struck in Arab Crete. Two of these coins are attributed to the first Amir of Crete, Abu-Hafṣ ʿUmar, and three to his successor, Shuʿaib. The first two, therefore, were minted about 850 A.D., and those of Shuʿaib some time after ca. 854 A.D. JMS

AFRICA

New Central African Federation coinage. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), cols. 113-114, illus.

A new coinage, authorized by Proclamation in August 1955 and struck by the Royal Mint, is now issued by the Central African Federation in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The obverse designs consist of the Mary Gillick portrait of Queen Elizabeth II on the threepenny and higher denominations, and rampant elephants or giraffes on the smaller coins.

The reverse designs, three of which are the work of Mr. Paul Vincze, are mainly emblematic of the three territories. They comprise: Half-crown, coat of arms of the federation; Two Shillings, a fish eagle in flight with a fish in its talons; Shilling, a sable antelope; Sixpence, a leopard; Threepence, a flame lily; Penny, ornamental scrolls; and ornamental scrolls also on the Halfpenny. The other artists involved were Messrs. B. R. Sindall and T. H. Paget. CCV

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian numismatics: Japanese "Kinsatsu" and the counterfoils. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 159-164, illus.

Illustrates and describes counterfoil sheets by which the Japanese government during the Meiji era (1868-1911) kept the records of the paper money which it had issued and withdrawn. LLH

PRIDMORE, F. Hong Kong Emergency Currency Notes, 1941-1945. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 10 (Oct. 1955), cols. 425-427. Vol. 63, No. 11 (Nov. 1955), cols. 473-474. Vol. 63, No. 12 (Dec. 1955), cols. 535-540, illus.

Several series of Emergency Currency Notes were issued by the Government of the Colony of Hong Kong during the period 1941-1945; they reflect the stress and troubles which beset the Colony prior to, and after, the occupation by the Japanese forces. The first issue (May-October 1941) included two types of One Cent notes, a Five Cent note, and a Ten Cent note; the Second Issue of December 1941 consisted of a One Dollar (No. 5), a Bank of China 5 Yuan Note overprinted on the face only. The British Military Administration (1945-1946) issued One, Five, and Ten Dollar notes in 1945, and Five and Ten Cent notes in the same series. The Dollar was printed from a re-engraved Japanese 1000 Yen note, and the larger denominations were printed over Central Reserve Bank of China notes. The small bills were prepared in England and bear portraits of King George VI. ccv

WODAK, E. and F. PRIDMORE. The "Poot" tin ingot money of Junk Ceylon. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), cols. 71-74. Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), cols. 119-124. Vol. 64, No. 4 (Apr. 1956), cols. 167-171, illus.

Junk Ceylon (corrupted from Ujung Salang, i.e. Salang Headland) is usually referred to as an island but is in fact a peninsula off the west coast of Malaya, north of Penang. This centre for production of tin ore belongs to Siam. Numerous writers of the period ca. 1640 to 1840 refer to tin cones of various sizes used as currency at various weights and with values from 1/20 to 1/4 Spanish dollars. These "Puttas" or "Poots" have been usually confused in modern numismatic literature with other, more common Malay tin weights or quasi-coins.

The writers have been able to examine and record data from 5 Poots and 1 sketch of another. They were stamped with marks and Chinese-type characters to indicate the local authority guaranteeing weight; the use of ingots as currency must have been discontinued sometime ca. 1830-1840. ccv

INDIA

India's new coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), cols. 377-378. (Reprinted from the *Deccan Chronicle*, June 23, 1956).

Under the new decimal coinage system in effect from April 1, 1957, there will be seven coins from 1-Naya Paisa to the 100-Naye Paise, the last equivalent to one rupee. Conversion rates between the new coins and the old anna and pice coins are being worked out; the conversion process will take about three years. The principal (obverse) designs of

all the new coins will consist of the Lion Capital of the Asoka Pillar with the terms "Bharat" in Hindi and "India" in English inscribed on them. ccv

KAUS, HURMUZ. Dies of Asaf Jahi coins. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May, 1956), cols. 211-214, illus.

"Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah," the Mughal Governor of the Deccan, severed his connection with the Imperial Court at Delhi in 1717 and succeeded in usurping power in the Deccan in 1724, establishing the "Asaf Jahi" dynasty of Hyderabad. This dynasty, which lasted until 1948, was known to European scholars as the "Nizams of Hyderabad." A regular mint under English supervision was established at Sultan Shahi on the outskirts of the old fortified city of Hyderabad in 1885, with Major Henry Rock as the first Mint Master. Two Asaf Jahi coins of this period, now in the author's collection, are cut on short steel shafts and illustrate admirably aspects of the coining processes in the Hyderabad Mint, as quoted from F. K. Viccajee, *The Handminting of the Coins of India*, published by the writer in Hyderabad in 1908 for private circulation.

Measured diagrams and a detailed description of the dies are given. The Sultan Shahi Mint is now in ruins and a portion of it is still standing in dilapidated condition. ccv

L[INECAR], H. Some interesting Indian patterns. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1956), cols. 263-264, illus.

A number of interesting Indian patterns and proofs of the years 1935, 1936, 1941, and 1949, the last for coins of the present Indian Government, have been acquired by Messrs. Spink and Son. A dollar piece struck in 1941 was to have been the introductory piece for a decimal system and a larger coin to alleviate the then current currency shortages. Eight cupro-nickel and bronze patterns for possible adoption by the new government when British rule ceased reflect the growing tendency to illustrate on national coinages activities and animals associated with the country concerned.

Proof Rupees in silver of the years 1935 and 1936 (of the normal George V type) exist in small numbers, although no regular issue of Rupees was made for either of these years. ccv

PHILIPPINES

MARAMAG, ILEANA A. Money the guerrillas used in the war. Extract: [Manila, Philippines] *Sunday Times Magazine*, Vol. 11, No. 50 (July 29, 1956), pp. 30-31, illus.

A brief description of a collection of Philippine paper currency, which was printed, typewritten and mimeographed by guerrillas for use during World War II. The collection was gathered by the American, Dr.

Gilbert Perez, while interned during the war, and now stands primarily as an illustration of Philippine resourcefulness in resisting the Japanese. While no statement appears in the text concerning the extent of the Perez collection, most of the eighteen notes reproduced in the accompanying photographs are from the southern islands, and must represent only in part the currency issues of all Philippine guerrilla bands. JWS

PEREZ, GILBERT S. A Philippine numismatic-philatelic guerrilla note. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 2 (Feb. 1956), pp. 131-132, illus.

Describes a mimeographed note issued by the guerrillas fighting the Japanese during World War II. Specimens with and without 5-peso revenue stamp are shown. LLH

TOKENS

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. The Talbot, Allum and Lee cents. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), pp. 1474-1482, illus.

The New York firm of Talbot, Allum, and Lee, engaged in the India trade from 1794 to 1798, circulated a large number of tokens of English manufacture. The detailed catalogue of the pieces which follows lists four die varieties of the 1794 and one of the 1795 with several minor variations. Muled with the reverse are seven other dies, following a practice common in English tokens of the day. A complete set of dies and varieties for the whole series numbers twenty-one. JSD

MURARI, OTTORINO. Altre due tessere Veronesi del sale. Extract: *Nova Historia* . . . Vol. 7, Fascs. 5-6 (Sept.-Dec. 1955), pp. 3-6, pl.

Three "salt tokens" of Verona, hitherto unpublished, emanating from the period when Venice dominated the hinterland and exercised a salt monopoly. Each has a different family's armorial bearing, two of them identified as the Orti and the Roja. REG

NATHORST-BOÖS, ERNST. Allmänna spelpenningar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift*, 1954 (Helsinki, 1956), pp. 87-114, illus. With a short summary in English.

Counters, in the meaning of substitutes for money at card play, are the subject of this article. The author here deals with the Swedish general counters (not those issued by royal or private persons), which were in use during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They should not be confused with the small, generally German-made counters ("Rechenpfennige") of brass or copper, which from the beginning were used by the money-changers on their counting-boards, and later, during the eighteenth century, were also used in gambling. The mottos on the "Rechenpfennige" are quite different from those on the Swedish counters, which often have mottos referring to good luck or misfortune,

the terminology of the game, etc. The author's list comprises, describes and illustrates all hitherto known Swedish general counters, including some that are probably Swedish. Many of them were struck at the Avesta Mint, where most Swedish copper coins and tokens were made from 1644 to 1831. Some were probably struck at the Mint in Stockholm. During the nineteenth century the general (and private) domestic counters were replaced by foreign ones, mostly in the form of (gilded) copies of English guineas. These, in turn, were followed by the modern markers in bone or plastic. LL

N[OTT], R. An unpublished Devonshire token. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), col. 378.

The author's query on the surname of the issuer of the Topsham half penny token produced his own search of the Devon and Cornwall Record Society book of the parish registers and tentative identification of the missing name as Maning. The statistics of eleven members of the family are given. CCV

MEDALS

BABELON, JEAN. La médaille de Joë Bousquet par René Iché. In: "*Médailles*," Vol. 19, No. 1 (July, 1956), pp. 2-3, illus.

M. Babelon here publishes a medal by R. Iché, the excellent sculptor and medallist, who died in 1955, and whose life and works here are briefly depicted. The medal in question, edited by Société Française des Amis de la Médaille, shows the poet Joë Bousquet, who died in 1950 after long suffering caused by wounds received in the second World War. LL

Exhibition of military and historical Canadiana. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1956), cols. 327-328.

The 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, one of Canada's most historic regiments, presented to the public an exhibition of military and historical Canadiana in their Armory in Montreal from 17 to 28 April 1956. A detailed 80-page catalogue was published, describing each item in the exhibition and noting the collection in which it belonged. There were more than 200 historic Canadian medals, including medals and decorations won by Canadians in the armed services, largely from the collection of J. Douglas Ferguson.

Eleven of the unique or extremely rare medals from the Ferguson collection are described in detail. CCV

HUSZAR, L. Porträtschnitte von Josef Daniel Böhm. In: *Acta Historiae Artium Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Vol. I, Fascs. 3-4 (1954), pp. 313-321, illus.

Among the many medallists of the baroque and the classical Viennese school Josef Daniel Böhm stands out through his technique. While most of the medallists engraved their models in steel, Böhm reverted to

the long lost art of preparing his designs in soapstone from the Kehlheim district, just the same way as the German renaissance medallists had done so successfully. These studies in soapstone were the first step in the preparation of medallic portraits. Huszar discovered a considerable number of such soapstone models in the coin cabinet of the Hungarian Historical Museum. He has been successful in attributing nineteen of them to Josef Daniel Böhm. Although these soapstone models are unsigned the author proves conclusively by different means that these models are Böhm's work. Some of the models were already recognized by Procopius in *Medaillen und Plakettenkunst in Ungarn*, nevertheless Huszar rendered the friends of medallic art a service by lifting these works of art from obscurity. HG

MCCORMICK-GOODHEART, L. Two Anglo-American gold medals relating to St. Augustine, Florida and Sheldon, South Carolina. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), cols. 111-112, illus.

A pair of engraved gold medals, recently rediscovered, were presented by J. W. G. de Brahm, Surveyor-general for the southern part of North America, to his two grandchildren, Frederick and Frances Mulcaster, January 1st, 1778. De Brahm, a German nobleman engineer, emigrated in 1751 to Georgia and eventually received his important appointment from George III. De Brahm remained loyal in the Revolution, but died in Philadelphia in 1799. His son-in-law F. G. Mulcaster and his grandson of the same name, the latter born at St. Augustine in 1772, both became Generals in the Royal Engineers. CCV

NIEDERBERGER, FERDINAND. Die nidwaldner Schützenmedaillen. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 5, No. 20 (1955), pp. 91-96, illus.

A catalogue of the medals struck for the Nidwalden Festival of Rifles, from 1861 to 1953, with details of the artists, the monuments and localities represented, the sponsoring authorities, and the number struck for each issue. DR

PICKERILL, E. N. Medal of Santiago, a neglected patron. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 8 (Aug. 1956), pp. 894-895, illus.

Illustration of a medal of Santiago (St. James of Compostella), together with a brief account of the legend concerning him. LLH

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Sir William Sidney Smith. Et lite bidrag til hans medaljekronikk. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 5 (May), pp. 109-111, illus.

The English naval hero, Sir William Sidney Smith (1764-1840), is not unknown in the history of Scandinavia; he was, from 1790 to 1792, in Swedish service, and served in the war against Russia. This is the reason why medals of him are listed in several Swedish publications. The writer illustrates and describes a cast medal unpublished in any of these, by David D'Angers (1832); his observation that the Admiral must have sat as a model for the artist is undoubtedly correct. LL

VERMEULE, CORNELIUS C. A study for a portrait medallion by Leone Leoni and a note on the media employed by Renaissance and later medallists. To the memory of Leonard Forrer (1869-1953). Part 1. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 63, No. 11 (Nov. 1955), cols. 467-469, illus.

Modern writers on medallic art and the evidence of the medals themselves concur in rating Leone Leoni (A.D. 1509/10-1590) as probably the foremost medallist of the sixteenth century. In *Num. Circ.*, Nov. 1952, a series of large silver medallions done for the Hapsburg court was dated in the years 1549 (Brussels) and 1551 (Augsburg). Leone Leoni's preliminary study in red wax for the medallion of Charles V is now among other important works in this medium in the collection of Mrs. Benjamin D. Welling, Detroit, Michigan. The wax study, as well as one in ivory by Daniel Warou for thalers or medallions of Francis II Rákóczy, Prince of Transylvania (1704-1711), demonstrate that medallists did not confine their initial studies or trial pieces to work in metallic media. Leoni was also an outstanding sculptor of cameos, demonstrating the versatility of the Renaissance medallist.

PAPER MONEY

ANDREEN, PER G. Det svenska 1700-talets syn på banksedlar och pappersmynt. Om den teoretiska bakgrunden till Karl Johanstidens penningpolitik. In: *Historisk Tidskrift*, No. 1 (Stockholm, 1956), pp. 1-34.

Excluding a short period from 1661 to 1666, and the years of financial depression in Charles XII's reign, Sweden first issued paper money regularly from the 1720's. Originally this policy succeeded because the notes were much easier to handle than the heavy copper plate money, which until 1776 was the most important currency in the country, but soon the government was tempted to issue an excess of paper money, as a result of the country's exaggerated economic policy in relation to its financial strength. From the 1740's to the 1830's an extraordinary mass of paper money circulated in Sweden, temporarily superseding the metal coinage, and often carrying a considerably lower rate exchange than the latter. The writer goes into the question of how the people of the eighteenth century themselves looked upon the problem of bank notes and paper money, and how this viewpoint influenced the financial policy during the first half of the nineteenth century. He also refers to the most important contemporary publishers in that field. LL

ELDH, AKE. Om sedlar. In: *Teknisk Tidskrift*, No. 29 (Aug. 1956), pp. 649-660.

After a short introduction dealing with earlier notes (one Chinese from the fifteenth century and a Swedish one from 1662 are illustrated) the article is devoted to technical questions, namely, as to how notes are

now made. The writer divides modern note fabrication into four kinds: 1. *the American*, characterised by a well executed copper print process, as a rule in one single size, and with coloured fibres mixed in the paper, whereas there are no watermarks, 2. *the English*, which has finer and better execution in the copper-printing, standardized background print and watermarks; the size often varies in the different denominations, 3. *the French*, which is built upon color effect (often in pastel shades) in the printing process, whereas the copper print is only an auxiliary means; the paper is thin and has watermarks, 4. *the continental* has watermarks obligatorily, often placed on a special talon on one side of the note; a kind of trisection of the note often exists (an example is the Belgian 1000-franc note illustrated, and which is divided from left to right into: a. the portrait [engraved], b. a decorative frieze, where the denomination is printed in letters, c. the denomination in figures on a background watermark).

The writer also goes into the problem of counterfeits and their detection. The easiest to falsify (and, of course, the most in demand!) seem to be the dollar notes. Since all values are of the same size, it also follows that it is a simpler matter to change the value; the Swedish notes (which are not of uniform size) are seldom falsified at the present time.

LL

G[ALSTER, GEORG]. Flere S.O.S. sedler og mere om sedlerne fra Uge. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 5 (May), pp. 116-119, illus.

Dr. Galster has (as mentioned in *Num. Lit.*, No. 35 (1956), p. 78) written a paper on the so-called "S.O.S.-notes" (private notes, issued by a Dane, Cornelius Petersen, in the 1920's); in the *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, 1956, No. 3—cf. *Num. Lit.*, No. 36 (1956), p. 122—an addition was made. Yet another of Petersen's notes of the value of ten Kroner is illustrated in this third short article, to which is added an illustration of an amusing sort of receipt for an amount paid for the purpose of buying Petersen out of prison, where he found himself as a result of his swindlings. About the notes from Uge, which formed the prototypes for Petersen's private notes, supplementary information is also given.

LL

SLABAUGH, ARLIE R. Paper money of the Mexican revolution. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 20 (1954), pp. 1409-1411, pp. 1424-1428; Vol. 21 (1955), pp. 149-150, pp. 169-171, pp. 458-464, pp. 623-626, pp. 758-760, pp. 916-918, pp. 943-944, pp. 1198-99, pp. 1350-53, pp. 1507-59, pp. 1532-34, pp. 1865-67, illus. Vol. 22 (1956), pp. 184-185, pp. 211-214, pp. 567-570, pp. 745-47, pp. 763-67, illus.

Part I, after summarizing Mexican history and its recurring problems, recounts the events of the Revolution 1910-1924 with its bewildering

array of generals and counterplots. Part II describes the early banknotes issued by mercantile firms and the notes of Mexican banks from the earliest in 1864 on. At the time of the reforms of 1897 there were nine note issuing banks. By 1909 there were twenty-nine. Only the notes of the Bank of Mexico and the Bank of London and Mexico were common. The notes of thirty-six banks and five branch banks are listed.

Part III A is an index of twenty-seven states and forty-nine cities issuing notes. B lists and translates the inscriptions found on the notes. C is the catalogue itself alphabetically by states, with the issuing government, value, date, and description where available. In all some 1125 types are described, and forty-three are illustrated. JSD

DECORATIONS

POWNALL, HENRY. Korean campaign medals, 1950-53. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 6 (June, 1956), cols. 273-280, illus. Vol. 64, Nos. 7-8 (July-Aug. 1956), cols. 333-338, illus. Vol. 64, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), cols. 385-388, illus.

Soldiers, sailors and airmen of seventeen nations have fought in Korea under the United Nations flag as well as under their own national flags. On 25 September 1951 the General Assembly of the U.N. instituted the United Nations Service Medal, awarded for service between 27 June 1950 and 27 July 1953. Following a full description of this, the article discusses and in many cases illustrates the medals awarded by the participating sovereign bodies: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, United States of America, and South Korea. Medals issued by the Communist countries, especially China and North Korea, are also discussed; final sections deal with the Gloucestershire Regiments and awards of the Victoria Cross in Korea.

The articles will be available in book form with a plate in full color of the various ribands. CCV

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- BERNHART, MAX. Die Münzen der römischen Kaiserzeit. New edition. Munich, 1956. Rev. by Peter Robert Franke in *Gnomon*, Vol. 28, No. 5 (1956), pp. 386-388.
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- HEAPS, HARRY D. (Philadelphia). (n.d.) 1 p., U. S.
- HOPE, M. (Nottingham, England). No. 39, Aug. 1956, 19 pp., Ancient, General, Decorations.
- KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. (New York). No. 8, Sept. 1956, 369 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval, Numismatic Books.
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 PLATT, CLÉMENT (Paris). No. 12, Sept. 1956, 471 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, Gold, French, European, Numismatic Books.
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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

Founded 1858 - - Incorporated 1865

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NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

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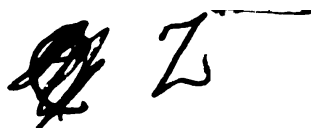
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ANNOUNCEMENT

With the present issue the editorial supervision of *Numismatic Literature* passes from the general editorial staff of the Society to the library staff. Mr. Richard P. Breaden, the Society's Librarian, has become its editor. We urge that members of the Society and other contributors of abstracts continue their co-operation and support.

LOUIS C. WEST, *President*

GENERAL

BAUER, A. Kabinet za numizmatiku i medalje (Cabinet for Numismatics and Medals). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 98-110. In Croatian.

Discusses and airs thoroughly the many problems involved in the foundation of a separate establishment for the coin collections of the Zagreb Archaeological Museum. The Croatian Ministry of Science and Culture made the suggestion three years before this article was written that such an establishment should be formed. This numismatic cabinet would be enriched by the transfer to it of the coin and medal collections which are now housed in other buildings in Zagreb. The article traces the history of collecting both in Europe and in Croatia. Some attention is given to the

great collections in European capitals with some comment upon their holdings. At the end of the article seventeen museums in other Croatian cities and towns are listed, the total number of pieces given, and in many cases the numbers in the various classes (Greek, Roman etc.) shown.

BOSCH, E. *Eski sikkeler rehberi. I. bölüm Yunan—Romen—Bizantin ve Avrupa sikkeleri* (Guide to Ancient Coins. Pt. 1. Greek—Roman—Byzantine and European Coins). Istanbul, 1951. 216 pp., 11 pls. In Turkish.

Guide and descriptive list of the coins in the collections of the Archaeological Museums at Istanbul, Turkey. After a short account about the origin of metallic currency the book discusses in some detail the coinage of Greece, Rome, and the Byzantine empire. This is followed by the list of coins on exhibition in the collections (pp. 96-210) which is divided into seven sections: (1) Greece, (2) Rome, (3) Byzantium, (4) Sassanian, Armenian and Crusader coins, (5) Europe, (6) Overseas including the Far East, Africa, North and South America, and (7) coins from the Prinkipo hoard. On the eleven plates are illustrated many of the outstanding specimens.

DUYURAN, RÜSTEM. Note on the Rearrangement of the Collections of Coins, Medals and Jewellery in the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul. In: *Annual of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul*, No. 7 (1956), pp. 70-74. Turkish Version, pp. 26-30.

The national collection in Istanbul contains over 215,000 coins. In September 1955 the rooms housing this collection were reopened to the public after a long period of dislocation and repairs. Expanded show and storage cases and improved lighting are among the improvements in the new arrangement. One case exhibits selections from hoards, a list of which, with their dates of discovery, number of pieces and general content (Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad, 'Abbāsīd, Fāṭimid, Ilkhānid, Aq-Qöyünlü, Mamlūk, Ottoman, Venetian), is given on p. 72. GCM

EKELUND, GUNNAR. Silverskatten från Eketorp. In: *Från Bergslag och Bondebygd* (1956), pp. 143-175, illus.

Publishes a hoard from the Viking Age, found at Eketorp (Närke) Sweden, 1950-55.

In addition to gold and silver ornaments, the find contained the following: five whole and 249 fragments of Arab dirhems (dated 743/44 to 953/54), two half-bracteates from Hedeby, one German denar of Otto I and an Anglo-Saxon penny of Anlaf of Northumberland (941-952), the latter found for the first time in Sweden and in a hitherto unknown variant, with the obverse only figured. A more exhaustive report will be published later by the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm. LL

Istanbul. Archaeological Museum. Dept. of Coins and Medals. Coins and Medals added to our Collection during the Years 1953, 1954, 1955. In: *Annual of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul*, No. 7 (1956), p. 64. Turkish Version, p. 20.

Accessions include 305 Greek, 1078 Roman, 3135 Byzantine, 1199 European and 1464 Islamic items. Of interest is the fact that 2690 of the Byzantine coins are gold from two hoards (Cerrahpaşa and Akçakoca). Among tasks awaiting the attention of the curators is the classification of 40,207 miscellaneous coins transferred from the Ankara museums to Istanbul. ccm

JELOČNIK, A. Numizmatični kabinet narodnega muzeja v Ljubljani (Numismatic Cabinet of the National Museum at Ljubljana). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 112-113. In Croatian.

The numismatic section of the National Museum at Ljubljana was established in the autumn of 1949. The installation of its cabinets with a capacity for 80,000 coins was finished in 1952. At the present time the collection contains 40,000 pieces. A brief summary of the various fields represented in the collection is given as well as its status in comparison with similar European collections.

LINDORM, PER-ERIK. *Stockholms Enskilda Bank 1856-1956*. Stockholm, 1956. 120 pp., illus.

Published in honor of its centenary, this work contains numerous reproductions of original documents, newspaper notices and so forth, pertaining to the history of the Stockholms Enskilda Bank (Stockholm's Private Bank).

As could be expected, the book is devoted in large measure to members of the Wallenberg family, who founded and still own the bank and its numerous related enterprises.

Illustrations include personal medals struck in honor of the family, private bank notes (issued by the bank until 1902) and the gold coin of Charles XV known as the carolin. The latter denomination, equivalent to ten francs, was suggested by A. O. Wallenberg. LL

METS, N. D. Klady monet (zaregistrirovannye Gosudarstvennym Istoricheskim Muzeem za 1945-1952 gody). Coin Finds (Registered with the National Historical Museum for 1945-1952). In: *Kratkie Soobshcheniya*, No. 52 (1953), pp. 113-120. In Russian.

Lists and describes in brief the contents of fifty-seven coin finds registered in the numismatic section of the National Historical Museum for 1945-1952. Of these fifty-seven finds forty-six were Russian, five oriental, three western European, two ancient, and one Byzantine. Most of the Russian finds date from 1547-1699, and were found in the central part of the Moscow region.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Numismatické oddělení v roce 1948-1950 (Numismatic Section in the Years 1948-1950). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 117-119 (1948-1950), pp. 139-143. In Czech.

Report on the holdings and on the activities of the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague for 1948, 1949, and 1950. The number of coins, medals, jetons, paper money, photographs, and other pertinent material acquired during the three years are noted. The hoards, which were studied during the period, are also noted: in 1948 five hoards with a total of 4,461 pieces, in 1949 eight hoards with a total of more than 3000 pieces, and in 1950 eleven hoards. The total figures for numismatic material confiscated by the government in these years are given. The exhibitions shown by the numismatic section at the National Museum are also listed.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Numismatické oddělení Národního Musea v r. 1951 (Numismatic Section of the National Museum in the Year 1951). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 121, No. 1 (1952), pp. 52-53. In Czech.

The holdings of the numismatic section of the National Museum reached in the year of the above report a total of about 200,000 pieces, which included coins, medals, paper money, and other numismatic material. The various activities are discussed in some detail. Fourteen coin hoards, with a total of 3,072 pieces and twenty-three fragments, were examined and studied by the staff. 2,967 coins were cleaned in the laboratory, some of which had been sent in by museums in other cities. The publications of staff members during this year are listed and their contents noted.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Šedesát let Gustava Skalského (Sixtieth Year of Gustav Skalsky). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 117-119 (1948-1950), pp. 109-111. In Czech.

Article in honor of the sixtieth birthday of the distinguished Czech numismatist Gustav Skalsky, chief of the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague, and instructor in mediaeval and modern numismatics at the Charles University. His academic career is traced in brief, with the various positions held during the years noted. During his years with the numismatic section of the National Museum the number of pieces increased from 30,000 to 130,000. His important numismatic publications are given, and their contribution to a fuller understanding of the history of Bohemian coinage duly stressed.

RENGJEO, I. Stariji Hrvatski numizmatičari (Old Croatian Numismatists). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 60-81. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 81.

Interest in the collecting and in the study of coins began in Croatia toward the end of the seventeenth century. The first Croatian numismatists were the Counts Drašković and Zrin. During the eighteenth century the

number of Croatian collectors grew rapidly. Among these is mentioned and discussed the distinguished Anselmo Banduri (1671-1743) from Dubrovnik (Ragusa). In the nineteenth century Croatian numismatists became numerous. Especially worthy of mention is the Croatian poet and historian P. Peter Katančić (1750-1825), who was also a numismatic author and a teacher of the subject at the university at Buda (Ofen).

SKAARE, KOLBJØRN. Numismatikk en av historiens tjenare. In: *Filologen* (Oslo, Dec. 1956), pp. 4-5, 22, illus.

Treats in a popular way of the value of numismatics as an aid to other sciences, notably those of history, art history, national economy and related subjects. The special significance of coin hoards in this respect is emphasized. LL

Vita dei Medaglieri. By G. Belloni and Others. In: *Istituto Italiano di Numismatica. Annali*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 151-215.

A series of articles giving in varying detail accounts of some of the chief coin collections in Italian museums. They are as follows: Milan (by B. Belloni), Naples (by L. Breglia), Reggio Calabria (by G. Procopio; includes a list of seven ancient and seventeen mediaeval and modern coin hoards now in the museum), the Capialdi collection at Vibo Valentia (by G. Procopio; ancient coins, the collection analyzed in some detail), Messina (by G. Procopio). There follow brief reports for 1953 of the superintendents of antiquities for Piedmont, the Marches, Rome, Campania, Calabria, Palermo and Trapani, eastern Sicily, and Agrigento and Caltanissetta. These include summaries, in varying detail, of some recent hoards. PG

ZWAGER, H. H. Een achttiende-eeuwse muntenverzamelaar: Ferdinando Galiani. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 81-85.

Abbé Ferdinando Galiani, Secretary of the Naples Embassy in Paris from 1759 to 1769, was a collector of Roman Imperial coins. Following his departure from the French capital he conducted for many years an extensive correspondence with the Parisian numismatist Joseph Pellerin. The letters are found to contain amusing sidelights on the practices of eighteenth century coin collectors, particularly those of the French collector and *Gentleman-Dealer* d'Ennery. HJE

ANCIENT

BANKS, FLORENCE. *Coins of Bible Days*. N. Y., Macmillan, 1955. 178 pp., illus.

Popular account of the coins mentioned in the Bible, and of Greek, Jewish and Roman coins circulating in the Near East during biblical days. Numismatically speaking, the book is substantially accurate. The bibliography at

the end confirms that it has been based upon the study of the standard numismatic works on the subject. Scattered throughout the text are 182 illustrations of both obverses and reverses of the coins which alone would justify the purchase of the book. Written in a popular style with biblical history constantly in the background, and with quotations from the Bible, when pertinent, the book should prove helpful.

GOODENOUGH, EDWIN R. *Jewish Symbols in the Greco-Roman Period*. New York, Pantheon Books Inc., 1953-1954. 4 Vols.

First four books of a projected ten volume set which digs deeply into the complicated and controversial problems of Jewish art in Hellenistic and Greco-Roman days. The so-called rapid Hellenization of Christianity shortly after its origin is the problem which evoked this study. Volume one discusses the archaeological evidence from Palestine, and volume two the archaeological evidence from the diaspora. Volume three contains twelve hundred and nine excellent illustrations of tombs, frescoes, mosaics, coins (nos. 667-700), and artifacts. Chapter six of volume one (pp. 268-279) is devoted to the Jewish coins of Palestine. Since ancient Jewish coins have received the most careful attention of any of the art objects under consideration in this work, the author is quite content to give but a brief description of Jewish coinage, and has reproduced in volume three only those specimens most important for his purpose.

HRČIĆ, S. Medaljon Ilirskog plemena Jasi (Medallion of the Illyrian Tribe of the Jasi). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 10-12, pl. 1. In Croatian. With English Summary, p. 12.

In the Samobor mountains there was discovered in 1952 a bronze medallion, not far from the spot where about 1600 Illyrian coins were found in 1922. On this medallion are depicted the crude figures of a horse and rider and an inscription. The legible part of the inscription reads: *Jasorum*. Hence the piece is associated with the Illyrian tribe of the *Jasi* who lived in the district between the Drava and Sava Rivers. Various conjectures are given as to the significance of the medallion.

LALLEMAND, J. Monnaies découvertes sur le site d'Histria. In: *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, Vol. 101 (1955), p. 133.

The Academy of the People's Republic of Roumania published in its series (*Cercetări privind istoria veche a R. P. R.*) the first volume of a monograph devoted to the excavation of ancient Histria which is situated five kilometers east of the present village of Istria (*Histria: monografie arheologică*. Bucharest, 1954).

M. S. Dimitriu wrote the chapter on the coin finds (pp. 464-472). The pieces found in the course of the excavations are listed and described in

brief, among which are sixty-eight autonomous issues of Histria, seven Greek imperials, eight Greek coins, seven from Macedonia (three Philip II and four Alexander the Great), and seventeen of the Roman Empire beginning with Hadrian and ending with Phocas.

LLUIS Y NAVAS, JAIME. *Las cuestiones legales sobre la amonedacion peninsular en la edad antigua*. Madrid, 1953. 98 pp.

Discusses in thorough fashion the legal questions concerning coinage in the Iberian peninsula under Greeks, Carthaginians, Phoenicians, Romans, and Visigoths. Much of the material appears to have been taken from the numismatic authorities on coinage in Spain in the ancient period. This monograph formed the first part of the author's doctoral dissertation entitled *Historia de la legislación sobre fabricación de moneda en España*.

OIKONOMOS, G. P. and EIR. VAROCHA-CHRISTODOULOPOULOS. *Nomismatike Sylloge Anastasiou K. P. Stamoule. Dorettheisa eis to Ethnikon Nomismatikon Mouseion* (Numismatic Collection of Anastasios K. P. Stamoules. Given to the National Numismatic Museum). Athens, 1955. 3 Pts. in 2. 5 pls. In Greek.

Descriptive catalogue of the Greek and Roman coins which constituted the largest part of the collection which A. K. P. Stamoules gave to the National Numismatic Museum in 1924. The collection was formed in the years 1875 to 1922. In the first part are listed and described, in many cases with pertinent bibliographical references, the Greek coins from Macedonia, Thrace, Moisia, and the Tauric Chersonnese; in the second part the Greek coins from Greece proper including the Peloponnese, Asia Minor, Judaea, Syria, Parthia, Bactria, Egypt, and the Roman coins in the collection, both Republican and Imperial; and in the third part the gems, seals, and ornaments given to the collection by the heirs of the donor.

SILVEN, ULLA. Gotländsk vapengrav med Charonsmynt? In: *Gotländskt Arkiv* (1956), pp. 97-110, illus.

In 1951 a struck one-sided gold medallion was found at Salands, in the southern part of the island of Gotland, Sweden. Location of the find was a grave of the Migration Period (ca. 400 A.D.) which had long ago been plundered.

The medallion measures 14 mm. in diameter and weighs 0.40 grams. It depicts the bust of a helmeted (?) man turned to the left, between two sceptres (?), and since no parallel exists between this and contemporary European coin striking the writer assumes it to be a "coin of Charon," i.e. a disc placed in the mouth of a dead person. She points out that the original significance of this custom can not have been known to the inhabitants of the North.

LL

VERMEULE, CORNELIUS C. *A Bibliography of Applied Numismatics in the Fields of Greek and Roman Archaeology and the Fine Arts*. London, Spink and Son, 1956. 172 pp.

In the words of its introduction, this bibliography aims "to present a useful list of works which are of value to the numismatist as demonstration of the way in which numismatic evidence has been utilized in the field of classical archaeology and the fine arts. The material should also aid the scholar who is not primarily a numismatist locate references in fields where numismatics are fundamental for understanding of non-numismatic problems." The 1328 entries are divided into the following sections: I. Archaeology and Art History (A. Greek and Greek Imperial subjects and coin types; B. Greek statuary reconstructed from coins; C. Roman republican and imperial subjects: art, civic and triumphal, and cult statuary types; D. Late antique and provincial art and archaeology); II. Iconography (A. Greek, Hellenistic, and general; B. Roman republican and imperial); III. Geography, topography and architecture; IV. Related works in the fields of history, politics and religion. In cases where the title of an entry is not self-explanatory, a brief note defining its content is given. Reviews and summaries are also noted. A novel feature for a bibliography is the index which leads one, for instance, to twenty-three items relating to Pheidias, one to the Nike of Samothrace, two to architecture on coins of Nero, one to Carinus, and two to Aesculapius on Roman coins.

GREEK

BRUNNSÄKER, STURE. *The Tyrant-Slayers of Kritios and Nesiotes*. Lund, 1955. 174 pp., 24 pls.

A comprehensive study of all sources for the famous, now lost statue-group of the tyrant-slayers in Athens. Among other aspects under consideration is the numismatic evidence, which includes the electrum stater from Cyzicus, the New Style tetradrachm from Athens with Harmodios and Aristogeiton as an additional symbol, and a few tesserae from the same city—evidence which, while offering little new for the numismatist, may prove of great importance in the reconstruction of the statue (cf. Lacroix, Léon. *Les reproductions de statues sur les monnaies grecques*. Liège, 1949, pp. 238 & ff.).

PP

LEWIS, DAVID M. The Public Seal of Athens. In: *Phoenix*, Vol. 9 (1955) pp. 32-34.

Mr. Lewis shows (correcting Wallace's note in *Phoenix*, 1949) that Athens had a public seal at least as early as 397 B.C., and probably earlier. He discusses the meaning and use of symbolon.

WPW

LIŠČIC, V. Nalaz barbara kod Bjelovara (Find of Barbaric Imitations at Bjelovar). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1955), pp. 15-16, illus. In Croatian.

In June 1941 a farmer while digging on his farm near Bjelovar (Croatia) found 102 silver tetradrachms, barbaric imitations of the famous stater of Philip II of Macedon. The Archaeological Museum at Zagreb acquired fifty specimens from this hoard. The pieces, which were of three distinct types, varied in weight from 12.5 to 13.2 gr.

NOE, SYDNEY P. *Two Hoards of Persian Sigloi*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1956. 44 pp., 15 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 136).

Two sizeable hoards of sigloi have provided an opportunity to shed new light on the dating, metrology, and minting techniques of the series. Sequential order of the coins in the hoards is established through comparison and study of the reverse punch dies. Observations are made on the punch-marks which appear on many of the coins.

SELTMAN, CHARLES T. *Greek Coins. A History of Metallic Currency and Coinage down to the Fall of the Hellenistic Kingdoms*. 2nd ed. London, Methuen, 1955. 311 pp., 64 pls., illus.

Since its publication in 1933, Dr. Seltman's *Greek Coins* has been the only existent one-volume comprehensive survey of Greek numismatics. In recent years it has been out-of-print and not easy to obtain. The present second revised edition is basically the same as the original edition. Chapters II (The Invention of Coinage), III (The Early Silver Coinage of Greece), and IV (Athens; From Solon to Cleisthenes) have been rewritten in the light of recent theories and discoveries. In the main, however, Seltman's own theories, some of which are controversial, remain the same. The plates are identical with those of the first edition.

VERMEULE, C. C. Chariot Groups in Fifth Century Greek Sculpture. In: *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 75 (1955), pp. 104-113, illus.

The various fifth century reliefs representing chariots are here discussed, and divided, according to their technique, into two over-lapping groups, the earlier "profile" reliefs, and the later "fore-shortened" reliefs of the end of the century; in the first the line of motion of chariot and horses is strictly in the plane of the relief, while in the second the horses, and sometimes the chariot too, seem to be turning towards the spectator.

The author then turns to chariots on the late fifth century coins of Sicily. The Demareteion had belonged to the "profile" technique, but all of the late fifth century chariot coins belong to the "foreshortened, perspective" type which reaches its final culmination in the famous decadrachm of Akragas. Vermeule suggests that silver and bronze vessels, vases, and

engraved stones, all of which travelled widely and some of which (he gives examples) represented chariots, may have suggested to the Sicilian artists their treatment of this subject, so that the hypothesis of travelling Athenian die-cutters is unnecessary. WPW

WALLACE, W. P. Kleomenes, Marathon, the Helots, and Arkadia. In: *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 74 (1954), pp. 32-35.

E. S. G. Robinson's numismatic date of 489/8 B.C. for the seizure of Zankle by Anaxilas and the Messenians (JHS 1946) fits with Miss Jeffery's epigraphical argument for a helot revolt in 490 (JHS 1949); this revolt was perhaps arranged by King Kleomenes of Sparta who was in exile in Arkadia at the time. In any case he organized an anti-Spartan Arkadian League to which the earliest Arkadian coins (often called "festival coins") should be attributed.

WELZ, KARL. Ähren aus Metapont. Beschreibung eines Münzfundes. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6, No. 23, (Oct. 1956), pp. 45-49, illus.

Description of a hoard of twenty-four small silver pieces, one from Poseidonia, two from Sybaris, the rest from Metapontum, mostly from the first half of the fifth century. The latest coins are the second Sybaris piece, dated between 453 and 448, and the last Metapontum coin, with a beardless Herakles head, dated in the third quarter of the fifth century. Wear on the latter coin would indicate that the hoard was buried ca. 440/30. No indication is given of the location of the find. DR

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Een vroege tetradrachme von Alexander. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), p. 87, pl. 3.

In a private collection has been found a tetradrachm of Alexander showing on the obverse the head of Zeus and on the reverse an eagle on a thunderbolt, ALEXANDROU in Greek letters, and an olive twig. Only four specimens of this coin had previously been known. The author agrees with a dating in the early years of Alexander's reign. HJE

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, M. Providentia Augusti. Adatok a IV. századi limeserősítés kérdéséhez (Providentia Augusti. Contribution to the Question of the Fortification of the Limes in the Fourth Century). In: *Folia Archaeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 87-96, pls. 20-22. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 237-238.

During the reign of Constantine I there appeared a new type of small bronze, which carried the legend *providentiae avgg.* or *caess.* Upon the reverses of these coins was depicted the gate of a fortified camp. The Nagytetyen hoard of more than 10,000 pieces contained numerous variants of these bronzes which enabled the author to study this type. The use of

providentia on coin legends is discussed in detail. Two concepts stand out: *Providentia Deorum*, in protection of the emperor, which disappeared from coins quite early, and gave place to *Providentia Augusti*, the functions of which increased more and more with the relegation of *Providentia Deorum* into the background. The primary duty of *Providentia Augusti* was to take care of the wants of the people, at first the citizens of Rome itself, and finally of the wants of the soldiers entrusted with the defense of the fortifications.

[BEHRENS, GUSTAV]. Römischer Münzchatzfund von Mainz. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 21 (1956), pp. 189-190.

A listing of 102 large and twelve middle bronzes which form part of a hoard found in Mainz-Zahlbach. Details of the discovery of the hoard are unknown and the remainder of its contents dispersed.

The coins range from Domitian to Julia Domna. The older are worn almost smooth, showing how long and how actively good bronzes of the first and second centuries continued to circulate along with the debased antoniniani of the third century. HJE

BELLINGER, ALFRED R. Diocletian's Farewell. In: *Weitzmann, Kurt, ed. Late Classical and Mediaeval Studies in Honor of Albert Mathias Friend, Jr.*, Princeton, 1955, pp. 1-6, pl. 1.

The issue of bronze coins celebrating the abdication of Diocletian on May 1, 305 A.D. presents another example of the coin as a vehicle of imperial propaganda. The generalized portrait, identified by the inscription in the dative case, suggests that it is as the sovereign rather than as the man that the emperor demands his subjects' allegiance, while the representations of *Providentia* and *Quies* offer assurance to the citizen who might well have been apprehensive in the face of the unprecedented abdication. ASB

BROZ, P. K. Nalaz rimskog carskog novca iz Kurilovca kod Velice Gorice 1944. god (Find of Roman Imperial Coins at Kurilovec near Velika Gorica in 1944). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 17-26. In Croatian. With French Summary, p. 26.

During the occupation of Yugoslavia, workmen in the course of excavations in the village of Kurilovec near Velika Gorica (Croatia) found a pot which contained third century Roman imperial coins. These coins weighed six kilograms in all, numbered more than 2000, and were struck in the period from Alexander Severus to Gallienus (222-268). Of this find the Archaeological Museum at Zagreb possesses 980 specimens, which have not yet been studied and described. In this article are listed and described the ninety-seven pieces in the author's collection. The rest have been dispersed, and their whereabouts are unknown.

BROZ, P. K. Nalaz rimskog novca (Argenteusa) I. tetrarhije u Sisku 6.V.1953 (Find of Roman Coins Argenteusa of the First Tetrarchy at Sisak May 6, 1953). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1955), pp. 1-6. In Croatian.

On May 6, 1953, workmen in the city of Sisak (Croatia) were digging a ditch at VI Bakarica Street near the Sisak to Zagreb railroad. In the course of their work they hit a hard object. When this was dug up, it turned out to be a silver pot containing about 1500 Roman silver coins, many of which were immediately dispersed among the workmen. The authorities finally succeeded in obtaining 421 pieces which were given to the Municipal Museum at Sisak. At Zagreb the author examined and studied 298 pieces which were apparently in private hands. In one of their catalogues Cahn at Basel, Switzerland, had listed twenty-three coins from this hoard. This makes a total of 742 pieces of which the author had knowledge.

All members of the first tetrarchy are represented in this important hoard (Diocletian, Maximian, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus). The coins were struck at Rome, Ticinum, Siscia (Sisak), and Heraclea. Of the 742 specimens available for study 107 carried mint marks. A single obverse type (four emperors sacrificing) appears with three different reverse legends with various forms of legend division which make in all a total of thirteen variant reverse legends. The names of the Augusti have three different forms; the names of the Caesars five. Most of the pieces vary in weight from 2.50 to 3.85 gr. The importance of the find is stressed inasmuch as silver coins issued by the tetrarchy have been comparatively rare.

BUTTREY, THEODORE V., JR. *The Triumviral Portrait Gold of the QUAT-TUORVIRI MONETALES of 42 B.C.* New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1956. 69 pp., 9 pls.

Based on a detailed examination of the die breaks and links on the gold coinages of Publius Clodius, Lucius Livineius Regulus, Lucius Mussidius Longus and Caius Vibius Varus, the relative order in which the pieces were issued is determined.

Careful study of the historical situation leads to the conclusion that these four were members of a single college in 42 B.C. Since there are no connections between the coinages of Regulus and those of the other three moneyers, the author suggests that the series of denarii on which he is inscribed as Praefect of the City indicate that as Praefect, his duties probably included control of the coinage, and that until such time as one of the consuls left Rome he would act as another moneyer.

Stylistic considerations, taken in conjunction with a study of the various die breaks and links, indicate the gold issued in honor of the second Triumvirate to have been struck in the following order: Regulus, Clodius, Mussidius (Mars type), Varus, and Mussidius (Cornucopia type). HLA

DÜRR, NIKLAUS. Un médaillon d'or de Constance II. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6 [No. 23] (Oct. 1956), pp. 52-55, illus.

An outstanding specimen of medallic art in the Numismatic Cabinet of the Museum of Art and History in Geneva is a gold medallion of Constantius II, wt., 6.80 g., ($1\frac{1}{2}$ solidi), of which there is only one other known example. The obverse has the bust of the emperor, diademed, right: the reverse, the emperor, with nimbus, on horseback, left, inscribed FELIX ADVENTUS AVG N. The author suggests 357 as the date of the piece, and cites the description by Ammianus Marcellinus (XVI, 10) of the emperor's triumphal entry into Rome on May 22 of that year. The implication of the nimbus, in a nominally Christian society, is discussed. DR

GERRITSEN, J. Romeinse munten van Valkenburg Z. H. In: *Jaarverslag van de Vereeniging voor Terpenonderzoek* (1955), pp. 166-179, pls. 57-58.

During excavations at Valkenburg in South Holland, eighty-nine Roman and six possible Roman coins have been found. Except for eleven already published in the Excavations Report of 1941, they are all described here, and include two aurei, two denarii, fifteen sestertii, twenty dupondii, fifty to fifty-three asses, one semis and one or two quadrantes. They range in date from emperors Augustus to Elagabalus, the most numerous being twenty-two of Caligula, nine of Claudius and eleven of Nero.

From this fairly large number of coins of Caligula and the early years of Claudius thus found at the mouth of the Rhine, the author sees a possible connection with the expedition of Claudius to England. HJE

HILL, P. V. and J. P. C. KENT. The Bronze Coinage of the House of Constantine, 324-346. In: *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64 (1956), cols. 1-4, 59-63, 107-110, 157-164, 203-210, 253-262, 313-320, 365-372, 423-430.

This study does not begin or stop at the date of the baptism and death of the first Christian emperor (A.D. 337) but embraces the period of unchallenged rule of the House of Constantine over the whole empire. The terminus is the replacement of the tiny AE4 issues by the larger FEL TEMP REPARATIO series, a step dated two years earlier than the previously suggested eleventh centenary of Rome (A.D. 348). Although the issues of this period are quite complex, including a variety of names, posthumous coinages, and the celebration of personifications or city-divinities (Roma and Constantinopolis), the very complexities of the coinage, collated with its rapidly changing mint-marks, permit construction of a sure chronological framework for presentation of the overall picture.

The studies reveal points of historical importance, in arranging the coins for the future convenience of historians, archaeologists, and collectors.

Constans, the only son of Constantine to have been baptized at this date, refused to issue coins celebrating the consecration of his father, while not objecting to non-pagan posthumous issues. The method of listing of the coins is by mint unit; within each unit, the successive mint-marks have been placed in chronological order. All varieties of obverse and reverse are listed with a separate reference number under each mark. A brief history of each mint indicates its duration, peculiarities and importance.

The persons issuing coins in the period A.D. 324-346 comprised Constantinus I, Fausta, Helena, Theodora, Constantia (daughter of Constantius I and Theodora), Crispus, Constantine II, Constantius II, Constans, Dalmatius (grandson of Constantius I and Theodora), and Hanniballian (brother of the previous). Brief biographies of all are given. The mints surveyed and catalogued in detail are London, Treveri, Lugdunum, Arelate, Ticinum, Aquileia, Siscia, Sirmium, Thessalonica, Heraclea, Constantinople, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch, and Alexandria. Pages 261 ff. and 429 ff. contain addenda and corrigenda. An enlarged reprint in booklet form is planned.

CCV

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. Eine Münze des Aureolus, 262 n. Chr. In: *Schweizer Münzblätter*, Vol. 6 [No. 23] (Oct. 1956), pp. 49-51, illus.

An antoninianus of barbarous style, in the author's collection, inscribed (IMP) CME AVRPOLVS, is attributed to Aureolus, 262 A.D. The reverse type, a nymph holding out an apple to Hercules, points to Postumus' coin types. This is the first certain issue of Aureolus, those previously described by Banduri *et al.* being forgeries.

DR

MAMROTH, ALFRED. Numismatische Fehldeutungen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 20 (1955), pp. 165-170.

Opposes a tendency to interpret anonymous busts on coins as being portraits of famous men, without positive evidence being available. Cases cited are a didrachm of the Aetolian League on which a head of the mythical Aitolos has been called, respectively, a portrait of Antiochos II of Syria and one of Demetrios II of Macedon, and a denarius of Faustus Cornelius Sulla on which a bust of Hercules has been interpreted as being a portrait of Jugurtha. At the same time it is conceded that the Gaul pictured on a denarius of Hostilius Saserna is very possibly a portrait of Vercingetorix, who most likely served as the model for several Gallic prisoners depicted on Roman coins.

With regard to the supposed portraits of Brutus, Octavian and Caesar on denarii of L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus, M. Secundus and C. Numonius Vaala, the author believes the heads to be those of ancestors of the respective moneyers which have been given some resemblance to popular personages.

HJE

SALOMONSON, J. W. De afspiegeling van een politiek conflict op Romeinse denariën uit het jaar 53 voor chr. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 1-10, pl. 3. With English Summary.

There exist very rare denarii of Messala Filius which were struck during the consulate of his father M. Valerius Messala in 53 B.C., and which depict a *sella curulis* standing on a scepter and crown.

These denarii were struck to commemorate the victory of the Senate party, represented by Messala, over the machinations of Pompey, who by anarchial means had tried to establish a dictatorship. Although he succeeded in delaying the consular elections until well into the new year, Messala and Cn. Domitius Calvinus, a follower of Caesar, were eventually elected in July 53.

Six months later, continued disorders forced the senatorial party to come to terms with Pompey, who was elected consul *sine collega*; adverse propaganda then stopped abruptly, leading to the suppression of the denarii of Messala Filius. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Bargercompascuum (Dr.). In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 109-110.

313 Imperial denarii, ranging from Nero to Commodus, have been found near Bargercompascuum together with remains of a leather purse and girdle. The coins are listed and a more detailed publication will be made later. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. Bylandse Waard 1954. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 107-109.

In 1954 a hoard of Republican and Imperial denarii was found in the Bylandse Ward. The fifty-seven Republican issues date from 137 to 31 B.C. and four imperial denarii of Augustus were all struck in Lyon. HJE

ZADOKS-JOSEPHUS JITTA, A. N. De consecratie-munten van Marciana. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 87-89, pl. 3.

The Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague possesses the very rare aureus and half-aureus on the consecration of Marciana, sister of Trajan, mother of Matidia and grandmother of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian.

A conclusion that these coins were struck simultaneously with those on the consecration of Matidia, dating from 119, is based on their similarity to the latter, and on a consideration of the general policy of Hadrian's early reign which stressed the veneration of his adopted father Trajan and family. HJE

ZMAJIĆ, B. Nalaz rimskih antoninijana u Imbriovcu kod Koprivnice (Find of Roman Antoniniani at Imbriovec near Koprivnic). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1955), pp. 16-17. In Croatian.

In the autumn of 1952 a farmer while ploughing on his farm at Imbriovec near Koprivnic (Croatia) turned up 315 Roman silver coins from the third century A.D., of which 310 were antoniniani, and five were denarii. The Municipal Museum at Koprivnic acquired a part of this hoard. The antoniniani were struck in the years 238-262 A.D., and the denarii in the period 218-238 A.D. The article contains a table which shows at a glance the number of pieces from the find struck by the different emperors. The largest number, 115 in all, were issued by Gallienus. The hoard was buried shortly after 262 A.D. at the time of a barbarian incursion in Pannonia.

ZMAJIC, B. Rimske carskoe kovnice od god 293-476 (Roman Imperial Mints from 293-476 A.D.). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 13-16. In Croatian. With English Summary, p. 16.

Gives a brief survey of the development of the mints in the Roman Empire from Augustus to the reform of Diocletian, and then fuller treatment from 293 to 476 A.D. It discusses the establishment of various mints in specific cities, shows the number during the reigns of different emperors, and then discusses their gradual decline toward the end. Eastern imperial mints are mentioned only if they struck coins for western Roman emperors.

BYZANTINE

CSALLANY, D. Vizantiiskie monety v avarskikh nakhodkakh (Byzantine Coins in Avar Finds). In: *Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. 2, Fasc. 1-3 (1952), pp. 235-250. In Russian. With French Summary.

Discusses the important role Byzantine coins, found in Avar hoards in Hungary, played in establishing the chronology of these finds. During the last seventy years many objects from Avar tombs were dated by means of the Byzantine coins found therein. The article lists seventy sites where Byzantine coins and Byzantine coin weights, contemporary with the Avar period, have been found. In many cases the number of pieces, the denominations, and the rulers are given.

VISIGOTHIC

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. De nuevo sobre Tarragona durante los visigodos a través de sus acuñaciones monetarias. In: *Boletín Arqueológico* (Tarragona), Vols. 53/54 (1953/54), pp. 13-17.

A re-examination of certain palaeographical, philological and historical aspects of the Visigothic coinage of Tarragona, a subject dealt with briefly by the author in the same journal in 1944. Particular attention is devoted to the spelling of the mint name and the epithet accompanying the monarch's name, and to the problem of explaining the meaning of the letter B on a coin of Reccared (Miles, No. 72).

GCM

EUROPEAN

BAUER, A. Neki skupni nalazi novca (Some Collective Coin Finds). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), p. 116. In Croatian.

Lists and describes seven coin finds, the details of which were made known by the municipal museums at Vinkovec and at Vukovar respectively. The earliest was discovered in 1934, the latest in August 1952. All the finds came to light within the area of activity of the above municipal museums. The circumstances attending the finds are given as well as the places of issues, the sovereigns, the number of pieces, and the present locations, whether sold or deposited in whole or in part in one of the above museums.

BINGEN, F. J. Udenhout. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 116-117.

In March, 1954, sixty-four coins were found at Udenhout. Fifty-three came from mints in the United Netherlands, six from the Austrian Netherlands and five from France. The latest date is 1791, and the hoard was probably buried during 1794. HJE

CACH, F. Příspěvek k technice ražby českých denárů (Contribution to the Technique of the Striking of Bohemian Denars). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 44-51, pl. 2. In Czech. With French Summary, p. 129.

Discusses a new methodology in relation to the chronology of the oldest Bohemian denars. Several groups of coins from the Choustník hoard (1923) are treated. After minute examination of reverses common to several variants of the same group, the author establishes in accordance with the deterioration of the coin the chronology of different issues. From the affinity of the composition of the dies an affinity is established for the issue of different variants. In connection with the study of one of these groups the author mentions a hybrid coin which established the date for the denars of Boleslas I.

DAVENPORT, JOHN S. *Oversize Multiple Talers of the Brunswick Duchies and Saxe-Lauenburg*. Galesburg, Illinois, [The Author], 1956. 74 pp., illus.

Considering that the standard works by Knigge and Knyphausen have long been out of print, and realizing the difficulty of using Fiala's eight volumes in which multiple talers are widely scattered, Mr. Davenport's book fills a long-felt need.

Two hundred and sixty different multiples are listed, excellently illustrated within the text, with value estimates prepared by Mark M. Salton. Noticeable omissions are data on the lives and mottoes of the various princes, and explanation of the many interesting legends encountered;

nevertheless, the book remains a valuable guide both to existing types and to the rarity of individual pieces. HG

DOLISTA, K. Nález mincí v Milevsku r. 1910 (Coin Find at Milevsko in the Year 1910). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 180-181. In Czech.

In the course of digging the foundations for a house at Milevsko in 1910 there was discovered a jug which contained about 150 fifteenth, sixteenth and early seventeenth century coins. Shortly after the discovery most of the pieces found their way into the hands of collectors. Not long ago the Milevsko Museum obtained six of the coins from this find, of which four were gros, one a trojnik, and one a pfennig. The pieces are listed and described. The places were Bohemia, Silesia and Landshut in Bavaria. The date of the latest coin, a Silesian trojnik of Ferdinand II (1619-1637) struck in 1624, makes it probable that the find was buried during the Thirty Years' War.

DOLISTA, K. Několik nálezů ojedinělých mincí z Milevskeho okresu (Uloženy v Milevském Museu). Some Finds of Separate Coins from the Milevsko District (Deposited in the Milevsko Museum). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 193. In Czech.

Ten finds of separate coins are listed, the circumstances discussed, and the pieces described in brief. Of the ten coins four were from Milevsko, one from Kovarov, one from Les Chlum near Sepekov, one from Hodushin, one from Predboric, and two from Tamz. The earliest coin listed is an undated half gros of Alexander, King of Poland (1501-1505); the latest a three kreuzer piece of Francis II struck at Kremnica in 1812.

DUICHEV, I. K voprosu o poyavlenii deneg v bolgarskom narodnom khozyaistve (On the Question of the Appearance of Metallic Currency in Bulgarian Economy). In: *Izvestiya na Instituta za B'lgarska Istoriya*, Nos. 3-4 (1951), pp. 110-112. In Russian. With French Summary.

Discusses the theory that small change of Bulgarian origin existed in Bulgaria in the ninth and tenth centuries. Mentions the fact that Bulgarian lead seals from this period have been found. Hence the Bulgarians at this time would have had the knowledge of the necessary monetary technique. Particular attention is given to a Vatican fragment, discovered in 1933, which treats of the campaign of the Byzantine emperor Nicephorus I in Bulgaria in 811. This document mentions the capture of the Bulgarian capitol Pliska, and the opening of the treasury of Krum, in which were found *khalkos*, rich clothing, and other precious objects. According to the author the word *khalkos* in this connection can only signify copper money. However, the theory that Bulgarian metallic currency existed in these centuries will become fact only with the discovery of a pertinent coin hoard.

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Gouden rijder van Overijsel. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 95-97, pl. 4.

Recently the Royal Coin Cabinet at The Hague acquired a small golden rider of Overijsel. From the accounts of the mintmaster of the province it had been known that a few such pieces were struck at Kampen between 1582 and 1586, but previously no actual specimen had been seen.

These coins date from the first years following Philip II's forfeiture of his North-Netherlands possessions, when various provinces commenced to strike their own coins in an attempt to increase seignorage and help restore finances impaired by the War of Independence.

Also known are similar small golden riders from the provinces of Gelderland and Friesland. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De Hollandse Karolusguldens van Karel V. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 90-95, pl. 4.

In 1521 Charles V introduced a new series of coins for all his Netherlands possessions, amongst them being the so-called—and usually undated—Carolus gold guilders of the Holland mint at Dordrecht.

Chronological sequence of these guilders is determined by the author from a study of differences in execution—particularly in lettering—from die combinations, and from comparison with jetons and other coin denominations, some of which bear dates. By these means he ascertains the approximate beginning and end date of each of the six known types, and relates them to the successive die-cutters at the Dordrecht mint. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Landsmeer. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 110-111.

In 1951 sixty large silver coins were found at Landsmeer, all but three being Netherlands and German talers struck according to the Imperial Coinage Laws of 1566 and a Netherlands treaty of 1567. The three remaining talers were struck in the Netherlands before 1567, but had long been prohibited there because of low value.

Somewhat remarkably, the hoard does not contain a single Philippus taler or Burgundian Cross taler, normally the most numerous in finds of this period. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Rijperkerk. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), p. 112.

In May 1954 a jar of twenty-two silver coins was found at Rijperkerk, containing Netherlands issues of the war years 1576-79. The hoard is evidence that the war money issued by the States of Holland, and later by the States General, dominated the currency for a short time. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. Twee Overijse muntvondsten. In: *Verlagen en Mededeelingen van de Vereeniging tot Beoefening van Overijsselsch Regt en Geschiedenis. Zeventigste Stuk* (1955), pp. 127-134, 2 pls.

In 1954 a skeleton and ninety-two small coins were unearthed near Rutten. The fact that the owner had apparently drowned while crossing the Zuider Zee with the coins in his pocket is a good indication of the kind of money that circulated in the North-Eastern Netherlands at the time, and a hoard discovered near Epse on the IJssel in 1940 confirms the picture. Of the ninety-two coins in the Rutten find, forty-three were struck in Overijssel and twenty-three in Nijmegen in neighboring Gelderland; 174 pieces from the Epse hoard come from Overijssel, while seven are from Nijmegen.

The latest pieces in both finds are those of Friesland of 1680, and this, taken in consideration with their small size, indicates a loss or burial in 1681 or 1682—or before the issuance of the very large Gelderland coinage of 1682. HJE

ENNO VAN GELDER, H. De vondst Sneek 1947. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 112-114.

A listing of the Spanish coins in the hoard of Sneek, previously described in a general way in *Jaarboek . . . Vols. 33/34* (1946-47). Most of the 8-real pieces are from American, and the majority of the smaller pieces from Spanish mints. The coinage is poorly executed, making it difficult in many cases to determine whether the issues are those of Philip II or Philip III. The large number of Spanish coins included suggest that the hoard was buried a few years after the date of its latest coins—English issues of 1604—and the fact that contemporary Netherlands coins are missing completely signifies that the hoard represents a collection of silver rather than one of coins for current use. HJE

ERNST, AXEL. Bidrag till Holsten-Gottorps aeldre mønt-historie. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1956), pp. 237-249, illus.

Contributes to the numismatic history of the Duchy of Holstein-Gottorp—especially under Duke Johan Adolph (1590-1616)—with pertinent information on coins and coinage, mint-masters, etc.

A table illustrates the size of the Duke's specie-daler coinage of 1599-1615. LL

HALAČEK, J. Nález v Malhostovicích u Brna (Find at Malhostovic near Brno). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 180. In Czech.

A Malhostovic farmer in 1952 was pulling up stumps on his farm. In the course of his work he struck a small pot, which was broken into fragments,

and which had contained coins. Some pieces of the pot and fifty-one late fifteenth and early seventeenth century coins were delivered to the Moravian Museum at Brno. The author was asked to compile this list and description. The coins cover the period from 1471 to 1631. Among the places represented by the coins were Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Kladsko, Lower Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Tyrol, and Poland. The latest coin, a gros of Ferdinand III (1627-1637) struck at Kladsko, carried the date 1631. Hence it is probable that the hoard was buried because of the troubles during the Thirty Years' War.

HEDE, HOLGER. 1842: 3 og 1/5 rigsbankskilling. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1956), pp. 224-226, illus.

An explanation of why, on the 1842 Danish issues of three (silver) and one-fifth (copper) rigsbankskilling, the denomination is in some cases written out in full and in others abbreviated to R.B.S.

Reason given is that since these coins were current in the Danish-governed Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, possible annoyance to those of German speech might be prevented by having the Danish inscription abbreviation interpreted as Reichsbankschilling. LL

HEDE, HOLGER. 1842: 4 skilling slået i Altona. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1956), pp. 223-224, illus.

In 1842 the Danish four-skilling piece was struck both in Copenhagen and Altona. The latter striking, although numbering more than a million pieces, is exceedingly rare, due to the fact that the coins, not needed at the time, were held back and subsequently melted down during the uprising of 1848.

Two specimens only are known at the present time. LL

HOLM, J. C. Grønlandske kreditsedler. In: *Tidsskriftet Grønland* (Oct. 1956), pp. 372-379, illus.

Greenland, formerly a Danish colony and now part of Denmark, occupies a unique position in having had bank notes before it had coins. They were issued by "Den Kongel. Grønlandske Handel" (The Royal Greenland Trading Company) from 1801 to (1803) in riksdaler and skilling values. Coinage was introduced in 1864, before which a sort of barter system had existed. When in 1874 a new monetary system came into effect, coins were again superseded by bank notes, issued in the new values of one krone and fifty øre, these having become the only ones ever issued with text in Greenlandish.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century bank notes have been issued by "Grønlands Styrelse" (The Board of Greenland) in values up to fifty

kroner. During World War II some necessity coins were issued, in low values, as well as bank notes for one, five and twenty skillings, the latter equal to one U. S. dollar. After the war the earlier types of notes, but with some changes and including one of 100 kroner, were brought back. The article is well illustrated with pictures from the author's collection. LL

HOLM, J. C. *Trankebar-mønter*. Copenhagen, 1956, 15 pp., illus.

Discusses the coins issued by this Danish colony in India, 1616-1845. Intended primarily for collectors, little mention is made of the rare lead coins issued during the early years of the colony, although some are illustrated in the introduction.

The catalogue itself is devoted to gold, silver and copper issues, from 1667, with principal types described and illustrated. The coins (pagodas, royalins, fanams and cash) are crudely executed, and wrongly engraved inscriptions frequent. LL

HORVAT, BENKO. Prof. Milan Rešetar povodom desetgodišnjice smrti (Prof. Milan Rešetar. Tenth Anniversary of His Death). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 82-86. With German Summary, p. 86.

Discusses the life of the distinguished Croatian numismatist Milan Rešetar who died in 1942, and especially his numismatic activity. On pp. 85-86 is found his bibliography, which began in 1905, in which year his first article entitled *Le monete della repubblica di Ragusa* appeared.

HUSA, V. Výrobní vztahy v českém mincovnictví v 15. a 16. století (Production Records for Bohemian Coinage in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 57-98. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 205-206.

Discusses the social and economic character of Bohemian coinage at the end of the fifteenth and during the sixteenth century. During the late feudal period rich silver veins were opened in Bohemia. Coinage attained considerable proportions, and reached a high technical level. At the end of the thirteenth and at the beginning of the fourteenth century the development of trade brought about a concentration of coinage at the royal mint at Kutna Hora, to which mint were transferred all operations which heretofore had been distributed among mints located in seventeen Bohemian cities. Thus an industrial enterprise developed at Kutna Hora which had no counterpart in Central Europe at that time.

The various operations of the Kutna Hora mint are treated in detail, e.g. the tools, the machinery, and the metallurgical processes. It is shown that for the period under discussion the Kutna Hora mint employed 150 to 200 workmen, which figure does not include hundreds of other workers whose

livelihood depended directly upon the operations of this mint — miners, metallurgists, charcoal burners, etc.

JESSE, WILHELM. Goslar bestraft die Urheber der "Tumeler." In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 20 (1955), pp. 170-173.

In the early years of the sixteenth century the city of Goslar issued badly debased coins known derisively as *tumeler*. Two Goslar chroniclers report that as a consequence of this, two or three of the *praefecti monetae* (super-visors of the mint appointed by the City Council) were beheaded, indicating that the issuance of these debased coins was regarded as counterfeiting. The mintmaster himself escaped punishment, since he was judged as having acted only on the orders of his superiors. The latter situation, however, was by no means the normal occurrence, the author going on to report a large number of cases in which mintmasters were executed — sometimes very cruelly — for malfeasance in office. HJE

JESSE, WILHELM. Noch einmal der Denar der Lex Salica. In: *Hamburger Beiträge*, Vol. 3, Nos. 9-10 (1955-56), pp. 11-21.

Discusses recent theories regarding the age of the LEX SALICA and the meaning of the terms solidus and denarius appearing therein.

After reviewing the numismatic evidence the author concludes that the terms correspond to actual coins, the solidus to the Roman-Frankish coin of that name and the denarius to the Frankish silver denarius of the seventh century. HJE

KENNEPOHL, KARL. Ein Huldigungs-Doppeltaler der Stadt Emden. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 21 (1956), pp. 197-201, illus.

Describes a large silver piece showing on its obverse a mounted armored knight before a view of Emden harbor, with a surrounding motto which includes the four shields of Cirksena, Ukena, Esens and Wittmund.

Because all four territories belonged to the Counts of East Frisia, earlier literature has ascribed this piece to either Enno II or Enno III of East Frisia. Basing his opinion on a review of the historical events which followed the revolt of Emden against the Counts of East Frisia in 1595, the author believes it to be a double taler homage piece issued on the occasion of Ulric II's entry into Emden on February 7, 1631, and sees this as the only occasion that could possibly have served for the purpose. His opinion is strengthened by the fact that the cross fleurée appears on the reverse, which emblem he identifies as being the sign of the Emden mintmaster Gerrit van Romunde (1623-1634). HJE

KIRÁLY, FERENC. XII. századi penzek magyarországon (Az esztergomi lelet összefoglaló feldolgozása). Twelfth Century Coins in Hungary (Comprehensive Report on the Coin Find of Esztergom). In: *Folia Archaeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 127-140, pls. 32-34. In Hungarian. With German Summary, pp. 240-241.

In 1954 the Esztergom Museum purchased 305 coins, which had formed the larger part of a private collection. All the pieces had come originally from the Esztergom (Gran) hoard discovered in the last decade of the nineteenth century. A part of this hoard was duly published by Luschin (Der Fund von Gran. *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde* . . . Vol. 5, 1911, pp. 198-210). In this article Luschin mentioned that the largest part of this hoard was owned by an Esztergom gentleman. These are the coins which have now come to light, and have enabled the author to supplement the work both of Luschin and Baumgartner especially in that section of their work devoted to the early period of the Friesach pfennig.

The Esztergom find contained about 2000 Hungarian small coins and 710 West German coins, of which 479 were ducal pieces, 172 coins of the Archbishop of Salzburg, and fifty-nine Bavarian-Austrian breittpfennigs. According to the author a German merchant at Esztergom concealed the hoard, inasmuch as close commercial relations prevailed at this period between Regensburg and Esztergom, and that the hoard was buried in the summer of 1162 at the time of a disputed succession to the throne in the days of Stephen III (1162-1172).

LINDAHL, FRITZE. Om mønter og medailler som bygningsofre. In: *Nationalmuseets Arbejdsmark* (Copenhagen, 1956), pp. 93-102, illus.

An ancient custom, and one practiced amongst the oldest Oriental civilizations, was that of burying an offering under the foundation- or corner-stone of a building.

From the first appearance of coins down to the present day it has been customary to deposit coins at stone-laying ceremonies, and this article interprets the custom from a Scandinavian, and especially from a Danish point of view, with illustrations of such coins found.

The oldest Danish find of this type is a collection of Danish, Anglo-Saxon and German coins from the Church of St. Jørgensbjerg (near Roskilde), buried ca. 1040 A.D. Other examples of the custom, from the Middle Ages down to more recent times are cited, and mention is made of ceremonies for which commemorative medals were struck, both for burial and for later distribution.

LL

LINDBLOM, C. A. Plåtmynt från Garpenberg och andra kopparpengar i stort format. In: *Smältdegeln, tidning för Bolidenkongcernens anställda*, No. 2 (1956), pp. 20-21, illus.

Surveys briefly the connection of Swedish plate money with copper from the Garpenberg mines in Northern Sweden, now owned by "Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag."

A note informs that plate money is now frequently counterfeited for the collector market. LL

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Anteckningar om Rikets Ständers Banks förvaltning av Myntet i Stockholm 1668-1731. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1953), pp. 32-132. With an English Summary. Continued from *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift* (1952), p. 135.

Deals with the period 1670-1731, when Rikets Ständers Bank (the Bank of the Estates) administered the Royal Mint in Stockholm, except for the years 1718-19 when a financial crisis forced the Crown to transfer the rights to a Dutch company.

Numerous reproductions of acts and discussion reports supplement the picture of the running of a mint at that time, and of the problems arising in connection therewith. LL

MAJER, J. K počátkům organisace spisovny pražské mincovny (On the Beginning of the Organization of the Archives of the Prague Mint). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 99-114. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 206-208.

Toward the end of the fifteenth and at the beginning of the sixteenth century the extraction of precious metals in Bohemia began to decline. A new dynasty, that of the Habsburg, now ruled Bohemia. Under Ferdinand I administrative functions were concentrated at Prague, and this included the mint. During the first period 1539-1542 the mint operated at a heavy deficit, but this central mint at Prague under the strict control of the Chamber of Bohemia was not abandoned. At the beginning of the second period of coinage, which started in 1557, several administrative changes were made at this mint to insure greater control. Among these measures was the adoption of Italian bookkeeping methods which brought clarity to the keeping of accounts. Mint activities were divided into two distinct spheres of operation: exploitation under the direction of the mint master, and control under the supervision of the comptroller.

MEIXNER, IVAN. Nepoznati novac Nikole III. Zrinskog (Unknown Coins of Nicholas III, Count of Zrin). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 39-40. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 40.

Nicholas III, Count of Zrin, had his own mine and mint at Gvozdansko in Croatia. The denars, struck at his mint during the reigns of Ludwig II and Ferdinand I, carried as their distinctive characteristic the coat of arms of the Counts of Zrin. Some years ago a find was discovered in the vicinity of Virovitica (Croatia), a find which contained the known, uniface, irregular square pfennigs struck from church silver at Graz from 1527 to 1535 with the Austrian coat of arms and the Carniola eagle. Together with these Carniola pfennigs there were also found two technically similar pieces, but

with the Austrian coat of arms, and the coat of arms of the Counts of Zrin (Double Wings). The author believes that the latter coins with the coat of arms of the Counts of Zrin had been struck together with the Carniola—both types for the purpose of defense against the Turks. Just as Carniola had used its church silver for this coinage, the Counts of Zrin had used the silver from their mines, inasmuch as in the event of a Turkish war their ownership of the mines would be endangered.

MIKOLJI, V. Nalaz Dubrovačkih dinara (Find of Ragusa Denars). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), p. 115. In Croatian.

In August 1941 there were discovered in a field near Pluzhevino about 300 Ragusa denars, which are described in brief according to the types established by Rešetar. 273 are of the old type without legend, and fall in the types one to nine. This find offers further proof that Ragusa coins are not found in Ragusa itself, but in Bosnia and in the Balkans in general. All the types in this hoard were struck before 1370.

MIKOLJI, V. Nalaz Ugarskih denara (Find of Hungarian Denars). In: *Numizmatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), p. 115. In Croatian.

While ploughing on his land near Bukov in 1944, a farmer found a broken clay pot containing silver coins and weighing six kilograms. The author learned about this find in 1945, but the finder would not show him any of the specimens. However, in 1946 the finder brought to the author a kilogram of these pieces for examination. In this kilogram there were 1560 Hungarian denars struck by the following Hungarian kings: Matthias, Vladislav, Louis II, Ivan and Ferdinand I, i.e. during the period 1458-1531. In 1947 the Kotar People's Committee at Virovitice learned of this find, took it from the farmer, and sent it to the Zagreb Archaeological Museum. It contained about 9000 denars. It was buried after 1531, probably in 1532.

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Fyrk-jul-poesi. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 10 (Dec. 1956), pp. 249-250.

Reproduces and comments upon an original poem, written by a collector at Christmas, 1895. The subject is his collection of fyrks (quarter øre) struck under Queen Kristina of Sweden.

LL

NEMEŠKAL, L. Nález ve Střížovicích (Find at Strizovic). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 162. In Czech.

Around the year 1940 a bag of money was found in the garden of a house at Strizovic. The exact circumstances of the find are not known.

The find was deposited in the District Museum at Jindřichův Hradec, which sent it in the summer of 1953 to the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague for study and identification. Of the fifty-seven coins in the find forty-five were Bohemian circular coins with the lion, i.e. Hussite silver coins from the first half of the fifteenth century; eleven belonged to Jihlava in Moravia (city circular coins from the fifteenth century); and one from Kladsko, a small town and mint in Silesia (a circular coin with the lion). The hoard was buried probably at the beginning of the second half of the fifteenth century.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. *Krásy české mince*. Prague, 1955. 191 pp., 80 pls., illus. In Czech.

Inspired by a number of recent numismatic books in which outstanding coins have been greatly enlarged by means of photography, the author has selected an ample number of the most beautiful Czech coins, has had them successfully photographed and enlarged, and then beautifully reproduced on the eighty plates which this book contains. The plates begin with the depiction of the obverse of a denar of Boleslav I (929-967), and end with the reverse of a Czechoslovakian crown of the year 1922 struck at the Kremnica mint.

Each specimen illustrated in the book is described in detail with the metal, diameter (dimensions when irregular), weight, the collection where the specimen is located at the present time, and pertinent bibliographical references. The book contains an excellent introduction, in which the development of Czech coinage is traced throughout the centuries, as well as a substantial bibliography (pp. 23-26).

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Nález tolaru pod hradem Bousovem, okres Litovel (Find of a Taler below Bousov Castle, Litovel District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 194. In Czech.

While ploughing in a field below Bousov Castle in the month of October 1952 a farmer turned up a taler issued by Francis II (1792-1835) and struck in 1794 at the Milan Mint.

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Numismatické památky doby husitské (Numismatic Reminders of the Hussite Period). In: *Časopis Národního muzea*, Vol. 120, Pt. 1 (1951), pp. 14-33, illus. With Russian Summary, p. 33.

Description of the coins struck in Bohemia during the Hussite period (1420-1436 A.D.) based upon the work of numismatists who have written on the subject, upon the study of coin hoards which contained a large number of these Hussite pieces, and upon the study of contemporary documents. Especially characteristic of the coinage of the Hussite period was the small silver coin, the peniz (penny) and the heller.

PETR TYL, J. Nález německých mincí v Chrudimi (Find of German Coins at Chrudim). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 184. In Czech.

In the District Museum at Chrudim there was deposited a 1945 find, in which year a leather bag was found not far from a highway, containing German silver coins from the second half of the nineteenth century and from the beginning of the twentieth. Germans in a retreat from Vysoke Myto had used this road. The find consisted of eight 5 mark pieces, sixty-two marks, fourteen half marks, two 10 pfennig and one 5 pfennig. The coins are listed and described.

PETR TYL, J. Nález v Českém Brodě (Find at Cesky Brod). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 181-182. In Czech.

A hoard was deposited in the Okresni Podlipanski Museum at Cesky Brod, a find which had been discovered in the thirties in the course of demolishing some fortifications at Cesky Brod. According to the report at the time the coins had been buried in a bag. After cleaning, eighty-two late seventeenth and early eighteenth century coins were reported: Two 5 gros, nineteen 2 gros, twenty-three gros, nineteen kreuzer, and nineteen trojnik. At the present time seventy-six coins from this find are located in the above museum. Some of the pieces are listed and described. The places represented in the hoard are as follows: Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Styria, Tyrol, Hungary, Bavaria, Hesse, and Montfort. The coins cover the years 1670-1748.

PETR TYL, J. Nález v Chotýši u Českeho Brodu (Find at Chotys near Cesky Brod). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 162-166. In Czech.

The Okresni Podlipanske Museum at Cesky Brod numbers among its collections an uncleaned hoard of small change from the second half of the fifteenth century. It was found in the thirties in a garden at Chotys. Further details are not known. In all the find contained 2037 coins, 325 from Bohemia, 383 from Lower Austria, twenty-one from Styria, 242 from Hals-Leuchtenberg, 236 from Salzburg, 311 from Bavaria-Mnichov, 341 from Bavaria-Landshut, eleven from Bavaria-Ingolstadt, fifty-two from Augsburg, 103 from the Palatinate-Neuberg, eleven from Meissen, and one from Hesse. Most of the pieces were Austrian and Bavarian pfennig. The descriptive catalogue is arranged by place, ruler, denomination, weight, and in many cases pertinent bibliographical reference is included.

PEUKERT, K. Nález pražských grošů v Kaškovcích u Turnova (Find of Prague Gros at Kaskovic near Turnov). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 194. In Czech.

In 1916 a farmer at Kaskovic while working in his garden discovered a clay pot which contained silver coins. The pot was broken, and the frag-

ments scattered. The coins, extremely well preserved, and about ninety in number, were Prague gros struck by Wenceslaus II, John and Charles I.

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Die Münzen und das Papiergeld Estlands, Lettlands, Litauens. Neue ergänzte Auflage. Stockholm, M. C. Hirsch, [1957]. 202 pp., 30 pls.

To this new edition of a standard work on the twentieth century coins and currency of the Baltic States have been added evaluations and thirty excellent plates illustrative of all notes and coins.

The value of this, the only published work of its kind, is great; it contains not only descriptions of all current mediums of exchange and payment in these States (including Russian and German war currencies), but also statistics on coinages and other information not accessible elsewhere. LL

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Bavorský fenik na českém jihozápadě ve 13. století. Nález mincí ve Stříbře r. 1953 (Bavarian Pfennigs in Southwest Bohemia in the Thirteenth Century. Coin Find at Stribro in 1953). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 27-56, pls. 2-3. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 203-205.

Discusses a hoard discovered in May 1953 during the construction of a road near Pilsen. It contained 1510 thirteenth century coins, of which 1507 were Ratisbon pfennigs, two Nuremberg coins, and one from Vienne. The Ratisbon pieces are analysed, the number of each type in the hoard clearly shown, the results given, and the opinions of other numismatists discussed.

The coins of the type H. DUX (Habich, Riedenburg No. 4) as well as the pieces with the effigy of St. Peter, which were struck at the same time by the Bishop of Ratisbon, are the most recent coins in the Stribro hoard. This find contained only the first issues of these types. Hence the coins were buried when their coinage had just started. Since the striking of coins of the type H. DUX began in 1277, the coins in the Stribro hoard must have been buried shortly afterwards, probably in 1278.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Dodatek k nálezu v Hostinném (Supplement to the Find at Hostinne). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 169-170. In Czech.

The Municipal Museum at Hostinne has acquired forty more fifteenth century coins from the Hostinne find, which O. Mikš published in the *Numismatický Časopis*, Vol. 19 (1950), pp. 201-205. These pieces were sent to the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague for study and identification. This supplement to the Hostinne find is described in brief. Among the places represented are Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Styria, Archbishopric of Salzburg, Bishopric of Bamberg, Bavaria, the Palatinate, and Saxony-Meissen. Most of the coins were pfennig and gros. O. Mikš placed the burial of the hoard toward the end of the fifteenth century.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Emma Regina. Studie o původu kněžny Emmy a o její úloze v ražbě českých mincí 10 století (Emma Regina. Essay on the Origin of Princess Emma and Her Part in the Striking of Bohemian Coins in the Tenth Century). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 122, Pt. 2 (1953), pp. 157-212, illus. With Russian and English Summaries, pp. 203-212.

During the tenth and eleventh centuries both Scandinavian and Bohemian coinages were strongly influenced by Anglo-Saxon models. This influence was strongest in Bohemia. It was not caused by close commercial relations between England and Bohemia in the tenth and eleventh centuries, but by dynastic reasons. The author shows in much detail how the Anglo-Saxon princess Elgifa married Boleslav II, Duke of Bohemia, that this lady is the same person known from documents by the name of Emma, and that the Anglo-Saxon influence upon Bohemian coinage during these centuries is the direct consequence of this marriage.

In addition to the written sources about Emma, there are material objects which bear witness to this English wife of Boleslav II. She was the first princess in the sphere of the Holy Roman Empire to strike her own coins at her own mint. Her denars struck at Mělník are of the Ethelredian type with effigy and the legend *Emma Regina* on obverse, and on the reverse the blessing hand and the legend *melnic civitas*.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Mince z archeologických výzkumů v Praze I Ungeltu z. r. 1951 (Coins from the Archaeological Investigations at Prague I Ungeltu in the Year 1951). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 159. In Czech.

In the course of the above excavations two coins were discovered, and duly sent to the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague for attribution. The first piece, broken and badly oxidized, was a Bohemian denar of Vladislav I (1109-1118, 1120-1125); the second a heavy Bavarian pfennig of Otto II (1231-1253), struck at Rezna. Both coins were of great importance in dating discoveries in the strata concerned.

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Románská Praha ve světle nálezů mincí. Nálezy Přemyslovských denárů v Praze (Romanesque Prague in the Light of Coin Finds. Finds of Premyslid Denars in Prague). In: *Časopis Národního Musea*, Vol. 124, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 12-38, illus., 3 pls. In Czech. With Russian and English Summaries, pp. 36-38.

Discusses the importance of coin finds for the study of the history of Prague and its architectural development from the tenth to the thirteenth century. The author has listed eighty finds of Premyslid coins discovered in the environs of Prague. Also special attention has been given to finds made in the course of excavations at Prague Castle and at Vyšehrad. No finds of Premyslid denars struck in the tenth century were made in Prague proper, although thousands of these pieces were struck in Prague during this century. This evidence is at variance with the written sources which describe the citizens of Prague as prosperous. This lack of tenth century finds agrees

exactly with Ibrahim Ibn Jakub's contemporary account in which he states that the people of Prague used kerchiefs as a means of payment and that a kerchief had the value of one tenth of a "coin".

RENGJEO, I. Nalaz u Klopču (The Klopče Find). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 27-29. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 29.

In 1950 workmen in the village of Klopce near Zenica (Bosnia) discovered sixty silver denars of the Bosnian Ban Stefan Kotromanić (1322-1353). Of this find ten pieces are now in the Landesmuseum at Sarajevo, and six are in private collections in Zagreb. The ten pieces in Sarajevo were published in the *Glasnik Zem. Muzeja* (Sarajevo), 1951, pp. 323-332. The author lists and describes the six pieces which are in Zagreb at the present time. The Klopce hoard contained a large number of variants of the same type of these denars of Ban Stefan, evidence that Bosnian mints were extremely active at that time. All the pieces were in a good state of preservation, which points to burial shortly after issue.

RENGJEO, I. Neobjavljeni dukat kralja Ludovika I., 1340-1380 (An Unknown Ducat of King Louis I, 1340-1380). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 30-31. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 31.

In 1937 there was found near Prijepolje in Sandjak, in addition to a large quadruple ducat of the Bosnian king Stefan Tomašević, a ducat of Louis I (1340-1380) which is described in this article. This gold coin is not listed in Rethy *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae*, and no record of its location in any collection or publication has been found.

RENGJEO, I. Novci Celjskih grofova Fridrika II. i Ulrika II. (Coins of Counts Frederick II and Ulric II from Celje). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 35-38. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 38.

Discusses three rare coin types of two Counts of Celje, Frederick II (1362-1454) and Ulric II (1406-1456). It is suggested that these coins may have been struck at the ban mint at Zagreb, inasmuch as the Counts of Celje held the office of ban in Croatia for many years. The three coin types are described in detail.

RENGJEO, I. Zadarski opsadni novac iz godine 1813 (Zara Siege Coins of the Year 1813). In: *Numismatičke Vijesti*, Vol. 2, No. 5 (1955), pp. 6-9, illus. In Croatian.

After the Peace of Schönbrunn (Oct. 14, 1809) Zara as a part of the province of Illyria fell into the hands of the French. After Napoleon's collapse in the Russian campaign most of the strongholds under French occupation were promptly besieged. This included Zara which was surrounded by Austrian troops. In the course of the siege the lack of currency

to pay officers and soldiers was felt sharply. The authorities confiscated from the churches and monasteries the silver objects, from which were struck three silver siege coins fully described in this article—the first with a value of four francs sixty cent., the second nine francs twenty cent., and the third eighteen francs forty cent.

SCHAHN, A. Der Münzfund von Erpfersweiler in Württemberg (Kreis Crailsheim). Ein Beitrag zur Pfennigkunde des ausgehenden 14. Jahrhunderts. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 19 (1955), pp. 144-149; No. 20 (1955), pp. 173-178.

Description of the hoard of Erpfersweiler (Kreis Crailsheim, Württemberg, 1941) was begun in *Deutsche Münzblätter* in 1942 and is concluded here. Listed are denarii of Bishop Burkhard of Augsburg (Dillingen mint), Elizabeth, widowed Countess of Württemberg (Hochstädt mint), Hemman, Lord of Krenkingen (Thiengen mint) and Albert V, Duke of Austria. Reasons are given for the attributions, some of which are new.

An appendix deals with the gold coins in the hoard, all florins of the three Rhenish Archbishops. Fourteen are from Mainz, four from Cologne and twenty-two from Trier, and except for three pieces struck in the late sixteenth century all date from the first ten years of the fifteenth.

The earliest possible date for the burial of the hoard is determined by the denarii of Albert of Austria of 1412. HJE

SECCHI, ALBERTO. *Monete e francobolli dello stato "Citta del Vaticano."* Milan, 1954. 56 pp., illus.

Catalogue of papal coins, which lists, describes in brief, and prices the coins issued by Pius IX from the period 1866-1870 to and through Pius XII (1939-). A short biographical sketch is given for each pontiff. Both obverses and reverses of all types are illustrated. Scattered throughout the text are illustrations of some of the most striking medals from the period. The prices given reflect markets and conditions in 1953 and 1954. The second part of the book (pp. 44-56) is devoted to papal stamps.

SEJBAL, J. Nález u Prostějoviček (Find near Prostějovicek). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 182-184. In Czech.

In the printed report of the Krajsk Museum at Olomouc was mentioned the fact that there was discovered in 1953 on the summit of Buchtelka (449 meters above sea level) a well preserved pot which contained 368 silver seventeenth and eighteenth century coins, and one gold coin. The find was sent intact to the numismatic section of the Moravian Museum at Brno. Among the places represented by the coins in this hoard were Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia, Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Hungary,

Transylvania, Montfort, Archbishopric of Salzburg, and Bavaria. The coins are listed and described in brief. Most of the pieces were kreuzers. The earliest coins were Brno and Bratislav kreuzers of Ferdinand II (1619-1637). The hoard was buried sometime ca. 1756, which is the date of the latest coin, probably in 1758 in connection with an invasion of Prussian troops into Moravia during the Seven Years' War.

SKALSKY, G. Význam slavníkovského mincovnictví (The Importance of the Coinage of the Slavníkovci). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 5-26, pl. 1. In Czech. With French Summary, p. 203.

At the present time it is known that Sobeslav, a member of the Slavník family, struck coins during the second half of the tenth century. However, it has not been too clear what were the reasons behind this coinage, and what was its economic and political importance. This article brings a degree of clarity to the subject by an examination and classification of the coins of Sobeslav according to their form and by studying the weights, the types, the extent, and the period in which the pieces were struck. It shows the extent of Sobeslav denars by means of the hoards found in Bohemia, and in other countries, and explains the reasons behind the coinage of Sobeslav's brother, the Bishop of Prague, Saint Vojtech (Adalbert).

According to the types this coinage is divided into two groups, which date roughly from 985 to 995, the year in which the holdings of the Slavník family fell into the hands of Boleslas II, the prince of Bohemia. The first group, the older, was based upon Anglo-Saxon models. The second group, the more recent, was characterized by an alternation of images, some of which appeared in Bohemia for the first time, and bring to mind from the point of view of iconography and the method of striking, contemporary Polish models.

STORM MUNCH, JENS. Folkevandringstidens gullskatter i Norge. In: *Viking* [Journal of Norske Arkeologisk Selskab, Oslo] (1956), pp. 97-126, illus. With an English Summary.

Concerns Norwegian gold hoards from the so-called Migration Period (ca. 350-550 A.D.). Included is a table of Scandinavian gold hoards, a map of Norwegian hoard finds, and photographs of typical Norwegian gold hoards, none of which, it is noted, contained solidi, these being found either loosely or in graves.

While recognizing the difficulty of dating the Norwegian hoards, the author attributes the majority to the beginning and middle of the sixth century, and supports Sture Bolin's view that they were buried during time of unrest.

LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Kastepengen ved Carl Johans kroning i Trondheim 7. September 1818. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 1-4, illus.

Use of kastpenningar (casting-money) at coronations, royal funerals, and such occasions is customary in a number of countries. The only recorded observance of the custom in Norway is on the occasion of the coronation of Carl XIV Johan of Sweden and Norway as King of Norway at Trondheim in 1818.

The piece in question was engraved by Gregorius Middelthun at the Norwegian mint at Kongsberg. In all, 1501 specimens were issued, some in gold (an example of which, preserved in Stockholm, shows a reverse variation), others in bronze, and the majority in silver. LL

SVARSTAD, CARSTEN. Myntfunnene fra Torpo kirke. En etterhøst. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (Mar. 1956), pp. 68-69.

Coins found during excavations in Torpo church (Ål in Hallingdal, Norway) were published by Hans Holst in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1953.

Following further examination in 1955, 134 pieces here described were sent to the Oslo University coin cabinet. They include Norwegian issues of 1177-1319 and a mediaeval bracteate from Mecklenburg (Oertzen 183). LL

THOMSEN, RUDI. Verdens tungeste och verdens letteste penge. In: *Sparegrisen*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (1956), pp. 4-5, 11, illus.

Popular survey of the origin and development of Swedish copper plate money issued between 1664 and 1776, the highest denomination of which is the world's largest coin—the ten daler issue of 1644 weighing 19.70 kg.

The bulk and unwieldliness of this coinage hastened the advent of bank notes in Sweden, first issued by the Stockholms Banco, 1662-1667; this bank, founded by Johan Palmstruck in 1656, printed the first modern paper money in Europe.

Included is an illustration of a 1714 Danish pattern one-mark piece, originally prepared as a proposed type for Danish plate money which never materialized. LL

VÁGNER, V. K nálezu mincí ve Břehách u Přelouče (About a Coin Find at Brehach near Prelouc). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 179-180. In Czech.

In April 1950 there were discovered at Brehach near Prelouc 221 coins, which consisted for the most part of Prague gros struck by Vladislav II and Ferdinand I. This find was published in the *Numismatický Časopis* (Vol. 19, 1950, pp. 218-219). In 1953 forty-two more coins came to light from this site. Of these pieces thirty-seven were Prague gros struck by

Vladislav II (1471-1516). Later in this year forty-eight more pieces were found, forty-three of which were also Prague gros of Vladislav II. Thus the whole find consisted of 311 coins.

VÁGNER, V. Nález drobných mincí 15. století na Přeloučsku (Find of Fifteenth Century Small Change at Prelouc). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 168-169. In Czech.

In the collections of the Municipal Museum at Prelouc there was deposited many years ago a greenish and glued together mass of coins in the form of half a sphere, which had formed in the vessel in which the coins had been placed. The hoard was never published. Hence it is not known today in what year, and in what place the Prelouc coins were found. The find consisted of 793 fourteenth and fifteenth century coins and fragments which are described in brief with pertinent bibliographical references when available. This descriptive catalogue shows that in all the find contained 722 Bohemian coins and thirty-one fragments, twelve Moravian coins and nine fragments, one Silesian coin, one Upper Lusatian coin and three fragments, and fifty-seven foreign coins and three fragments. From the dates of the most recent pieces it appears that the hoard was buried ca. 1470.

VÁGNER, V. Nález v České Trebové (Find at Ceska Trebova). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 170-171. In Czech.

In 1883 the son of Emil Pětník, a baker at Ceska Trebova, while digging in his father's yard, discovered a broken pot containing coins. Emil Pětník gave half of the find to the boys' school at Ceska Trebova; the second half to the Municipal Museum. The whereabouts of the part given to the school is not known. The Municipal Museum has preserved from this find 105 fifteenth and sixteenth century coins and forty-three fragments. Among the places represented in the find were Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, Zhorelice in Lusatia, and Saxony-Meissen. Since the hoard is not complete, it is not possible to date its burial with any precision. The latest coins found were white pieces of Ludwig I of Bohemia (1516-1526).

VÁGNER, V. Nález v Parníku u České Třebové, okres Ústí nad Labem (Find at Parnik near Ceska Trebova, Usti District above Labem). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), p. 194. In Czech.

A covered pot, which contained about sixty fifteenth century Prague gros, was discovered at Parnik in 1875. The find was dispersed among local residents. The Municipal Museum at Ceska Trebova acquired from this hoard two Prague gros which were issued by the Hussite king, George of Podebrad.

VESELÝ, S. Nález drobných mincí 15. stol. neznámého původu z Jindřichohradecka (Find of Fifteenth Century Small Change from Jindřichuv Hradec). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 160-161, pl. 10, nos. 7-8. In Czech.

Some time ago a coin collector from Jindřichuv Hradec gave the author the uncleaned portion of a hoard which contained fourteenth and fifteenth century coins. After cleaning the author decided to publish the list of these pieces. Outstanding among the hundreds of coins from this partial hoard was an interesting Austrian coin heretofore unknown, a half pfennig of Albert V of Austria (1411-39). Among the places represented were Bohemia, Moravia, the Palatinate, Lower Austria, Styria, Bavaria, Ingolstadt, and Augsburg. Judging from the composition of the hoard the author believes that it may have come from southeastern Bohemia.

VESELÝ, S. Nález v Lese Budíně u Žirovnice (Find at Budina Forest near Žirovnic). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 176-177. In Czech.

In the Municipal Museum at Žirovnic there is on deposit a coin hoard discovered in 1924 in the forest at Budina near Žirovnic. These sixteenth and seventeenth century coins, consisting of gros and kreuzer for the most part, were found in a pot over which a stone had been placed for protection. The coins have still not been cleaned, which makes reading the dates difficult. A part of the find has been dispersed, but some of the pieces originally from this hoard were lent the author for study. Seventy-six coins are described in brief with the name of the place, the ruler, his dates, the denomination, and date of issue. The earliest coin in the find was a three kreuzer piece struck in 1582; the latest a gros of the Bishopric of Olomouc issued in 1619. The hoard was buried at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War, probably in 1619.

VOLK-BERLIN, CARL. Die Münzstätte St. Andreasberg. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 20 (1955), pp. 179-182; No. 21 (1956). pp. 201-206.

Mining activity in the neighborhood of St. Andreasberg in the County of Hohnstein started about 1487. The town itself was founded in 1528, and in 1535 minting of silver from the St. Andreasberg mines was begun by the Counts in Ellrich, the capital.

After the death of the last Count, Ernest VII, St. Andreasberg fell to the Dukes of Brunswick-Grubenhagen and a mint was opened in the town itself: it remained in operation, except for short interruptions, from 1593 until 1629. Extensive amounts of large and small silver coins, and some gold, were minted there, and all pieces except the double and one-and-one-half talers of 1622 and 1624 show St. Andrew on one side. This custom, begun with the early Hohnstein issues, was continued under the Brunswick Dukes until 1804, even though the coins were minted in centers other than St. Andreasberg.

The article includes a history of the mint and its officials, and presents a list of coins minted, beginning with the Hohnstein issues of 1535 and ending with those of George III of Great Britain-Hanover of 1804. HJE

WERNER, JOACHIM. *Waage und Geld in der Merowingerzeit*. Munich, 1954. 40 pp., 2 pls., illus., maps.

Considers the relationship between money and scales during the Merovingian era.

With the collapse of Roman power on the Rhine in 406 the Gallic mints discontinued striking coins in base metal, and as a result of merchantile changes the coinage in the Austrasian lands during the Middle Ages was limited to precious metals. The fact that the coinage was limited to gold, together with the prevalent practices of debasing and cheating on weight, compelled travelers and merchants to carry with them pairs of scales in their business. The author has traced a large number of these scales to burial places within the Merovingian empire, and has found the location of the majority of hoards containing scales to coincide with minting-places found in present French territory. HG

WESCHKE, JOACHIM. Die Anfänge der deutschen Reichsgoldprägung im 14. Jahrhundert. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 21 (1956), pp. 190-196.

Two circumstances hindered the striking of a uniform German gold coinage in the second quarter of the fourteenth century; the individual power of the Electors did much to prevent the incorporation of a uniform standard, while lack of gold, coupled with a general weakness of the central power rendered impossible the striking of large numbers of gold coins in the Imperial towns.

The only Imperial gold coins of any consequence issued under Louis IV were the well-known ecus struck in Antwerp. Charles IV later issued similar coins (the mint uncertain, but quite possibly Antwerp) in addition to the KAROLU REX florins with eagle thought to have been issued by him as King of Germany. (Similar florins with crown the author ascribes to Charles Robert of Hungary, while the LODOVICI REX issues are generally attributed to Louis I of Hungary).

Other issues of Charles IV include florins depicting the Bohemian lion, struck for the kingdom of Bohemia, besides which he authorized Imperial gold coins to be issued in his name by others, notably his great-Uncle Balduin, Elector of Trier. HJE

WIEL, A. VAN DER. Munten als nieuwjaarspenningen geslagen. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 19-26.

Because of various abuses, the States General decreed in 1760 that the mintmasters of the provinces might continue to strike silver and gold speci-

mens of copper coins or gold specimens of silver coins as New Year medals, while forbidding for this purpose the striking of pieces which had the appearance of legal coins.

The origin of the custom is in question. Certainly it existed in 1718, and many known silver and gold specimens of copper coins of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may have been struck as souvenirs or New Year medals, or both. By the eighteenth century the custom had become very widespread.

Prior to the decree of the States General, both gold and silver pieces having the appearance of legal coins were struck to be used not as regular issues but as New Year medals; moreover, the fairly common piedforts and square klippen of the seventeenth century may have been struck for this purpose.

Following 1795 when the custom eventually ceased, gold ducats were struck in December of each year bearing the next year's date, and were used as New Year presents. A list of all known gold and silver eighteenth century specimens is included. HJE

WIEL, A. VAN DER. Wanneer zijn de ongedateerde stuivers van Kampen geslagen? In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 97-99.

From instructions to the Kampen mintmaster, resolutions passed by the City Council, and comparison of the respective weights and fineness of the coins, conclusion is reached that the stuivers Verkade 166-5 were struck in 1621 and those Verkade 166-6 between 1638 and 1672. HJE

WIESE, W. F. G. Nieuwe Niedorp. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 114-116.

On January 2, 1954 an earthen jar containing a large number of coins was found at Nieuwe Niedorp. Although soon dispersed, the writer succeeded in re-assembling probably ninety per cent of the original hoard. 506 pieces accounted for were found to come from Netherlands mints, and consisted of double stuivers, shillings and larger pieces, with dates ranging from 1582 to 1665. A double stuiver of Zeeland with a lily as counterstamp is believed by some authorities to have been counterstamped by the French during the siege of Aardenburg in 1672. HJE

GREAT BRITAIN

The Anglo-Saxon Mint at Newark. In memoriam Hans Holst. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1956), pp. 215-219, illus.

Written in memory of Dr. Holst's helpfulness to British numismatists, the article takes up a problem formerly discussed with him, namely that no

coins were thought to have been struck at Newark between 979 and 1066.

It presents convincing evidence, listing parallels in the legends of the nearby mint-towns of Lincoln and Stamford, to show that eight coins of the Egersund (Norway) hoard, and one in the Royal Coin Cabinet, Stockholm —all from the same dies, struck under king Canute, and with the reverse inscription LEOSIGEMONIPOR — must have been struck at Newark during the above years. LL

CRAIG, SIR JOHN. Trial of the Pyx. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov. 1956), pp. 221-222.

A short history of the English assay system. The Trial of the Pyx refers to the testing of sample coins collected in a box (the Pyx). The custom may date to 1179, but most probably began at the time of a re-coinage (1248), when a trial of the old and new coins was held. JRF

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Two Anglo-Saxon Myths. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64 No. 11 (Nov. 1956), cols. 469-471.

The numismatic sciences must serve the historian by eradicating any tradition of "shoddy and irresponsible publication." A recent review, published in two places, of C. C. Chamberlain's *Collecting Coins* contains two statements appertaining to the reign of Aethelraed II which demand correction. One is that no pence of Aethelraed II are ever found in England, all the known examples of these common coins coming from Scandinavian hoards imported in the last century. The second misconception is contained in the reviewer's statement that coins of Aethelraed II found in Scandinavia were part of the price paid everywhere to buy off marauding Danes, to whom (save at the Battle of Maldon in A.D. 991) Englishmen bowed rather than offer armed resistance.

A number of major and minor finds of coins of Aethelraed II can be identified in England, especially among the collections formed before the middle of the last century. Watchet in A.D. 988, London four years earlier, Ringmere in 1010, and Lindsey in 1014 are examples, from many others, where Anglo-Saxons did not "scuttle like rabbits on the approach of a Danish army." English numismatics should depend not only on up-to-date historical references but also on original sources (and reputable translations). CCV

CANADA

REMICK, JEROME H. A Proposed Classification of Canadian and Newfoundland Die Varieties. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (Nov. 1956), pp. 219-220.

Another effort to simplify and clarify the listing of die-varieties of Cana-

dian and Newfoundland coins. Excellent when studied in conjunction with the article "Varieties and Variations" by H. C. Taylor (see the C. N. A. Bulletin (Oct. 1955), pp. 144-148).

Mr. Remick proposes the division of varieties into four classes: (1) deliberate identifications made at the mint (i.e. mint-marks, metals and sizes); (2) major variations in design; (3) minor variations in dies (i.e. re-cut or replaced letters or numerals; (4) variations due to die usage in coining. JRP

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. H. *The "Ingots" and "Assay Office Pieces" of South Australia*. Melbourne, Hawthorne Press, [n. d.]. 70 pp., illus., pls.

In the preface the author states that short and incomplete references to the issue of the "Ingots" and "Coin-tokens" by the South Australian Government in 1852 will be found in historical and numismatic works, and that realising that later writers on these interesting pieces have repeated several misleading statements and obvious errors, it was found necessary . . . to make a thorough search into all available contemporary documents. This the author has done well as the text and the bibliography on pp. 66-67 show.

Part one treats in detail of the historical and economic events which caused the first issue of ingots and tokens in 1852. Part two contains the descriptive catalogue of all known specimens. Each piece is described in sufficient detail, and whenever possible, its pedigree is traced. Some of the most interesting specimens are illustrated on the plates placed at pertinent spots throughout the text.

LATIN AMERICA

BURZIO, H. F. *La casa de moneda de la villa imperial de Potosí*. Buenos Aires, 1954. 32 pp.

Text of a lecture which this distinguished Argentine numismatist delivered before the membership of the *Instituto Cultural Argentino-Boliviano* on June 17, 1953. The author tells of the discovery of the fabulous Potosi silver mines in the middle of the sixteenth century, shows how the town itself mushroomed into a city of 150,000 inhabitants within twenty-five years of its founding (1573), discusses in detail the establishment of the Potosi mint in the years 1573-1575, and shows the tremendous role this mint played in the economy of the New World and Spain during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

NESMITH, ROBERT I. *The Coinage of the First Mint of the Americas at Mexico City, 1536-1572*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1955. 139 pp. 19 pls. illus. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 131).

Nesmith here provides the first exhaustive study of the earliest coinage of the Western hemisphere. Four introductory chapters cover: the foundation of the Mexico City mint; the mint officials and workers; the minting techniques; the silver and copper coinages and metrology. The arrangement of the detailed catalogue of the coins issued is based on a close study of die-punch differences. It is illustrated with line drawings of punch designs and of coins, all of which were produced from tracings of design details from enlarged photographs of actual coins. There are also clear photographic illustrations of coins of the chief varieties on the plates.

ISLAMIC

DAVIDOVITCH, E. A. Vtoraya moneta Samanida Nukha Ibn Asada (Second Sāmānid Coin of Nūḥ b. Asad). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 9 (1954), pp. 38-39. In Russian.

A copper fals struck in the name of Nūḥ b. Asad (d. 227/841-842) was discovered in an unexamined part of the numismatic collection in the Tashkent Historical Museum.

The coin is of much interest inasmuch as up to the present time only one fals issued by Nūḥ b. Asad has been known. The piece was struck at Binkath in the general vicinity of Tashkent in the period between 211-224 H. The exact year of striking is not known because the date on the specimen can not be read exactly.

DE LAS CAGIGAS, ISIDRO. Un Hallazgo de monedas árabes. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 21, Fasc. 1 (1956), pp. 199-209.

Description, but without illustrations or metrological data, of a hoard of seventeen dinars found in "la zona beréber" of Iefren, Tripolitania. The hoard contained one Aghlabid and sixteen early Fāṭimid dinars, the latter dating from 300 to 362 H., and struck at Qayrawān, al-Mahdiyyah, al-Man-sūriyah and one or more anonymous mints. GCM

EUSTACHE, DANIEL. Monnaies musulmanes trouvées à Volubilis. In: *Hespéris*, Vol. 43, Pts. 1-2 (1956), pp. 133-197, 4 pls., maps.

This is a very complete report on a hoard of 231 Umayyad dirhems found in an unglazed pot in the 1951-1952 season of the excavations at Volubilis (Oubili in the Djebel Zerhoun plain northwest of Meknes). Twenty-seven different mints are represented (an extraordinary number, given the size of the hoard), and the dates range from 79-125 H. The mints with the largest representation are Wāsiṭ, Dimishq, Sābūr, Darabjird and al-Baṣrah, in that order. Aside from specimens of inedited years from three mints (Iṣṭakhr, 84 H.; Shaqq al-Taymarah, 79 H.; Hamadhān, 84 H.) there is a remarkable dirhem from a hitherto unrecorded mint, Mihrijānqudhaq, which ac-

cording to the classical Arab geographers was the name of the district in Luristan of which Şaymarah was the capital. Doubtless Mihrijānqudhaq was also the name of the administrative center in early Umayyad times. Incidentally the present reviewer has seen extensive early Islamic ruins in the Şaymarah valley.

M. Eustache has handled his material with admirable thoroughness. Each specimen is described in full, and there are inventories of accessory points (pp. 178-80), the positions of marginal legend commencement (pp. 180-1), and annulets (pp. 181-2). In addition there are plans of the excavations, a map showing the location of the mints, and four excellent plates illustrating some of the coins enlarged to 1½ times their natural size. In the discussion some attention is devoted to the noteworthy fact that so many eastern mints are represented in a hoard deposited in the far west. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, FELIPE. Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes. IX. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 20, Fasc. 2 (1955), pp. 454-455, pl. 26-27.

Six dinars of the Murābiṭ 'Alī b. Yūsuf, dating between 508 and 516 H., are illustrated and listed with references to Vives. They were found in a lamp near the mouth of a cave near Málaga. GCM

MATEU Y LLOPIS, F. Hallazgos numismáticos musulmanes. X. In: *Al-Andalus*, Vol. 21, Fasc. 1 (1956), pp. 191-192, pls. 9-10.

Four finds of Islamic coins are summarized: (1) an early *fals* at Bañolas (Gerona); (2) a hoard of Murābiṭ dinars, 493-524 H., at Jimena (Jaén), described by F. P. Jiménez and J. M. Romero in *Boletín de Estudios Gienenses*, II, 5, 1955; (3) a hoard of 498 dinars of Muḥammad b. S'ad at Huesca, as reported in the press; (4) five dirhems of the Umayyads of Spain and one Fāṭimid dirhem, at Loja, now in the Instituto de Valencia de Don Juan. GCM

MILES, G. C. A Glass Measure Issued by Ḥayyān b. Shurayḥ. In: *Studi Orientalistici in onore di Giorgio Levi Della Vida*, (Rome, 1956), Vol. 2, pp. 148-158, illus.

Several glass weights and vessel stamps of Ḥayyān b. Shurayḥ, Finance Director of Egypt early in the second century of the Hijrah (eighth Christian century), are known (corpus, including other unpublished pieces, on pp. 151-153). The present note deals specifically with an unusual measure for cereals or liquids issued under this functionary's authority. The word *qadah* ("drinking cup" or a specific measure) appears here for the first time in the literature of Arabic glass metrology, and this word is further qualified by a phrase which evidently implies that the measure was not to be "brimming over."

SHUKRI, S. and N. NAKSHABANDI. The Islamic Dinar. In: *Sumer, A Journal of Archaeology in Iraq*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (1955), pp. 62-84, illus., 2 pls. In Arabic.

The authors here continue the inventory of Islamic gold coins in the Baghdad Museum with the description of forty-five Ilkhānid dinars struck at twenty different mints, and two Jelā'irid dinars. In an introductory paragraph mention is made of the discovery of a hoard of fifty-four Ilkhānid dinars in the excavations on the site of Wāsiṭ in 1940. The quality of the plates does not permit verification of the readings. GCM

WELIN, ULLA S. L. Graffiti on Oriental Coins in Swedish Viking Age Hoards. In: *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundets i Lund årsberättelse III* (1955-56), pp. 149-171, illus.

The study and attribution of the numerous Arabic coins found in Viking Age coin hoards in Sweden have occupied the writer over a number of years. Published here are the results of observations on the graffiti or test-marks of such coins from seventeen finds, fourteen from Gotland and the remainder from the Swedish mainland.

Six possible reasons given for the marks include test for genuineness, preparation for division of the coin, notation as a reminder while counting, owner's marks, religious or magical symbols, and scribblings. Of these, the first mentioned are most typical of the coins found in Scandinavia.

Drawings illustrate examples of other graffiti, and the article concludes with a list of the seventeen finds in which test-marks were discovered. LL

FAR EAST

Kahai no rekishi (History of [Japanese] Money). Tokyo, Asahi Shinbunsha, 1954. 64 pp., illus. In Japanese.

Although this book is in Japanese, it should prove helpful to collectors and students of Japanese coins and paper money because of the unusually large number of excellent illustrations, practically a picture book on the subject.

By means of illustrations accompanied by pertinent text the book traces the history of Japanese coinage and paper money from the earliest period to the present. The coinage processes and the machinery used at the Osaka mint are shown in some detail by means of well-chosen photographs.

[PETRIE, A. E. H.]. Forms of Chinese Money up to A.D. 1600. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Sept. 1956), pp. 184-187; No. 10 (Oct. 1956), pp. 205-209.

Discusses types of early Chinese money—cowrie shells, spade, knife, silk and paper—with comments on their importance to human progress and world civilization.

The author adds interest to the story of the early cash pieces by relating the designs and history of the coins. JRF

TOKENS

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Studie o středověkých jetonech II (Jetony nalezené na hradě Orlicku u Humpolce). Essay on Mediaeval Jetons. II. Jetons Found at Orlik Castle near Humpolec. In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 1 (1953), pp. 75-81, illus., pl. 5. In Czech. With French Summary, p. 130.

In the course of excavations undertaken in 1938-1941 in the ruins of Orlik Castle, built at the end of the fourteenth century, there were discovered various coins, among which were three copper jetons. The obverse on two of these jetons shows a dancing figure with a bunch of flowers in its hand; the obverse on the third shows a lion walking to the right. On the reverse of the three jetons is found a crown decked with a lily. The author believes that these jetons with the dancing figure were not struck in Bohemia. Similar jetons with dancing figure have been found at Treise in Hesse and at Zwickau in Saxony. The above finds, which contained Meissen and Hesse groats, are important because they place the origin of these jetons during the first half of the fifteenth century.

MEDALS

BEMOLT VAN LOGHUM SLATEURS, A. J. De penningen betreffende het koninklijk huis 1909-1948. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 27-80.

A complete listing of the 275 medals struck in honor of the Dutch Royal Family, beginning with the birth of the present Queen Juliana in 1909 and continuing to her ascendancy of the throne in 1948. HJE

Buenos Aires. Circulo Italiano. *Iª Exposición de medallas de la colectividad Italiana en la Republica Argentina. Catalogo*. Buenos Aires, 1953. 51 pp. illus.

Descriptive catalogue of 910 medals shown at the first exhibition of medals of the Italian colony in Argentina in commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the *Circulo Italiano de Buenos Aires*. The medals show amazingly well the large role Italian immigrants have played in the development and in the life of Argentina. The exhibition was divided into twenty-two sections in which were exhibited medals issued by Italian cultural, social and art societies, mutual aid societies, voluntary fire departments, medals issued in commemoration of important Italian events, medals issued in honor of distinguished Italians both in Italy and in Argentina, visits of Italian notables, etc. Practically every phase of Italian life in

Argentina is recorded on the medals displayed in this exhibition. Unfortunately only two pieces are illustrated.

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. La medalla cartográfica de Francis Drake. In: *Boletín del Centro Naval*, Vol. 72, No. 621 (March-April 1955), pp. 3-29, illus., maps.

Discusses a specimen of the well-known cartographic medal of Francis Drake, now in the possession of a Buenos Aires collector, Don Alberto Dodero, a specimen which the author considers the most important of all known pieces, inasmuch as it had belonged to Francis Drake himself. This medal, engraved and not struck, shows the western hemisphere on one side and the eastern hemisphere on the other, upon which are indicated Drake's voyage around the world aboard the *Golden Hind*. The specimen is described in detail, and its weight compared with the weights of other known specimens. The author discusses fully the geographical legends found upon the medal. Both obverse and reverse of the medal are illustrated together with pertinent contemporary world maps.

COLIĆ, J. Splitska medalja Marmontu (A Split Medal of Marmont). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 114-115. In Croatian.

Describes a medal issued in honor of General Marmont (1774-1852) whom Napoleon appointed Duke of Ragusa and Governor of Illyria. It was struck in Italy. On the obverse appear the letters L. M. F. which stand for Luigi Manfredini, an Italian engraver, who was born in Bologna in 1771 and who died at Milan in 1840. Specimens of this medal, struck in silver and in bronze with a diameter of forty-two mm., are quite rare.

HUSZÁR, L. Nyáry Pál emlékérmé (The Medal of Paul Nyary). In: *Folia Archaeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 183-191, pls. 49-50. In Hungarian. With French Summary, pp. 247-248.

Discusses and describes a silver medal heretofore unknown, the only specimen of which is found in the Cabinet des Médailles in the Hungarian Historical Museum. This medal was issued in 1604, in commemoration of Paul Nyary and his wife, Catherine Warday. Paul Nyary was a distinguished soldier, and at the time of the striking of the medal captain of the fortress at Varad. The reverse shows a head with two faces. The same reverse appears on a number of medals from the same period. The problems connected with the history of this medal and its designer are aired thoroughly. Both obverse and reverse are illustrated on pl. 49 together with six other medals and two coins from the same period and provenance.

KERDIĆ, IVO. Nekoliko napomena o počecima medaljerstva kod nas (Some Mention about the Beginning of Our Medallist Art). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 87-89. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 89.

First of all are discussed the Croatian medallists of the Renaissance, Francesco da Laurana and Paulus a Ragusio, then the younger Sega, whose activity falls in the Baroque period, and finally the die cutters, Robert Frangeš-Mihanović and Rudolf Valdec, who worked at Zagreb in the nineteenth century. In addition the author, a distinguished medallist in his own right, gives some of the highlights of his own career.

MANDEL, D. 50 godina medaljerskog rada Prof. Ive Kerdića (Fifty Years of the Medallic Work of Prof. Ivo Kerdić). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 90-97, illus. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 97.

In spite of predecessors in the field Ivo Kerdić is considered the real founder of the modern medal in Croatia. As the pupil of Stephan Schwarz and Rudolf Marschall in Vienna he acquired a complete knowledge of medallic technique. In the course of his artistic career Kerdić created a large number of different kinds of medals, which have found general recognition throughout the world. In spite of his great age Kerdić is still active. The article traces his career in detail, and describes many of his outstanding medals.

MICHÁLEK, M. Medaile z počátku dělnického hnutí 1868—1.5.1890 (Medals from the Beginnings of the Labor Movement 1868—1.5.1890). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 2 (1955), pp. 115-158, pls. 4-9. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 208-209.

After the promulgation in 1867 of the laws concerning labor associations and meetings, dozens of popular assemblies were held publicly in Bohemia and Moravia. About fifty medals, issued in commemoration of these meetings and struck for the most part in tin, have survived. Six medals date from the early period, medals in commemoration of the meetings held in 1868. The medals of the principal meetings are discussed in detail: Prague-Letna in May 1869, the meeting of Bohemian and German workers at Mt. Jested near Liberec, and the Pankrac near Prague meeting.

The second part of this article is devoted to the study of the medals of workingmen's associations as well as to medals issued in commemoration of different events connected with the activities of these associations. Most of these medals were struck in honor of flag dedications, and in commemoration of their annual meetings. Events, in which workers played a leading role, are also commemorated, e.g. the annual celebrations in honor of John Huss, the laying of the corner stone of the National Theatre, and the commemorative festivals of Joseph Jungmann.

Pages 144 to 157 contain the descriptive catalogue which lists and describes 126 medals. The most interesting of the pieces are illustrated on pls. 4-9.

PATRIGNANI, A. Il "Corpus" delle Medaglie di Giuseppe Garibaldi. In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 4, No. 10 (Oct. 1953), pp. 74-75.

Gives nineteen additional citations to be added to the list presented by F. Sarti, *Garibaldi nelle medaglie* (1938). Some are new, some just variants. The author expresses hope that one day there will be a true corpus of Garibaldi medals. REG

PRIDMORE, F. The History of a Mutilated Coin: the H.M.A.S. "Sidney"—S.M.S. "Emden" Medallion 1914. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 5 (May, 1956), cols. 219-221, illus.

One of the few examples in which a currency coin has been adapted for use as an official medal or medallion is provided by the silver-mounted Mexican 8-real pieces issued by the Commonwealth of Australia, Department of the Navy. This coin was presented as a commemorative medallion to Captain J. C. T. Glossop, C.B., R.N., and members of the ship's company of H.M.A.S. "Sydney" who took part in the celebrated action that disposed of the German raider S.M.S. "Emden."

Documents quoted as Appendices I, II, III, fully establish the history of these medallions, which were worn (unofficially) and which do not bear the names of those to whom they were issued. These crucial documents are (I.) Navy Order 58 of 1918, instituting the Commemorative Medallion; (II.) Navy Department Advertisement which appeared in the Australian State Newspapers on 19th July 1918, providing for the sale of the unmounted dollars; and (III.) the official distribution list of the commemorative medallions. CCV

REŠETAR, MILAN. Još nešto o medaljeru Pavlu Dubrovčaninu (Paulus de Ragusio). More Material about the Medallist Paulus de Ragusio. In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5 (1953), pp. 32-34. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 34.

In this posthumous article the author discusses the life and activity of the renaissance medallist Paulus de Ragusio. Especial attention has been given to his work in Constantinople ca. 1480.

SOLMS, ERNST OTTO, GRAF zu. *Solms'er Medaillen des 16. Jahrhunderts*. Solms-Laubach, 1956. 23 pp., illus.

Ernst Otto, Count of Solms, lists eighteen portrait medals of his sixteenth century ancestors. Frequent reference is made to pertinent literature, and present location or ownership by individuals is given. Most can be attributed to well-known artists, among them being Hans Schwarz, Hans Bolsterer and Joachim Deschler, whose biographies and particular connections with the House of Solms precede the catalogue. The medals are well illustrated within the text. HG

ZON, N. E. H. J. J. Inventie en Uitvoering: Rond een penning op de verovering van Den Bosch. In: *Jaarboek voor Munt- en Penningkunde*, Vol. 41 (1954), pp. 100-106, pls. 5-6.

On September 17, 1629, Prince Frederik Hendrik captured 's-Hertogenbosch, and the medalist Laurens van Teylingen received the privilege of issuing the well-known medal depicting the Netherlands lion driving various animals and monsters from a forest (-bosch). There exists a similar medal by Johannes van Loeff. From its mintmark, and the inscription *cum Priv* (referring to the privilege which van Loeff received after the death of van Teylingen in 1637), as well as from similarities in the design to other medals by van Loeff, it is concluded that this medal was struck after 1638.

Contemporary prints show some of the animals and monsters depicted as having special symbolic significance. HJE

PAPER MONEY

LINDGREN, TORGNÝ. Färgglada benämningar på svenska sedlar. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 9 (Nov. 1956), pp. 219-223.

In the years 1835 and 1836 the formerly uncolored bank notes of the Swedish State Bank were replaced with colored issues of the same type.

Citing excerpts from contemporary literature, the author shows how the public, and eventually writers, interested themselves in the new notes. LL

PLARBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Sveriges bankväsen 300 år. In: *Bancoposten*, No. 3 (1956), pp. 43-46.

On November 30, 1956, Swedish banking celebrated its 300th anniversary.

The activities of the first bank, as well as the life of its founder, Johan Palmstrucks, are dealt with in this article written in honor of the above occasion.

The original Stockholms Banco, now the Sveriges Riksbank, is the world's oldest State bank still active. It issued Europe's first bank notes, one of which, the five daler k.m. (1662) is illustrated. LL

RENGJEO, IVAN. Papirni novac u Hrvatskoj g. 1848, 1849 i 1850 (Paper Money in Croatia in the Years 1848, 1849 and 1850). In: *Numismatika*, Vol. 5, (1953), pp. 44-57, pls. 3-5. In Croatian. With German Summary, p. 57.

Lists and describes in detail the paper money issued in Croatia during the monetary crisis in Austria in 1848-1850. During this period the cities of Rijeka (Fiume), Karlovac (Karlstadt), Bakar (Buccari), and Osijek (Esseg) put out paper money in order to meet the needs created by the above crisis. Paper money was also issued by individuals, of whom this article mentions two: G. Klobučar, operator of the ferry across the river

Kupa at Sisak, and Adamović, large landowner at Čepin near Osijek. On pls. 3-5 are illustrated some of the most interesting specimens.

DECORATIONS

BRILL, P. J. D'ARTILLAC. *Beknopte Geschiedenis der nederlandse Ridderorden*. 's-Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1951. 204 pp., pls.

Summarizes briefly the history of the surviving mediaeval knightly Orders, particularly those pertaining to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, then deals exhaustively with the three contemporary Netherlands Orders of the Military Order of William, the Order of the Netherlands Lion and the Order of Oranje-Nassau. Included is a chapter on the two Orders of the Royal House, namely the House Order of Oranje and the House Order of the Golden Lion of Nassau. Documents relating to the Orders are reprinted in full. There are ten pages of plates (some in color), an index and bibliography.

HJE

KLIETMANN, K. G. Das "Schlesische Bewährungsabzeichen" oder der "Schlesische Adler." In: *Zeitschrift für Heeres- und Uniformkunde* (1955), pp. 102-108.

Traces the history of the Silesian Eagle, a decoration instituted in 1919 for members of the Border Guard who fought against the Poles. Due to the scarcity of precious metals it was decided to cast the decoration in iron, a metal particularly apt to please now that the popular Iron Cross could no longer be bestowed.

The Silesian eagle with the inscription "Für Schlesien" was chosen for the design, and two classes were struck signifying different lengths of service. In 1921 a wreath of oak clusters was added for members of the "Selbstschutz Oberschlesien." The various types of the decoration are illustrated.

HG

MINT REPORTS

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. Administracion del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru. Memoria 1954. 28 pp., illus.

Peru mint report for 1954 in which it is stated that the mint struck 25,964,240 pieces, twenty per cent more than the amount in 1953. 4,697,000 coins, namely the twenty, ten, and five centavos pieces carried the effigy of the liberator Mariscal Castilla struck in accordance with statute No. 12111. The report contains an illustration of these commemorative pieces. One section of the report discusses improvement and repair of the mint building, and the acquisition of new machinery. Scattered throughout the twenty-eight pages are various statistical tables which show the activity of the mint for the year in question.

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- HESS, ADOLPH (Lucerne). March 19/20, 1957, 1984 lots, 38 pp., 10 pls., German, Netherlands.
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GENERAL

APPLEYARD, R. G. Numismatic Collections of Australia. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), p. 5.

Lists eleven numismatic collections in Australia with the full name of the institution, number of specimens given, the name of the director if any, and the availability to the public. South Australia has the largest collection with 33,000 pieces in the National Gallery of South Australia (Adelaide) under the direction of J. Hunt Deacon. Five collections are reported not open to the public.

BECKER, P. S. Price Trends. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 21-23.

This article continues a discussion, begun in an article by Dr. Bilinski (*Numismatist*, Oct. 1956, pp. 1141-1142), concerning the speculation, investment and hobby of coin collecting. JRF

BELTRAN VILLAGRASA, PIO. Las cecas pirenaicas. In: *Pirineos. Revista del Instituto de Estudios Pirenaicos*, Vol. 9, [No. 27] (Jan.-March 1953), pp. 17-49, illus., pl. With French, English and German Summaries.

Discusses the mints on both sides of the Pyrenees from ancient times to the middle of the nineteenth century. The ancient Iberian mints, north of the Ebro, are treated in detail. Information is given about the Visigothic, Carolingian and Islamic coins struck in the region. Then the coinage of the various Christian states on both sides of the Pyrenees is mentioned.

BORHEK, J. E. How to Insure Your Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 17-18.

Good advice on choosing worthwhile insurance to protect numismatic collections. JRF

CHECKELEY, J. F. H. Some Notes on Recent Coin Hoards. A Paper Read to the Kent Numismatic Society, on 9th April, 1954. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 433 (June 1954), pp. 233-239.

Using the pertinent articles in the Numismatic Chronicle and the British Numismatic Journal as a source the author records sixty-three hoards discovered in England from 1939 to 1953. Two were ancient British, twenty-two Roman, three Anglo-Saxon, seven mediaeval, eighteen Tudor and Stuart, and eleven from 1765 onwards. Roman finds represent thirty-five per cent of the whole. Fifty per cent of the 19,694 coins analysed were Roman. An appendix contains a table in which the date of the find, the locality, and the number found in each category are listed.

GRABE, A. Prägling av mynt och medaljer. In: *Metallen*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (1956), pp. 2-9, illus.

Grabe, until 1945 Director of the Royal Mint in Stockholm, describes modern manufacture of coins and medals. Illustrations of various striking are included. LL

Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid från Vikingatid till Reformationstid. Vol. 1 (Copenhagen, 1956). 687 pp., illus.

The first in a proposed set of ten volumes to be published co-operatively by the Scandinavian countries, on the subject of cultural remains and manifestations from the mediaeval period in Scandinavia. Many specialist articles treat of numismatic subjects, each forming a short but independent work, frequently including hitherto unpublished material and presented with bibliography. LL

LARSEN, L. V. Chronogrammic Coins and Medals. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 432 (May 1954), pp. 184-185.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries coins and medals were often struck with inscriptions in the form of chronograms. Article lists and describes, with the inscriptions reproduced in full, four coins and two medals with chronograms in the legends.

MACHABEY, ARMAND, comp. *Poids & mesures du Languedoc et des provinces voisines*. Toulouse, Musée Paul-Dupuy, 1953. 142 pp., 8 pls., map.

Treating the science of metrology as an accessory to the study of history, Machabey publishes here the results of research done on the Paul Dupuy collection of weights of Languedoc and the neighboring territories. The extensive collection, housed in the Musée Paul-Dupuy at Toulouse, covers the period from 1239 up to the time of the introduction of the

metric system. A catalogue, chronologically arranged by location, lists the weights by diameter, unit, and substance, with various samples illustrated. HG

MADSEN, OTTO and PAUL PROSCHOWSKY. *Mønter og Medailler*. In: *Jeg er Samler*, Vol. 1 (Copenhagen, 1955), pp. 220-246, illus.

This chapter devoted to coins and medals lays particular emphasis on Greek, Roman and Danish issues, and contains advice on collecting, cleaning and pertinent literature. LL

PLENDERLEITH, H. J. *The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art: Treatment, Repair, and Restoration*. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1956. 373 pp., illus., 55 pls.

This book deals with the problems that arise in the conservation of museum objects of all kinds; causes of deterioration as well as methods of preservation, restoration and repair are discussed in connection with materials found in museums, libraries, archives, and picture galleries. The book is intended as a handbook for the collector, archaeologist, and museum curator, and as a workshop guide for the technician.

Objects are grouped according to material. Scattered sections deal with the embedding of thin lead coins for purposes of preservation and with the characteristics of electrum, gold, lead, silver and tin coins. The Sutton Hoo coins are mentioned in connection with reconstruction of vital objects in a specific part of an important site. CCV

RIVERO, C. M. del. *El Gabinete Numismático del Museo Arqueológico Nacional, 1715-1950*. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 19 (March-April 1956), pp. 63-69, illus.

The Madrid collection dates from the establishment of the Royal Library by Philip V in 1716. The author traces briefly its development to its present ca. 200,000 pieces, describing its earlier exhibitions and noting the scholars who have used it fruitfully. The collection seems always to have flourished, save for the sequestration of over 2000 gold pieces by the Republican government in 1936. TVB

ANCIENT

BELTRÁN, A. *Estado actual de la numismática antigua española*. In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 6 (1955), pp. 171-177.

Ancient coins struck in Spain date from the fifth century B.C. to Roman times under Caligula and Claudius. Article mentions and discusses recent

works published about ancient Iberian coins: Greek, Phoenician, Carthaginian, Mauritania Tingitana, Libyan-Phoenician, Ibero-Tartesian, coins with Iberian inscriptions, and Roman coins struck in Spain.

BOISSEL, ROBERT. Numismatique de la Mayenne. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 6 (Dec. 1955), pp. 411-413.

Describes an 1855 find of Gallic coins (electrum staters attributed to the Andécaves) from the Maine and Loire district, with mention of similar pieces found at two other sources. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. *Eccaios et Eccao*. A propos d'une légende monétaire commune aux Celtes de Gaule et du Norique. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 88-92, pl. 14.

Concerns attribution of Celtic copper coins with the inscription *ECCAIO*. Basing his belief on comparison with other Gallic coins and on a study of the locations of hoards containing *ECCAIO* issues, the writer feels reasonably certain that they belong with the coinage of the Parisii. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. La localisation d'Alésia et la numismatique gauloise. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 111-134, pls. 4-7, illus.

Substantiates De Saulcy's theory of 1860 (based principally on numismatic evidence) that the site of ancient Alesia is the present Alise-Sainte-Reine on the Côte d'Or. Further evidence in support of the theory is drawn from classical references, from hoards (particularly those investigated under the aegis of Napoleon III) and from archaeological evidence, brought to light during excavation of the Roman camp and published in the latter's *Histoire de Jules César*. In addition, three tesserae found at Alise-Sainte-Reine and illustrated in the article are used in support of the author's contention. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Notes sur le monnayage épigraphique du Norique à propos de la trouvaille de St. Peter im Holz. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 83-87.

A report on nineteen Gallic silver coins, part of a hoard examined during the author's visit to Carinthia during the summer of 1954 as guest of the Austrian government. Formerly (though with little scientific basis) attributed to the Bovi, Colbert de Beaulieu agrees with Forrer and La Tour in recognizing these epigraphic pieces to have been struck in interior Noricum, as borne out by finds within the territory. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Notules de numismatique celtique X. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 5 (Oct., 1955), pp. 319-324, illus.

Colbert de Beaulieu reconsiders an earlier stand in this discussion of a clever forgery. The coin in question, originally considered genuine by reputable numismatists and sold as a gold stater of Vercingetorix, he now establishes to be counterfeit and modelled after a stater in the British Museum.

In the same article is discussed a Gallic copper coin, formerly of uncertain origin but now attributable beyond reasonable doubt to a tribe located on the left bank of the Loire. HG

COLBERT DE BEAULIEU, J.-B. Notules de numismatique celtique. XI. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 6 (Dec., 1955), pp. 391-402, illus.

Continues the attribution of Celtic coins from the series with legends ending in vs, together with the silver issues of the Lemovices. From metrological evidence and research into origin, the author concludes that both were struck by persons other than those suggested by La Tour. HG

DEROC, A. Réflexions sur quelques monnaies gauloises. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 1 (Feb. 1956), pp. 67-70, illus.

An attempt by Deroc to localize eight Celtic coins from his own collection is based largely on hoard locations. HG

JÄNICHEN, HANS. *Bildzeichen der königlichen Hoheit bei den iranischen Völkern*. Bonn, Rudolph Habelt, 1956. 55 pp., 30 pls.

The subject dealt with in this concise little volume—royal and honorary monograms or symbols in the ancient Iranian world—is of interest to numismatists in that such marks appear on several series of coins. The material here brought together, with its extensive bibliographical documentation, should stimulate numismatists to further research in the field and perhaps to more fruitful interpretation of the significance of these early “heraldic” symbols on coins. Included among the relevant numismatic classes are: the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Parthian, Characene, Elymais, Persis, Indo-Parthian, Kushan, Gupta, Sasanian, Hephthalite, Seljūq, various divisions of Mongol, and Timurid. GCM

ROLLAND, HENRI. Attributions fantaisistes de quelques monnaies de la Gaule Méridionale. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 6 (Dec. 1955), pp. 403-410.

Concerns certain doubtful attributions of Gallic coins promulgated during the nineteenth century, as realized by Blanchet in his *Traité des*

Monnaies Gauloises. Rolland discusses pitfalls of the nineteenth century numismatists, and suggests new attributions based on more solid ground.

HG

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. *Monnaies gauloises inédites ou peu connues.* II. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 5 (Oct. 1955), pp. 325-330, illus.

Describes and illustrates twenty previously unpublished or little-known Gallic coins, with tentative attributions relating them to various Gallic peoples or regions.

HG

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. *La trouvaille d'Hussigny-Godbrange.* In: *Ogam*, Vol. 6, Fasc. 4 (August, 1954), pp. 195-198, pl. 6.

Part of a hoard of Gallic and Roman coins found at Hussigny-Godbrange in 1926 was dispersed amongst Luxemburg collectors. One hundred and eighteen remaining pieces are here attributed with reference to La Tour's *Atlas des Monnaies Gauloises*, and twelve specimens illustrated.

HG

WILSON, EDMUND. *The Scrolls from the Dead Sea.* N. Y., Oxford Univ. Press, 1955. 121 pp.

Account of perhaps the most outstanding find in the field of biblical archaeology, the discovery of biblical manuscripts, some of which date from the second and first century B.C. Edmund Wilson, brilliant author and distinguished critic, writes in a fashion which holds the attention of how the first of these manuscripts were found in 1947 by Bedouins in a cave at Qumran, a wadi near the Dead Sea, and the sensation created in scholarly circles when it was fully realized that here were Hebrew manuscripts, e.g. the complete book of Isaiah, a thousand years older than any Hebrew manuscripts heretofore known (except for fragments among the papyri). Handled well are the controversies among biblical scholars caused by such a plethora of manuscripts coming to light from such a crucial period, and the refusal on the part of some to believe the seemingly impossible.

The extremely important role Greek and Roman coins played in dating these documents is discussed in detail on pp. 49-53.

ZOGRAF, A. N. *Antichnye monety.* Moscow, 1951. 248 pp., 50 pls.

This publication is the result of the author's fifteen years of intensive research amongst the collections of the Hermitage Museum and ancient coin finds from the Northern Black Sea region. Part one, constituting a scholarly review of Greco-Roman numismatics, includes such topics as ancient minting techniques, currency systems and denominations, symbols and inscriptions, dating and attribution and methods of research. Part

two presents a detailed history of minting in Tyra, Olbia, Chersonesus Taurica and cities of the Kingdom of the Bosphorus, and includes a table showing the weights of copper coins current there during the first and second centuries A.D. Plates illustrate many of the principal coins discussed. LES

GREEK

CHRIST, KARL. Sizilien. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 5/6 (1954/55), pp. 179-228.

Results of research in the field of Greek numismatics since 1900 form the subject of this new series "Literaturüberblick der griechischen Numismatik."

Part one presents two hundred and twenty-eight abstracts of studies on the Greek coinage of Sicily. Topics covered include artistic interpretation, finds and hoards, history (both general and economic), minting techniques and forgeries, presented with index, chronological table, and a map of the mints. TM

FRANKE, P. R. Eine bisher unbekannte Thessalische Münze aus Argura. In: *Archäologischer Anzeiger* (1955), cols. 231-236, illus.

A silver-plated trihemionbol on the Aeginetan standard found near Gremnos showing a half of an ass kneeling forward with the letters AP over the head and neck with a crab as the reverse type may be used to demonstrate that the city of Argura was located at that point. The author discusses the peculiarities in the representation of the crab. He also shows that the letters AP can be interpreted to indicate the town of Argura. On archaeological, numismatic, and stylistic grounds the piece is dated to the period ca. 450-400 B.C. HLA

FRANKE, P. R. Geschichte, Politik und Münzprägung im frühen Makedonien. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 3-4 (1952-53), pp. 99-111.

The beginnings of Macedonian history must be considered in relationship to events throughout the Thraco-Macedonian region. The theory that nomadic tribes settled the country is supported by the coin types. On the issues of the Ichnae there appears ca. 500 B.C. a bearded man wearing a *causia* and driving two oxen. Similar representations occur on the money of the Orrescii and of Getas, King of the Edoni. On one of the earliest octadrachms of the Ichnae a dog, probably a herd dog, accompanies the driver. Coins of the Derrones show bulls drawing a wagon in which sits

a man wearing a *causia*. These coin types would seem to reflect the historical past of the nomadic tribes.

It would be wrong to deduce from the money of the first Macedonian kings an indication of a strong centralized authority. Doris Raymond's study of the Macedonian regnal coinage points out that its sudden appearance is not an act of spontaneous creation but that it is rooted in the tribal issues of the sixth century. She fails to note, however, that there is no coinage with the ethnic of the Macedonians as a people and no use of the royal title. It follows that the Macedonians, in contrast to other tribes, had up to the time of the Persian Conquest no firmly-knit state in the present sense of the word but constituted a loose federation of individual tribes; hence the money of Aegae had only a local significance and can scarcely be considered a royal coinage. These considerations render questionable Miss Raymond's theory of a "monetary convention of tribes" which eventually became a military alliance under the leadership of the Macedonians. It is possible nevertheless that the tribes, excluding the Macedonians, had such an alliance.

Alexander I issued coins during the period when he was under the domination of the Great King. These were limited issues for the Aegae region, goat staters with the initials of the king. With the retreat of the Persians in 480/79 Alexander's position was strong enough to allow him to take over the mines of Crestonia and Bisaltia. Toward the end of the period of the Persian Wars the Macedonians had won political stability and established close relationships with other Greek states. MT

GERASSIMOV, T. Dekadrakhma na Trakiiskoto pleme Deroni (Decadrachm of the Thracian Tribe Derrones). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 576-578, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates a silver decadrachm of the Derrones recently acquired by the National Museum at Sofia. The specimen was one of the silver coins in the Veličkovovo hoard. The obverse shows a bearded figure, clothed in a chiton, and sitting in a chariot yoked to an ox above which appears the solar disc; the reverse shows the triskeles in an incused square. The piece measures thirty-six by thirty-three mm. and has a weight of 40.15 gr. This specimen was struck from the same pair of dies as Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 from the above find (cf. T. Gerassimov, *Bulletin de l'Institut d'Archéologie*, XI, 1937, pp. 264 ff.; *Num. Chron.* XVII, 1938, pp. 80 ff.).

GERASSIMOV, T. Edna falshiva moneta na Trakiiskoto pleme Danteleti (A False Coin of the Thracian Tribe Danteletai). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 578-579, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

A bronze coin in the numismatic section of the Basel Museum has been published twice by Ph. Lederer (A Coin of the Danteletai: a New Thracian

Mint, *Num. Chron.* I, 1941, pp. 169 ff.; *Neue Beiträge zur antiken Münzkunde*, Bern, 1943, p. 32). This author believed that the coin in question had been struck by the Thracian tribe Dantetai when moving toward the Adriatic coast under pressure from the Celts during the third century B.C. This article states that this tribe was never at the Adriatic coast. Ancient authors always placed this tribe at the same spot along the upper Strymon. The effigies and the inscription upon the reverse present certain irregularities which show that this coin is not authentic.

GERASSIMOV, T. Edna moneta ot Serdika s izobrazhenie na cheshma (A Coin from Serdica with the Representation of a Fountain). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 581-583, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates by means of a line drawing a coin of Serdica, struck by Caracalla, and in the coin collection at Copenhagen. The reverse shows a public fountain at Serdica. The author attempts to locate the site of this fountain by comparing this coin with another coin of Serdica.

GERASSIMOV, T. Prepoloveni antichni moneti ot Aquae Calidae (Ancient Half Coins from Aquae Calidae). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 579-581, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

During the years 1910 and 1911 there were discovered thousands of ancient coins at the hot springs of Aquae Calidae near the town of Aitos (SE Bulgaria). Among these coins there was a small number of first century A.D. bronze pieces which had been cut in half. Eleven specimens were deposited in the National Museum at Sofia. These coin halves had been struck at Amphipolis, Thessalonica and Philippi. Some carried countermarks: helmet, bust of Demeter, thunderbolt, and the inscription ΤΕΤΡΑ. These coin halves had been thrown into the springs by visitors from eastern Macedonia and from cities on the Aegean coast.

GOLENKO, K. V. K datirovke Pantikapeiskikh tetradrakhm (On the Dating of the Tetradrachms of Panticapaeum). In: *Kratkie Soobshchenia*, No. 63 (1956), pp. 158-161, pl. In Russian.

By means of a typographical study of Panticapaeum tetradrachms, the author establishes a new type. The striking of coins of this type connects the above tetradrachms with the other fourth century silver coins of Panticapaeum. Hence the Panticapaeum tetradrachms were probably issued at the end of the fourth century B.C.

During the severe monetary crisis in the second century B.C. the striking of silver coins ceased, and only copper coins were issued. After the

crisis silver coins were struck on the Attic system, as may be seen from coins with the representation of Apollo. LES

JÄGER, A. Stempelsprünge auf Arsakiden Münzen. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 19 (1955), pp. 141-144, illus.

Parthian coinage of all varieties, from tetradrachms to small bronzes, consistently shows a $\uparrow\uparrow$ relationship of obverse and reverse which suggests that the dies were fixed by mechanical means. Coining techniques are revealed by die breaks found on two tetradrachms, one of Phraates IV and the other of Phraates V. In both cases the break runs across the reverse on a slightly diagonal line from lower right to upper left, near or a little above the center of the coin. The upper field has shifted, in one instance to the left and in the other to the right. It is the author's belief that both coins were struck from reverse dies which had broken in two and had been crudely repaired, perhaps by being bound together with wire, and that furthermore the position of the breaks and the shifting of the upper fields indicate that the striking was done not by centered but by lateral blows. A drachm of Vardanes II on which there is a double striking of the first line of the inscription at the top of the reverse substantiates the theory. MT

KADMAN, LEO. *The Coins of Aelia Capitolina*. Jerusalem, The Universitas-Publishers, 1956. 191 pp., 17 pls.

This is the first volume of a projected *Corpus Nummorum Palaestiniensium* to be issued by the Israel Numismatic Society. Since this catalogue introduces the series there is a short survey of the projected volumes. The historical problems surrounding the city of Aelia Capitolina are then discussed in the light of the latest research. The fourth chapter discusses the various characteristics of the coinage of Aelia Capitolina such as inscriptions, iconography, and reverse types. This is followed by the corpus and the various indices. Of course the importance of such a catalogue cannot be measured in simple terms, but it should be pointed out that it contains 206 different types and that sixty-two of these had not been published heretofore. HLA

KLEINER, GERHARD. Der Münchner Goldstater des Achaïos. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 5/6 (1954/55), pp. 143-149, pl. 10.

A stylistic and historical interpretation of the Achaïos gold stater of 220-213 B.C. in the Staatliche Münzsammlung, Munich. (cf. Newell, *Western Seleucid Mints*, pl. LX, 1). KC

KLEINER, GERHARD. Pontische Reichsmünzen. In: *Istanbuler Mitteilungen*, No. 6 (1955), pp. 1-21, pls. 1-2.

A supplement to the author's study on the portraits of the Hellenistic rulers (cf. *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, Vol. 68 (1953), pp. 73 & ff.), which deals with the coins of Pontus at the time of its greatest expansion, under Mithridates VI Eupator (120-63 B.C.). Study of the coinage is seen as a valuable aid, both in interpreting the history and politics of the Pontic kingdom and in understanding the relationship between civic and regal coinage in the empire of Alexander.

TM

MAZARD, JEAN. *Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque*. Paris, 1955. 231 pp., 27 pls.

Since the publications of Müller (1862) and Charrier (1912) there has been no systematic study of the regnal and autonomous coinages of Numidia and Mauretania. M. Mazard has filled a major gap in numismatic research with this admirably conceived and executed corpus.

His work is based for the most part on the extensive holdings of Paris, Copenhagen and the British Museum, supplemented by the more specialized collections of North African museums. All of the types cited in the earlier publications are included here and the record has been greatly amplified by variants, numerous unpublished pieces, and better preserved specimens which permit the rectification of errors in description and reading. Where reattributions are made, the writer carefully indicates the evidence and his reasons for rejecting previous classifications.

Parts I and II deal with the royal issues of Numidia and Mauretania; Part III with the autonomous strikings in the two districts. The city coinages are arranged geographically from east to west rather than alphabetically, with the advantage that neighboring and comparable mints can be studied in juxtaposition, and preceding each section is a concise and highly informative summary of pertinent historical and geographical data. The catalogue includes for each entry the Müller and Charrier references, the present location of specimens and the degree of rarity of the type. A map of the sites, genealogical tables of the dynastic houses, and references to hoard evidence are helpful features of the book. Appendices deal with the coins once attributed to Babba and Banasa and with uncertain issues which the author feels belong to Numidia and Mauretania.

Special mention should be made of the method of illustration. In addition to the usual photographic plates at the end of the volume, line drawings are employed throughout the text to illustrate the catalogue entries. Apart from the ensuing convenience to the reader of having

description and reproduction together, the use of drawings serves to clarify types and legends sometimes poorly preserved. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Divinité équestre sur une monnaie de Termessos. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 296-297, illus.

The reverse type on a coin of Pisidian Termessos, described by Mionnet (after Sestini) as a goddess on horseback, is in reality a male rider with floating cloak and a sceptre-like object in his hand. This bronze comes from the Pellerin Collection and is now in the Cabinet des Médailles. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Monnaie de Thibron. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 167-171, pl. 40.

In studying the Carian coins at the Cabinet des Médailles, M. Robert came upon the rare bronze issue of Thibron published by Pellerin in 1763 as a coin of Thibros in Thessaly. Subsequently this specimen had been mislaid, but E. T. Newell had recognized from Pellerin's drawing that it was a second example of the coinage which Thibron struck in Cyrenaica and was to be associated with a bronze which Newell acquired from the Norton Collection and published in *Miscellanea Numismatica: Cyrene to India*. The Pellerin coin is from the same reverse die as the Newell piece; its obverse type, however, is different, an Athena instead of a Heracles head. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Monnaies d'Olympos. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 178-187, pl. 40.

Some very rare autonomous bronzes with a head of Athena in Corinthian helmet on the obverse and a fulmen and ethnic on the reverse have heretofore been attributed to Olympos in Lycia. As M. Robert points out, the types bear no resemblance to those on the silver coinage of the Lycian Olympos—Apollo head and cithara in incuse—and furthermore there is no evidence of provenance to support the attribution of the bronzes.

It is to another Olympos, in the mountains of Aeolis between Pergamum and Smyrna, that these coins should be assigned. Their association with the Aeolian Olympos may be considered certain in view of the fact that one is recorded as having been bought near Aegae. MT

ROBERT, LOUIS. Villes et monnaies de Lycie. In: *Hellenica*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 188-222, pl. 3.

A. H. M. Jones in his book on the cities of the Eastern Roman provinces argues that Tymnessos was a Lycian and not a Carian town. The numismatic evidence, however, is against this. One coin of Tymnessos is known,

a bronze piece which has on the reverse a portrait, somewhat resembling that of Vespasian. Since the portrait is on the reverse it seems unlikely that it represents an emperor, but whether the coin be autonomous or imperial, it cannot be a Lycian issue. The autonomous coinage of Lycia employed entirely different types, and imperial money of the individual cities was struck only under Gordian III. Coins attributed to Lycian cities under earlier emperors are falsifications or examples of erroneous attribution.

M. Robert publishes two new types of Lycian coinage under Gordian, both coins from the von Aulock Collection. The first, a bronze of Arneai, has a bust of Gordian on the obverse and on the reverse a scene of struggle between Pan and a nymph. There is no record of a cult of Pan or the nymphs at Arneai, but the wild wooded terrain of the region would have provided an appropriate setting for their worship.

The second bronze is of the mint of Kandyba. On the obverse is a bust of Tranquillina; on the reverse a standing male figure with a kalathos on his head, leaning on a sceptre or spear. This personage is identified by the inscription as Deukalion, father of the hero Kandybos after whom the city was named. MT

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, MARIA R. A Rábakovácsi római ékszerlelet (Roman Jewelry of Rabakovacsi). In: *Folia Archeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 6 (1954), pp. 62-73, pls. 16-18. In Hungarian. With English Summary, pp. 204-205.

In 1953 a Roman hoard was found near Rabakovacsi, a village in the county of Vas. The artifacts had probably been wrapped in a piece of cloth, which had decayed. The find consisted of three framed aureus (Valerianus Pater, RIC v/1, 34, 149; Valerianus Junior RIC v/1, 11), two amphora shaped gold plates, and fragments of a chain made of Herculean knots and emerald prisms. The most interesting problem, which the find brought up, was the question of the open-work frames encircling the three gold coins. These coins were struck in 254 and 256 A.D. The burial may have been caused by an intensive barbarian invasion in 260. The coins together with the chain may have been an official present of a military character. It is unlikely that the framed coins were intended for feminine adornment.

BELTRÁN, ANTONIO. Los monumentos en las monedas hispano-romanas. In: *Archivo Español de Arqueología*, primer semestre (1953), pp. 39-66, 8 pls.

A study of Iberian monuments which have been depicted upon Hispano-Roman coins, a work inspired in part by two monographs of the American

Numismatic Society (Donald F. Brown's *Temples of Rome as Coin Types*, N. Y., 1940; Bluma L. Trell's *The Temple of Artemis at Ephesos*, N. Y., 1945). The monuments of the following places, which appear upon the above coins, have been treated in some detail: Gades (a temple and an altar), Malaka (a temple), Abdera (a temple), Lascuta (an altar with palms), Emerita (aqueducts, temple, altar of Providentia Augusta, and a statue of Julia), Carthago-Nova (a temple of Augustus, an aqueduct, a statue of Salus or Venus, and an altar of Salus), Tarraco (a temple and an altar), Caesaraugusta (a hexastyle temple and a tetrastyle temple), and Turiase (an equestrian statue). The article points out the help numismatics renders to archaeology and history when the monuments themselves have disappeared.

BELTRÁN, A. Nota sobre hallazgo de denarios de la República romana en Andalucía. In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 6 (1955), pp. 179-182.

Describes a find of twenty-five Roman Republican coins discovered in 1936 near Montoro where trenches were being dug for fortification. The author studied twenty of these coins which are listed and classified in this article with references to Rolland, Seaby and Sydenham.

BROUKAL, V. Nález antických mincí v Žarošicích, okres Kyjov (Ancient Coin Finds at Zharosh, Kyjov District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), p. 181. In Czech.

Reports additional Roman imperial coins which have come to light from the above site in South Moravia (cf. J. Skoutil, *Numismatický Čas. Česk.*, III, 1927): A sestertius of Caligula (37-41), discovered in 1945, a denarius of Septimius Severus (193-211), found in 1953 in a vineyard of an estate, in 1932 a denarius of Trajan (98-117), and in 1920 a dupondius of Titus (79-81). LES

FRANKE, P. R. and HARALD KÜTHMANN. Zu den römischen Münzfunden von Mainz. In: *Mainzer Zeitschrift*, No. 50 (1955), pp. 117-119, illus.

In July 1955 the authors undertook a restudy of Roman coin finds preserved in the Altertumsmuseum in Mainz. One hoard found in the legionary camp in 1950 consisted of 186 denarii. The mistaken identification of some of the varieties in the original publication of that hoard are corrected here. In 1952 a hoard of fifty-three denarii was discovered south of Fort Stahlberg. Two of these coins remained in private hands, but since the remaining fifty-one have been published in only summary fashion, they are republished in this article. A third find in 1954 contained ninety-seven sestertii, eleven dupondii, three asses and three middle

bronzes which are not classified. Seven Roman imperial pieces have been found in the course of recent construction in the district of Mainz. These are published here for the first time. HLA

GERASSIMOV, T. Ednostranna zlata moneta na Konstantin Veliki (A Unilateral Gold Coin of Constantine the Great). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), p. 583, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates a new specimen of a unilateral gold coin of Constantine the Great. This piece has been acquired recently by the Kazanlik Museum (South Bulgaria). On the top is a small gold ring. The obverse shows the radiated head of the emperor f.r. with this inscription: DN CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. The reverse shows a point in relief in the center. The specimen has a diameter of twenty-two mm. with a weight of 3.80 gr.

GERASSIMOV, T. Moneta teglilka s obrazite na Remetalk, zhena mu i Avgust (A Coin Weight with the Pictures of Remetalk, his Wife, and Augustus). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 588-589, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates by means of photographic reproduction and line drawings a bronze monetary weight which bears the effigies of the Thracian king Remetalk I, his wife, and Augustus. This weight is similar to the coin types of Remetalk. Upon the effigies there has been inscribed with a sharp instrument marks showing the amounts. This coin weight has a diameter of twenty mm., a thickness of five mm., and a weight of 9.35 gr.

GRIERSON, P. Roman Tombs at Vasa: the Coins. In: *Report of the Dept. of Antiquities, Cyprus, 1940-1948* (1955), pp. 61-67.

The coins found in the Roman tombs at Vasa (Cyprus) fall into four distinct groups: (1) scattered pieces from the late first to the early third century A.D., (2) pieces of Alexander Severus and his immediate successors (ca. 230-253), (3) scattered pieces of the late third and early fourth centuries, and (4) pieces of the mid-fourth century. When these groups are examined in detail, certain characteristics stand out. The coins in group one with one exception, which the author explains satisfactorily, are very worn and corroded. Because of this condition it would be rash to date any of the burials by them. The coins in group two with few exceptions are in excellent condition. They may be used to date the tombs in which they were found. The earlier coins in group three are in poor condition, and do not offer satisfactory evidence for the continuous use of the tombs between ca. 255 and 300. The later coins in this group because of their frequency rather than their condition show a series of

burials in the first three decades of the fourth century. The mint marks suggest that Cyzicus played an important role in furnishing Cyprus with currency. The condition of the coins in group four varies considerably. Some specimens of Constantius II and Gallus show that the tombs were used in 350-55. The absence of coins of Julian or any of his successors suggests that the tombs were not used much after the death of Constantius II (361).

KENT, J. P. C. Arelate (Arles) or Constantinople? In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), cols. 13-14.

Attribution of late Roman coins bearing the mint marks C, CON, CONS, CONST, K and KONSTAN is still confused in spite of writings by Laffranchi and Pearce. Generally CON and CONST denote the mint of Arelate, C and CONS that of Constantinople. Difficulties are resolved by observing whether the *officina* number is a Roman (Arelate) or Greek (Constantinople) numeral, and whether it precedes (Arelate) or follows (Constantinople) the mint name.

Confusions in the third to fifth century mint signatures of Cyzicus, Carthage, Colchester (?), and Trier are also noted. CCV

KINDLER, A. More Dates on the Coins of the Procurators. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (1956), pp. 54-57, pl. 8.

Discusses the dates on two series of coins of the procurators of Judea during the reign of Tiberius. New dates have been found on coins of the Lituus/Wreath type which show quite clearly that this type was struck by Valerius Gratus and was not introduced by his successor Pontius Pilate. A table is included showing the dates on the coins of the procurators from Coponius to Antonius Felix. HLA

KRAFT, KONRAD. Der goldene Kranz Caesars und der Kampf um die Entlarvung des "Tyrannen." In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 3/4 (1952/53), pp. 7-97, 4 pls.

Comparison with Etruscan vase paintings, sculptures and jewelry is employed in support of the theory that the wreath worn by Caesar on his portrait coins of 44 B.C. is a golden Etruscan wreath, the author believing that the emperor at this time preferred the old insignia regalia to the diadem of the Hellenistic monarchs. There follows a discussion of the numa-asses of Augustus, struck on the occasion of the secular games, which Kraft would date 17-16 B.C. instead of 23 B.C. as suggested by Mattingly. KC

KRAFT, KONRAD. Das Silbermedaillon Constantins des Grossen mit dem Christusmonogramm auf dem Helm. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 5/6 (1954/55), pp. 151-178, pls. 11/12.

Publishes an AR-medallion of Constantine I with Christogram on the helmet, recently acquired by the Staatliche Münzsammlung in Munich (type Gneccchi I, p. 59, no. 18, but from a die other than that used in striking similar medaillons in the Vienna and Leningrad collections). The writer introduces strong and new arguments which show the date of A.D. 315 to be well founded for this type, and further cites it as clear evidence for the dating of the marble head of Constantine in the Palazzo dei Conservatori. KC

SEABY, H. A. Roman Denominations and Mints. Valentinian I to Theodosius I. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 431 (April 1954), pp. 147-152.

In his introductory paragraph the author gives the reasons for this article: "Whilst working on our new *Catalogue of Roman Coins* I consulted *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, Vol. IX by J. W. E. Pearce. This is a very fine technical work for which the greatest credit must be given, but as it is arranged according to mints and not under individual emperors, I had difficulty in finding out what exactly was struck in each emperor's name. I therefore went through the whole book and took out the following table. As I thought this might also be of use to others as well as to myself I am publishing it here." The table shows the denominations, and the issuing mints of the coins struck from Valentinian I to the death of Theodosius I (364-395 A.D.).

ULRICH-BANSA, OSCAR. Cinque nuove monete di Aquileia Romana. In: *Studi Aquileisi offerti a Giovanni Brusi*, pp. 255-286, 2 pls.

Discusses five silver coins of Aquileia from a single well-localized hoard near Pavia. This hoard was found in February, 1949, in the territory of St. Genesio about 6.5 kilometers north of the Ticino on what was the principal artery in antiquity between Pavia and Milan. These five coins were found associated with other silver pieces of the second half of the fourth century. Ulrich-Bansa mentions the previous finds of importance recovered in that district. This particular hoard of 1949 contained one solidus of Constantine II (GLORIA REI PVBLICAE) and 494 silver coins: Constantius II (5); Constans (1), Valentinian I (8), Valens (28), Gratian (236), Valentinian II (115), Theodosius (6), Arcadius (1). Among these silver coins there were eight large size pieces of about six siliquae value, ninety miliarenses or double siliquae, and 396 siliquae. A chart giving the denominations, rulers and mints is included with the article. A rare

Aquileia siliqua of Arcadius provides a *terminus post quem* of Jan. 16, 383 for the deposit. The absence of any coins of the usurper Magnus Maximus who struck abundant coinage at Treveri in 384 leads to a date in the years 383-384 for the hoard. Ulrich-Bansa then discusses the five coins in detail. Two miliarenses of Gratian inscribed VOTIS XV MVLTTIS XX and one of Valentinian II marked VOTIS V MVLTTIS X are treated fully in the light of the other silver and bronze votive coins of the period. Two multiple siliquae inscribed TRIVMFACTOR GENTBARB of the same rulers and a miliarense of Theodosius marked VIRTVS EXERCITVS are also treated in detail in connection with the history of the period. Also discussed are the VIRTVS ROMANORVM siliquae of the period. HLA

VERMEULE, C. C. Roman Numismatic Art, A.D. 200-400. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 11 (Nov. 1956), cols. 473-480, illus.; Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), cols. 517-521, illus.; Vol. 65, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), cols. 1-6, illus.

Coins play an important (dated and located) part in the evidence for the so-called crisis of late antique and the origins of the early Byzantine or mediaeval style in coin types and in related major and minor arts (from sculpture to illuminated manuscripts, carved ivories or engraved gems). This numismatic evidence is closely connected with the significance of the Roman, Hellenistic and Near Eastern elements in the developments of these art forms. The background is provided by a brief introduction to the general history of Roman imperial and provincial (taken under the inclusive term Greek imperial) coinage and medallions.

Statement of the purpose of imperial coinage and the types generally portrayed thereon leads to a review of the development of stylistic trends and new artistic conventions in late Roman numismatic art. There is definite evidence for a stylistic break in Roman imperial coinage beginning mainly with Aurelian's reforms and culminating in the various mint reorganizations in the time of Constantine and his sons. The fourth century imperial style has its roots in the mints around the Eastern end of the Mediterranean, especially Antioch, and is perhaps an immediate development of work done by Graeco-Roman die cutters at the Sassanian court ca. 250 to 270. The new stylistic tendencies are present as early as the imperial coins of Eastern mints in the time of Septimius Severus and his family.

BYZANTINE

GERASSIMOV, T. Edna medna moneta na Ioan VII Paleolog 1400-1403 (A Copper Coin of John VII Palaeologus 1400-1403). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 585-586, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

The above coin, which shows on the obverse the bust of an emperor with nimbus, and upon the reverse two standing figures holding a cross, has been described by Wroth (*Catalogue of Imp. Byz. Coins* II, 639) as belonging to the period of Manuel II Palaeologus. According to the author of this article it was struck by John VII, the nephew of Manuel II, for the first three letters of the name Ioan have been found upon specimens of this coin. It can no longer be attributed to John VIII. The figures upon the reverse present a serious obstacle to such an identification. John VIII had no children; hence the figures represent Helena, the wife of Manuel II, and his young son John VIII. The coin was struck during the period when John VII replaced his uncle who had gone to western Europe in search of help against the Turkish threat to Constantinople.

GERASSIMOV, T. Medna moneta na Andronik IV Paleolog 1376-1379 g. (A Copper Coin of Andronicus IV Palaeologus 1376-1379 A.D.). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 584-585, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates by a photographic reproduction and by a line drawing the above copper coin. The obverse shows the emperor and a saint with nimbus, both on horseback f.r. The reverse bears the name of the emperor along the edge; in the center the monogram of the Palaeologi. The piece has a diameter of twenty mm. The author attributes this coin to Andronicus IV because of its similarity to the copper coins of Manuel II, the youngest brother of this emperor.

GERASSIMOV, T. Moneta ot Andronik II i Andronik III s nadpis TES MAKEDONIAS (A Coin of Andronicus II and Andronicus III with the Inscription TES MAKEDONIAS). In: *Bulletin de l'Institut Archéologique*, Vol. 20 (1955), pp. 584, illus. In Bulgarian. With French Summary.

Describes and illustrates the above coin, which is of much interest, inasmuch as it carries an inscription not found too often upon Byzantine coins: (in Greek letters) TES MAKEDONIAS (cf. T. Gerassimov, *Monnaies inédites des Paléologues, Fouilles et Recherches* IV, Sofia, 1950, pp. 27 ff.). This coin is contemporary with the bronze pieces, issued by these two emperors, which carry this reverse inscription: AVTOKPATOPEC POMAIWN.

GERASSIMOV, T. *Les monnaies de Jean VII Paléologue (1400-1408)*. In: *Byzantinoslavica*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 114-119, pl.

In the British Museum Catalogue of Byzantine Coins there is one which may be attributed to an emperor of the second half of the fourteenth or the first half of the fifteenth century named John. Because the reverse shows the figure of an empress and a young heir apparent holding a cross with the empress's hand above that of her son it indicates that the empress was higher in the hierarchy at that moment. By a process of elimination Gerassimov attributes this coin to John VII Palaeologus. He also discusses the other extant coins of this ruler. HLA

GOLENKO, K. V. *Podrazhania vizantiiskim monetam X - XI vv., naidennye na Tamanskom poluostrove* (Imitations of Tenth to Eleventh Century Byzantine Coins found on the Taman Peninsula). In: *Vizantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 7 (1953), pp. 269-275, 2 pls. In Russian.

A study of the coins, found on the Taman Peninsula, which were imitations of Byzantine coins issued by Basil II and Constantine VIII (976-1025). A gold coin of the latter is of especial interest inasmuch as it differs from similar pieces already described. The article points out that the representation of the cross has suffered the least change, indicating the spreading of Christianity in this region. LES

LARSEN, M. D. H. *The Metrology of the Coinage of Trebizond*. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 446 (July, 1955), pp. 270-271.

Stresses the important role metrology should play in the attribution of the aspers of Trebizond. The difficulty in the attribution of Trebizond coinage is the fact that the majority of the emperors carried the names of either Alexius, Manuel or John. For example, a specimen with the name of Alexius might have been struck during the reign of any of the four Alexii. It is pointed out that the standard upon which the aspers were minted was subject to steady deterioration. Included is a table, beginning with John I (1235-1238), which shows the constant lessening of the weights during the reigns of the various emperors.

EUROPEAN

BATALHA REIS, PEDRO. *Moeda inédita da Companhia do Niassa*. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec. 1955), pp. 147-150, pl.

When the Companhia do Niassa received vast concessions in Mozambique in 1893, both stamps and coins were produced for company use. All were declared illegal and for the most part destroyed. The rare coins

are of twenty and ten reis in bronze, dated 1894, struck at the Birmingham mint. The author now illustrates a previously unpublished lead essay of a silver 500 reis. A lead impression of the twenty reis is also shown. TVB

BEIERLEIN, P. R. *Lasarus Ercker: Bergmann, Hüttenmann und Münzmeister im 16. Jahrhundert*. Berlin, 1955. 141 pp. 36 pls.

Ercker, an outstanding sixteenth century mining engineer, was appointed Saxonian assayer and mintmaster by August, Elector of Saxony, in 1557. The following year saw him established as assayer to the Dukes of Brunswick in Goslar, this to be followed five years later by an appointment to the office of mintmaster. Realizing that his plans for improvement of the mining industry could never materialize while in the service of the Dukes of Brunswick, Ercker moved to Kuttenberg, Bohemia, in 1569, and in 1574 his important book on minerals, metals and mining processes was published in Prague. This work, later known as *Aula Subterranea*, brought to its author considerable fame throughout Europe.

In the field of numismatics, Ercker is chiefly remembered for having had struck, in 1586, a computing jeton showing on the obverse the family coat of arms and on the reverse the motto ERST/PROBS-DAN/LOBS (test first before approving). HG

BEISZER, JOSEF. Wieder einmal: Der Levantiner. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 11 (1956), pp. 92-94.

A listing of the quantities of Levantine (Maria Theresa) talers struck under the second Austrian Republic 1946-1955, based on the mint report of the Vienna Hauptmünzamt. In addition, corrections are made to mistaken information which appeared in a recent Viennese publication on the subject of the Maria Theresa taler. HG

BERGHAUS, PETER. Kleine Münz- und Geldgeschichte von Minden. In: *Mindener Heimatblätter*, Vol. 28, Nos. 4/5 (April-May, 1956), pp. 41-47, illus.

A concise history of the coinage of Minden, from its inception in about the year 1000 to the closing of the mint in 1706. With the exception of some Roman gold issues of the fourth century, the first coins known to circulate in Minden territory (and which were later copied there) were Cologne pfennigs. The accession of Henry III in 1039 saw a marked increase in coin production, and although deterioration set in during the later Middle Ages, coinage was again established on a solid basis with the introduction of the new taler standard in the sixteenth century. Mention is made of an interesting square-shaped obsidional piece struck during siege of the city by the Swedes in 1634. HG

COCKS, T. Y. Theodore, King of Corsica, and His Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 448 (Sept. 1955), pp. 365-366.

Among numismatic rarities of the eighteenth century some of the most curious are the coins of Theodore, King of Corsica. The article traces in brief the career of this ephemeral sovereign who established himself as King of Corsica in 1736 with the help of Corsican patriots in revolt against Genoese oppression.

A mint was set up in a monastery at Tavagna. Copper was available, and a little silver, but no gold at all. Two copper denominations, five soldi and two soldi, were struck. Both were similar in design. The silver coins are extremely rare. It appears that only three or four specimens were minted. One is in the British Museum. The obverse shows the Corsican arms as created by Theodore, i.e. a Moor's head and three links from a broken chain; the reverse bears the figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the patroness of the island.

CONGAS, CONSTANTINE. The Gold Siege Ingot of Malta. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), p. 32, illus.

Photographs and description of the "world's rarest coin" ordered struck by Gen. Vaubois, about 1798, after Bonaparte had siezed Malta and fled to Egypt leaving Vaubois in command. Later Gen. Vaubois issued other siege pieces (cf. *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Jan. 1957, p. 6). JRF

CONGAS, CONSTANTINE. The Silver Siege Ingot of Malta. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), p. 6.

In 1800 Gen. Vaubois had struck a silver necessity coin which lacked serial number and letter. The author gives details of the design of this later issue of Malta siege coins (cf. *Numismatist*, Jan. 1957, p. 32, for a discussion of an early gold ingot). JRF

COSTA COUVREUR, RAOUL da. Um grosso de D. Alfonso V com os escudos de armas de Portugal e de Castela e Leão, com a letra p sobre cada um. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec. 1955), pp. 155-156.

Three specimens of this coin are known to exist.

TVB

DENARO, VICTOR F. The Malta Siege Ingots of 1799. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), cols. 511-515, illus.

Further information has come to light concerning the gold and silver ingots struck in Malta in 1799 by General Vaubois, who commanded the Napoleonic troops blockaded in Valletta by the Maltese insurgents. Following the insurrection, General Vaubois stripped the Maltese Monte di Pietà, the Maltese Christian loan association, of every article (money and

pawns) on the pretext of the need of subsidising the French garrison and inhabitants during the blockade. The gold and silver thus seized were melted down at the mint and cast into bars which were then divided into small ingots. These ingots were stamped on one side with the arms of Valletta, a lion rampant in an oval frame. The obverse stamps comprised a set of numbers, the intrinsic value (in scudi, tari and grains diagonally across the center), and an alphabetical letter on one of the lower corners. To prevent clipping, the edges were stamped with a Pascal Lamb in an oval frame; this die is still extant at the Valletta Museum.

Although notes and documents on the manufacture of these ingots are preserved in the Royal Malta Library, it has only been possible to trace a few of these ingots in present collections. Nearly 400 gold and several thousand silver ingots were manufactured in Malta in 1799, but most of these were probably taken out of Malta and melted down in other countries when the French garrison capitulated on the fifth of September 1800. ccv

FRONTEIRA, JOAQUIM. Autenticidade ou contrafacção? In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec. 1955), pp. 151-154, pl.

Description and enlarged illustration of a unique gold xerafim of Portuguese India, dated 1769. The denomination was always scarce. The author includes a chart of all the examples known to him, about fifty from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. The debased style of the piece leads the author to reserve judgment on its genuineness. tvb

GALSTER, GEORG and HANS HOLST. Blaffert. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), cols. 677-678.

Concerns the Danish 2-penning blaffert issue of the early sixteenth century bearing the coats-of-arms of Holstein and Oldenburg. Norwegian bracteates issued by Archbishop Walkendorf at the same time are shown to be 1-penning issues, and not blafferts as was formerly believed. LL

GIL FARRÉS, O. Estudio crítico de las primitivas acuñaciones navarras y aragonesas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 14 (Jan.-March, 1955), pp. 31-96, illus., pls., maps.

The confused coinages of Navarre and Aragon in the eleventh and twelfth centuries are again attacked by the author. After covering earlier opinions thoroughly, and inserting a general history of the age, he undertakes a precise stylistic analysis of the coins to reattribute them generally by ruler and mint. The mint can only be described by style, since the apparent mint name was actually the name of the region of intended circulation, and many pieces bear no name at all. tvb

HEIDE, G. D. VAN DER and C. N. FEHRMANN. Enige mundvondsten in het Zuiderzeegebied. In: *Kamper Almanak*, 1955-56, pp. 214-228, pl.

Three coin finds are dealt with, two from what once formed part of the bottom of the Zuider Zee.

The first, from the remains of a small ship which had floundered, contained an Ensisheim taler of Emperor Rudolf II, dated 1606, a few older Netherlands coins, and some from Spain and Spanish America.

The second find, from Rutten, is summarized from the descriptions given and conclusions drawn by Dr. Enno van Gelder in *Twee Overijsselse muntvondsten* (cf. NL, No. 39, p. 244).

The third, that of a hoard discovered in a cellar in Urk, contained a total of eighteen coins, five of them gold, seven large and six smaller silver pieces, representing the Burgundian Netherlands, Overijssel, Liege, Cologne, the Papal State, Spain and the Duchies of Ferrara and Milan. The latest date included is 1573, and one coin bears the counterstamp of the States of Holland for Feb. 7 of that year, indicating that the hoard was probably hidden during the first years of the Eighty Years War, or shortly after the Revolution of 1572. HJE

HØDNEBØ, FINN. Bergengylden. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), col. 466.

A denomination of twelve skillings value, not struck in Norway but named after the town of Bergen, and in use from ca. 1450. LL

HÖGBERG, TH. *Gamla mynt och deras öden*. Göteborg, 1956. 68 pp., illus.

A compilation of twelve articles by Högborg, two of which were previously published in Högborgs Myntkatalog, No. 7 (1955) (cf. Numismatic Literature No. 34 (1956), pp. 1 & 15). Subjects of the remaining articles include: (1) The Cavalli collection of copper plate money; (2) Rare coin prices in early times; (3) Rare Swedish coins from the reigns of Oscar II (1872-1907) and Gustav V (1907-1950); (4) Coins struck in Sweden for use during war years, such as the kreutzer struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632 for use in Germany, and the 1788 kopek issue of Gustav III for use in Russia; (5) The world's heaviest coin, the 1644 ten-daler plate money issued in Avesta, Sweden; (6) Gold medals presented by Gustav III to a visiting German prince in 1780; (7) Necessity coins struck under Charles XII; (8) Pleasures of collecting; (9) Points of view relative to the degree of preservation in coins; (10) Notes on the history of Swedish coins. LL

HUSZÁR, L. Kiadatlan középkori magyar pénzek (Unpublished Mediaeval Hungarian Coins). In: *Folia Archeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 6 (1954), pp. 115-122, illus. In Hungarian. With German Summary, p. 208.

Lists and describes ten Hungarian mediaeval coins in the coin cabinet of the Hungarian Historical Museum. These coins have been published neither in the *Corpus Nummorum Hungariae* nor in recent literature: (1) a silver coin of St. Stephen, (2) a denar of Andreas III, (3) an obulus with the effigy on the denar of Andreas III, (4) an obulus with the effigy on the denar of Karl Robert, (5) a denar of Ludwig the Great, (6) a piefort issue of the denar of Sigismund, (7) a hybrid struck with the obulus die of Sigismund, (8) a denar which is a variant of the coin of Janos Hunyadi, (9) a hybrid issue of the denar of Ladislaus V, and (10) an obulus of Janos Szapolyai dated 1533.

JAECKEL, PETER. *Die Münzprägung des Hauses Habsburg 1780-1918 und der Bundesrepublik Österreich 1918-1956*. Basel, 1956. 156 pp., illus.

Comprising parts three and four of *Die neueren Münzprägungen deutscher Staaten* issued by Kurt Jaeger, Jaeckel's book presents a complete listing of the coins of the House of Habsburg from the death of Maria Theresa up to and including the Austrian Republic. It includes not only Austrian coins proper, but also issues struck in the Austrian Netherlands and Italian Dependencies; illustration is profuse, coinage figures are given, and degrees of rarity indicated. HG

JÄGER, A. Die Münzprägung der Grafen Schlick. In: *Berliner Numismatische Zeitschrift*, No. 17 (1954), pp. 96-106; No. 18 (1954), pp. 126-132, pls. 3-4.

While the abundant coinage of the Counts of Schlick in Joachimstal can be said to have introduced an era of economic prosperity, minting privileges there terminated in 1528 and were not regained until a century later in Plan. The latter coinage, issued between 1627 and 1665, was of purely local significance; the influence of anti-reformation sentiment is clearly seen in the obverse showing St. Anne with Madonna and Child, while the reverse depicts the customary Schlick arms. Later Counts had coins struck at the Royal Mint in Prague, the last issues being the talers and ducats struck by Leopold Heinrich Franz in 1767. The plates illustrate all types struck at the above three centers. HG

JAEGER, KURT. *Die deutschen Reichsmünzen seit 1871*. 3rd ed. Basel, Münzen und Medaillen A. G., 1956. 190 pp., illus.

The numbers of coins issued, arranged chronologically and by mint, are included in this new and improved edition of the standard work on

German coinage since 1871. In all, more than 3,000 issues are listed and close to 900 illustrated; degree of rarity is indicated, and the numbers of coins struck in proof condition given when possible. Excluded are pattern pieces, coins struck in the German colonies, and those issued during the two World Wars. HG

JÖNSSON, ARTHUR. Utkast till förteckning över Gustav V:s myntvarianter jämte tabeller över årtal och antal präglade mynt 1908-1950 (1951). Gothenburg, 1957. 14 pp.

A survey of the coinage of Gustav V (1907-1950), part one of which lists all the variants discovered by the writer (exceptions to this listing are the 20- and 5-crown gold pieces of 1935 and 1920 respectively and the 5-crown silver issue of 1935, of which no variants are known).

Part two gives the quantities of all issues minted during the reign. These include coins struck in 1908 with 1907 dies and the portrait of Oscar II, and the issues of 1951 struck after the death of Gustav but with 1950 dies. Coins struck from these same dies in the early part of 1952 are omitted. LL

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Die Münzen der freien Reichstadt Nürnberg. In: *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte*, Vols. 3/4 (1953/54), pp. 115-159, illus.; Vol. 7 (1956), pp. 139-249, illus.

A short history of money and the story of coin circulation in the Nuremberg region are included in the introduction to this long-needed corpus of the coins of Nuremberg. Part one deals with the gold and part two with the silver coinage, both accurately described and well illustrated. DS

KELLNER, HANS-JÖRG. Münzfunde und Edelmetall in Bayern im 14. bis 16. Jahrhundert. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 6 (1955), pp. 41-44.

Concerns the metal value of coin hoards found in Bavaria dating from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. A graph illustrates the relationship of gold and silver in the composition of the hoards. DS

KRČ, S. Nález mincí v Hornom Vadičove okres Kys. Nové Mesto (Coin Find at Horný Vadičov, District Kys. Nove Mesto). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 229-230. In Czech.

In April, 1949, a farmer at the above place in NW Slovakia, while digging in the basement of his house, discovered a clay pot containing eighty-two coins. This find is now preserved in the Slovensk National Museum at Martin. The greater part of the find consists of coins struck

during the reign of Leopold I (1657-1705). The latest piece is a Silesian six kreuzer of Karl Friedrich of Württemberg (1715), and the oldest a Polish trojak of Sigismund III (1621). Although there are Silesian coins from 1715, it is interesting to note that there are no Josef I (1705-1711) or Karl VI (1711-1740) pieces. The hoard was probably buried after 1715.

LES

KŘÍŽEK, F. Nález v Budči, okres Dačice (Find in Budeč, District of Dacice). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 212-213. In Czech.

A farmer from the above place in SW Moravia sold in 1937 to the National District Committee at Dacice 388 coins which had been found on his property. The coins had been placed in a jug under the roots of a fruit tree. The pieces were delivered to the Dacice Museum for attribution and preservation. The find embraces coinage from 1300 to 1543, beginning with the coins of George of Podebrad, and ending with a 1543 taler of the city of Kaufbeuren. About half of the coins were Bohemian, forty per cent Austrian, and the rest German.

LES

MAJER, GIOVANNINA. Die Münze in Venedig während der Herrschaft Napoleons I. als König von Italien 1804 bis 1814. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 10 (1956), pp. 77-79; No. 11 (1956), pp. 90-92; No. 12 (1956), pp. 99-102.

With regard to the currency, the chief accomplishment of Napoleon I as King of Italy may be said to have been his assimilation of three existing standards, namely those of the Venetian Republic, Austria, and Italy as a newly established kingdom. Consisting of gold, silver and copper issues in denominations of lire and centesimi, coinage of the latter was based on, and corresponded in size and fineness to the French metric currency already in circulation. It terminated with the entry of Austrian troops into Venice in 1813.

HG

MALMER, BRITA. A New Harthacnut Coin from "ROE". In: *K. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundets i Lund Årsberättelse III* (1955-56), pp. 173-190, illus.

Location of the find was Gandarve on the island of Gotland, Sweden. The coin represents a hitherto unknown Harthacnut type struck under the mintmaster Alfdén, with retrograde inscription and the mint name ROE. The mint thus designated is in all probability that of Roskilde (Denmark), this abbreviation being known previously only from coins of Sven Estridsen with frequently garbled inscriptions. Under other Danish kings, from Cnut to Harold Hein (1018-1080), Roskilde is abbreviated to ROS, ROSCLDE, etc., seven known inscriptions being listed by the author.

LL

MERI, I. Árpád-kori pénzváltó mérleg (Coin Scale from the Period of the Arpads). In: *Folia Archeologica (Uj Folyam)*, Vol. 6 (1954), pp. 106-114, illus., pls. 29-30. In Hungarian. With French Summary, p. 208.

During the rearrangement of the Roman section of the National Museum (Budapest) there was found a bronze scale with the two arms, a hinge, and the two pans. The scale was found originally at Obuda in the seventies of the last century. Its date was established by the impression of an original coin struck upon one of the pans. This impression shows an anepigraphic twelfth century Hungarian coin. The scale was probably used during the second half of the twelfth and at the beginning of the thirteenth century, a period during which lump silver was still used as a means of payment. It was probably concealed at the time of the Tartar invasion (1241).

NEMEŠKAL, L. Nález mincí v Roztokách u Prahy (Coin Find at Roztok near Prague). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 214-215. In Czech.

In November, 1953 a man brought sixty-six coins for attribution to the numismatic section of the National Museum at Prague. These pieces were found fifty-four years ago in a field near Prague. The exact circumstances of the find are not known. The hoard consisted for the most part of sixteenth century Bohemian and Silesian coins, and coins of the Archbishopric of Salzburg. The latest specimen was a pfennig of the Archbishop of Salzburg dated 1610. Hence the find was probably buried ca. 1611, at which time the army of Prince Leopold invaded Bohemia and occupied Prague.

LES

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E., ed. *Nálezy mincí v Čechách na Moravě a ve Slezsku* (Coin Finds in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia). 2 vols. Prague, 1956. In Czech.

This two volume work published by the Czechoslovakian Academy of Science is a valuable catalogue of coin finds. Vol. I consists of two parts: (1) Finds of Celtic coins, and (2) ancient coins (with six maps according to the periods). Vol. II is divided into the denar, bracteate and gros periods (with five maps). It is the first systematic and complete listing of the numerous coin finds in the Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian areas, the crossroads of trade in the ancient and mediaeval epochs between East and West. In the introductory chapters the history of Czechoslovakian numismatics is discussed, and the principles, documentation and legal aspects are outlined. The abbreviations and signs used in the compilation are given in five languages, which applies also to the charts, and facilitates the use of the catalogue.

LES

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Abo. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), col. 8.

Deals with the fifteenth and early sixteenth century abo, originally struck in Åbo, Finland, at the value of a half örtug. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Aros. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), col. 252.

A discussion of Swedish coins from the period ca. 1200-1250 bearing the inscription AROS. These, and coins similarly inscribed, the author proves to have been struck in Uppsala (Östra Aros) and not in Västerås as was previously supposed. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Avslag. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), cols. 294-296.

Concerns mediaeval Scandinavian coins struck either in non-uniform weights, or in metals other than those for which the dies were originally intended. LL

RASMUSSEN, N. L. Birkamynt och Hedebymynt. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), cols. 588-594.

Coins struck in Birka (Sweden) and Hedeby (Denmark) during the ninth and tenth centuries form the subject of this article. They are divided and sub-divided by motif, and an attempt is made to date and localize the older issues. A starting point is taken from the most recent, the so-called Hedeby half bracteates which can be dated ca. 940-970, and which imitate, in some cases, the Dorestad type of Charlemagne. Since the primary type in the older group conform similarly, it seems probable that they too were struck in Hedeby. The remaining coins in this group (mostly with Scandinavian motif, although some are imitative of sceattas) come from loose finds known only from Birka, indicating this ancient trading settlement as the probable minting place. Conclusion is drawn that these older coins were issued between 810/20 and 910. LL

ROLLAND, H. *Monnaies des Comtes de Provence XII^e-XV^e siècles*. Paris, 1956. 274 pp., 6 pls., illus.

The coinage of Provence, in addition to being the richest, offers the greatest variety of types of all the French provinces. From its inception in the fifth century B.C. to the closing of the Marseilles mint in 1857 it includes three main periods: ancient, mediaeval or independent, and modern, beginning with French domination in 1481.

Rolland's book is devoted exclusively to the second of these periods, and represents an examination of the coins of Provence in the large public

collections (particularly that in the Bibliothèque Nationale) as well as research in the French archives. Five chapters include the following main topics: (1) Administration—concerning mintmasters, supervisors, assayers and die-sinkers; (2) privileges of the moneyers and their guild known as the *Serment*; (3) coinage standard (based on the denier) with information pertaining to fineness and type; (4) history of the many coin types struck under the various princes, to which is appended a genealogical table; (5) a catalogue of the coins, in which 149 main types are well described together with weight, size and references for each.

Plates illustrate the majority of the coins, as well as seals used by the moneyers. HG

SCHWARZ, D. W. H. Ein mittelalterliches Gewichtsstück aus Schaffhausen. In: *Jahresbericht 1955 des Museums Allerheiligen, Schaffhausen*, pp. 11-17, pl.

Discusses a lead piece found on the site of an ancient abbey during excavations for the new museum at Schaffhausen. Cylindrical in shape and weighing 230 grams, the upper part shows the impression of a coin die practically identical with those used in striking the twelfth-century Zurich deniers. The author believes it to be a weight equivalent to the *mark*, and in an accompanying plate shows the piece photographed with a Zurich denier. HG

STEINHILBER, DIRK. Dux, Fahne und Schwert auf Würzburger Münzen. In: *Mainfränkisches Jahrbuch für Geschichte und Kunst*, Vol. 7 (1955), pp. 64-79, pl.

A discussion of the political position of the bishops of Würzburg as dukes of Franken, in which reference is made to inscriptions and types of mediaeval Würzburg coins.

UBIETO ARTETA, ANTONIO. Documentos para el estudio de la numismática navarro-aragonesa medieval. In: *Caesaraugusta. Publicaciones del Seminario de Arqueología y Numismática Aragonesas*, No. 6 (1955), pp. 183-189.

Contains six documents, from the archives at Zaragoza, helpful to the study of the coinage of Navarre and Aragon in the Middle Ages. The documents are dated 1122, 1128, 1141, 1142, 1154, and the last without date. Various denominations and prices are mentioned.

VAGNER, V. Nález drobných mincí v Semeníně, okres Litomyšl (Find of Small Change at Semenina, Litomyšl District). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 231-232. In Czech.

Account of 640 coins, purchased by the Municipal Museum at Trebon, from a farmer who had found the pieces in 1896 under the threshold of

an old building. The coins date from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and were issued for the most part by Silesian rulers. The specimens are listed and described with name and date of ruler, place, mint, denomination, and the date of striking. The latest coin is a 1733 Bavarian gros of Karl Albrecht.

LES

VOIONMAA, JOUKO and KAUKO PIRINEN. *Baltiska mynt*. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), cols. 327-331.

On the mediaeval coins struck in Livland at the mints of Riga, Dorpat, Reval and Wenden. Finds of such coins in Scandinavia, their circulation, and rates of exchange are discussed.

LL

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unbekannter Wiener Dukat von Kaiser Matthias. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 11 (1956), p. 89, illus.

Amongst a small hoard of gold coins found at Schluchsee in the Black Forest was a formerly unknown date (1616) in the series of Viennese ducats with emperor standing, struck by the mintmaster Matthias Fellner.

HG

WENZEL, HERBERT. Ein unbekanntes 3-Dukaten-Stück Ferdinands III. für Schlesien. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 12 (1956), pp. 98-99.

Describes a hitherto unpublished Silesian 3-ducat piece, dated 1657, and probably struck with quarter taler dies. Particular interest stems from the fact that this denomination struck under Emperor Ferdinand III is extremely rare.

HG

WIELANDT, FRIEDRICH. *Badische Münz- und Geldgeschichte*. Karlsruhe, 1955. 573 pp., 36 pls.

Numerous documents and other archival sources are quoted in this extremely useful catalogue of the coins of the margraves and grand dukes of Baden issued from the twelfth century to 1915, the work including in addition the issues of the Republican mint of Karlsruhe, 1919-1955. Each type is carefully described, legends of all variants are given and the principal types illustrated, while for the periods 1721-1751 and 1763-1799 the yearly totals of coins minted are listed. Included in the study is a short history of the paper money of Baden, with descriptions of issues beginning with those of 1849.

PB

GREAT BRITAIN

DOLLEY, R. H. M. and F. ELMORE JONES. An Unpublished Variant of the Crux Type of Aethelraed II. From the H. W. Taffs Collection. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb. 1957), cols. 57-58, illus.

The authors have suggested in two previous studies that the *Intermediate Small Cross* type is to be fitted in at the end of the Crux issue, while a number of cognate varieties of the latter are clearly transitional before introduction of the *Long Cross* type as such. A penny by the Lydford moneyer Godwine (Taffs Sale, lot 78; presented by the Taffs family to the British Museum) and a die duplicate in Stockholm represent unique early transitional varieties of the *Crux* type. Various factors suggest that the Lydford coins are to be dated to the autumn of A.D. 991, while the *Benediction Hand* coins belong in the summer of the same year. ccv

Hidden Money Found 600 Years Later. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 2 (Feb. 1957), col. 72.

Two workmen employed on the restoration and reconstruction of Neath Abbey, Glamorgan (Wales), uncovered 100 silver coins of Edward I and Edward II some dating before A.D. 1300 (when there was a considerable recoinage) and others between 1300 and 1325. The probable date of the hiding of the coins, 1326, was the year when the fugitive King Edward II was arrested at Neath. An expert's report suggested a possibility of connection between "this little hoard" of money and the arrest of King Edward II. ccv

JOHNSON, CHARLES, ed. *The De Moneta of Nicholas Oresme and English Mint Documents*. London/New York, Thomas Nelson & Sons, 1956. 114 pp., 2 pls.

Nicholas Oresme's *De Moneta* presents the scholastic doctrine, derived from Aristotle's *Politics*, of coinage in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. A translation of the treatise preserved in the *Red Book of the Exchequer* provides illustration of the practice. This treatise was presumably written by William de Turnemire, Master of the Mint in 1279. Other related documents translated include parts of Hargrave MS 313 and some sections of the registers of Bury St. Edmund's Abbey relating to the recoinages of 1247, 1279, and 1300, and to the gold coinage of Edward III.

Nicholas Oresme (ca. 1320-1382) rose to be a chaplain to Charles V of France (1364-1380) and Bishop of Lisieux shortly before his death. His treatise on money was basically an economic tract provoked by the successive debasements of the coinage by Philip VI and John II and

consequent derangement of trade and social relations. Oresme's treatise is doctrinaire, taking the Aristotelian view that a coin is a definite weight of precious metal, the quantity and fineness of which is guaranteed by the stamp of authority issuing it. Debasement is condoned only as a temporary princely expedient; credit and bills of exchange, already extensively used by Italian bankers, are not taken into account.

The English mint documents fit into their proper context against the history of the English coinage from the Conquest to the fourteenth century. Important landmarks include the reform of the coinage by Henry I in 1108; the issuance of the first cross and crosslet or Tealby issues of Henry II in 1158; the recoinages of 1180/82, 1205, and 1247/51 (concerned with the control and change of silver bullion and coin); and the Form of the New Money in the autumn of 1279. All the recoinages, successful or contemplated, to 1300 have in common the recruiting of foreign workmen from France, Italy or the Low Countries; Italian banking families, such as the Riccardi or the Frescobaldi, held a major role in English financial affairs particularly during the fourteenth century.

The appendices list variations in the French version of Oresme's treatise and record the officers in sixteen English mints. The illustrations show coins, a trial plate for the 1279 coinage, a scene of coining in Paris ca. 1500, and a pair of mediaeval dies. The index is extensive. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. Cut Coins Used as Weights in Aden. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), cols. 525-528, illus.

Goldsmiths, silversmiths and working jewellers in the Aden Crown Colony use coins as weights and, for the lower weight divisions, cut segments of coins and other objects. Almost without exception these cut coin segments have been obtained by cutting the British Indian silver one quarter rupee. This is understandable in view of the fact that the British Indian tola (seven dwt. twelve grains or 180 grains English troy weight) and its sub-divisions are used by Aden smiths for weighing precious metals. A tola was officially regarded in Aden as being the weight of a freshly minted British Indian silver rupee (180 grains troy), and these coins have survived the currency change of October 1951 as goldsmiths' weights. Tests reveal the cut fractions to be somewhat inaccurate. ccv

PRIDMORE, F. Forged Sovereigns. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65. No. 3 (March, 1957), cols. 107-110, illus.

In South West Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen in particular, gold coin is still used widely, and the British sovereign is the most popular coin. Practically all (ninety per cent and up) the sovereigns and half sovereigns

seen among the money changers in Aden in recent months are forgeries. Although good imitations, they are easy to distinguish because of crude finishing of letters, edge milling and the face of St. George. One example, illustrated, has a portrait of George V (1910-1936) on the obverse and the date 1895 on the reverse. This suggests they were made not in Italy, as suggested by one money changer, but in some Indian or Chinese workshop. CCV

SCHNEIDER, HERBERT. The Five Guinea and Two Guinea Pieces of George II. In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), cols. 7-12, illus.; No. 2 (Feb. 1957), cols. 43-56, illus.

In presenting a study of this series, one must settle the question what is and what is not a "type variety". Listing of differences in the semé of hearts in the arms of Lüneburg, in the frame and lion punch of the Scottish arms, or in the crowns used before and after 1731 would be a catalogue of die varieties and little more. A recording must confine itself to those varieties which can be regarded as deliberate or which affect the aspect of the coins. Considerations of style often find no place in a list of puncheon varieties, but style is important enough to alter the whole appearance of an issue without affecting the details of the coins.

Illustrations, charts and commentary present ten principal types of obverse and reverse for five guinea pieces from 1729 to 1753, and eleven basic designs for two guinea coins from 1734 to 1753. Five guineas were coined regularly in spite of the great purchasing power of the coin, and two guineas were struck in greatest numbers between 1738 and 1748. Economic evidence indicates that after 1750 more people were in a position to use gold coins, but precisely at this time (1753) the Royal Mint discontinued striking them for circulation. CCV

SEABY, HERBERT A. and PETER J. SEABY, comps. *Standard Catalogue of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland*. 1956 ed. London, B. A. Seaby, Ltd., [1956]. 96 pp., illus.

Expansion within this new edition of the popular Seaby *Standard Catalogue* is particularly noticeable in the Scottish section, this having been completely rewritten in the light of Stewart's recent book on the Scottish coinage. A marked increase in coin prices is evident since publication of the 1954 edition. HG

THOMPSON, J. D. A. *Inventory of British Coin Hoards*. [London], The Royal Numismatic Society, 1956. 162 pp., 24 pls., maps.

Although British numismatists have reached a high standard in identification of individual coins and in scientific analysis of coin hoards, a need has existed for a correlated account of the large amount of hoard

material made available by past studies. Without this, the evidence of hoards cannot be utilized fully in the study of British history. This investigation concerns itself with pure numismatics (close examination of the coins themselves) and historical numismatics (the various coin-ages against their historical settings as a whole).

The book forms a register in which the majority of hoards can be looked up. The detailed accounts of the coin hoards are set out in alphabetical order, without regard to their general period or date of deposit. 394 listings form the main part of the book. Each listing comprises the find spot (the alphabetical denominator), the date of find, the number and general type of coins found, a suggested date of deposit, a breakdown (where possible) of the coins (by rulers, types and mints), the references to previous publication, and, finally, the disposition (where known) of the hoard. The detailed historical introduction and this text are supplemented by a list of abbreviations and bibliography, a table of symbols, and four sets of indexes (rulers, mint names, hoards by centuries, and authors).

Twenty-four plates illustrate gold and silver ornaments, pottery, and other objects found in association with coins. Considered with coins, they often throw light on the distribution dates and popularity of certain objects (such as Scottish fourteenth century cooking pots and ring brooches). Study of the hoards reveals that it is not safe to assume that the majority of coin hoards were deposited either for safety in wartime or from fear in economic crises; some late Anglo-Saxon deposits, for example, suggest accumulations in the ground or elsewhere over a long period before A.D. 1066. Analysis of the behavior of hoards and coins in hoards from the period in which Britain was emerging from economic obscurity (A.D. 600) to the age of British maritime and commercial enterprise (A.D. 1500) is supplemented by maps of Anglo-Saxon coin hoards (A.D. 600-1066) and Edwardian coin hoards (A.D. 1280-1377).

CCV

UNITED STATES

BROOKS, R. E. Missing Coins and Mint Reports. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 189-191, illus.

The author lists U. S. coins which are unknown in mint records but do exist; also those in the mint reports but unknown to collectors. JRF

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania*. New York, The American Numismatic Society, 1955. 168 pp., map. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 132).

Based on contemporary newspaper reports and court trial records, this volume gives a detailed account of counterfeiting of paper money and coins in Pennsylvania from 1683 to the Revolutionary War. The activities of individual forgers and "gangs" of counterfeiters and their apprehension and punishment are recounted fully. In many cases precise description of forgeries are given. There is an index of the moneys counterfeited, one of persons, and a geographical index.

YEOMAN, R. S. *Handbook of United States Coins. With Premium List.* 14th ed. Racine, Wis., Whitman Publ. Co., 1956. 126 pp., illus.

Differs mainly from previous editions in the increase in suggested buying prices, which reflect an upward trend. An informative text treats the production of coins, mintmarks and their location, state of preservation, and the cleaning of coins. HG

CANADA

BOWMAN, F. Canadian Patterns. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 2-10, illus.

Illustrations and descriptions of Canadian patterns. This listing of dies includes the twenty-five in R. W. McLachlan's monograph of 1908 and an additional eighteen, some of which may never have been used for striking. JRF

AUSTRALIA

DEACON, J. HUNT. F: D: and the Australian Coinage. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Oct. 1955), p. 27.

Discusses the recent reappearance of the letters F: D: (Defender of the Faith) on the obverse inscriptions of current Australian coins. In the 1953 issues these letters had been omitted in the customary inscriptions. Numismatists and collectors tried to discover the reasons why, but none of the official answers proved satisfactory. The history of the above letters is traced in brief. The author expresses satisfaction that the letters have been restored.

HAGLEY, S. V. Australian Commonwealth Coins. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), p. 2, pl.

The importation into Australia of British imperial coins stopped with the introduction of the 1910 Commonwealth coinage. The Commonwealth

Coinage Act of 1908 provided for denominations similar to imperial coins, but the half crown and the farthing were omitted. The first issues, dated 1910, carried the bust of Edward VII and consisted of the florin, shilling, sixpence and threepence with a uniform reverse which showed the arms of the Commonwealth of Australia. This reverse continued unchanged until 1937, although the arms as shown had become obsolete in 1912. The various changes are traced in brief. It is pointed out that altogether there are less than thirty major types in the forty year period (1910-1950), but the series can be extended by including the mint mark and date varieties to a little less than 300 specimens.

LATIN AMERICA

BARENDUN, O. M. Monedas, medallas y fichas de Aguascalientes. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (July-Sept. 1956), pp. 5-21, illus.

The money and medals of the Mexican state of Aguascalientes. Several nineteenth century hacienda tokens are discussed. The varieties of revolutionary coins (1915) are listed by die in great detail. All are struck or cast bronze, the struck silver examples being presentation pieces, the cast silver, forgeries. There is also a résumé of the state medals for merit and scholastic medals, and the paper money of the state government or of local banks. TVB

Las bolas del níquel. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 11 (April-June, 1956), pp. 6-7, illus.

An amusing account of a riot in Mexico City in 1883 stirred up by the unrestrained issue of nickel coinage in 1882-3. TVB

BURZIO, HUMBERTO F. José Toribio Medina, numismático americano. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades* [Buenos Aires], No. 4 (1954), pp. 23-30.

Lecture delivered in the Sala Medina of the National Library of Santiago de Chile upon the occasion of the centenary (1952) in honor of Medina, distinguished Chilean bibliographer and numismatist. In the course of the lecture Medina's tremendous contribution to Latin American numismatics is stressed. All his important numismatic books are listed and discussed in detail.

Casa de Moneda de Guadalupe y Calvo. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol 1, No. 11 (April-June, 1956), p. 7.

This minor Mexican mint is usually thought to have closed in April, 1851, but a newly discovered document indicates that it actually functioned until May, 1852. An eight real piece of 1852 is in fact known. TVB

Centenario del nacimiento de Don José Toribio Medina 1852-1952. In: *Boletín del Instituto Bonaerense de Numismática y Antigüedades* [Buenos Aires], No. 4 (1954), pp. 36-37, illus.

A numismatic symposium was held in the course of the 1952 centenary celebrations held at Santiago de Chile in honor of the distinguished Chilean bibliographer and numismatist Medina. During this symposium the four following subjects were debated and discussed: (1) the classification of Chilean coins, (2) the classification of Chilean medals, (3) the classification of Latin American coins, and (4) the classification of Latin American medals. Five lectures by well known Argentine and Chilean numismatists (Burzio, Ferrari and Quezada) were delivered during the sessions.

DE JESUS, P. I. A Hoard of Mexican Silver Cobs Discovered in the Philippines. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 11 (Oct. 1955), pp. 1-5, illus.

The author discovered this hoard of Mexican silver cobs in Oct. 1954 in the shop of a Manila silversmith. Unfortunately he was unable to acquire any reliable information about the find spot. The find consisted of forty-eight worn and corroded cobs, of which twenty-six were eight reals, twenty-one four reals, and one one real. The type of the shield is described as No. 1 by Herrera, and is the usual design for coins struck in Mexico during the reigns of Philip IV and Charles II of Spain.

DE JESUS, P. I. Note on a Buried Hoard in Bataan Province. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 10 (March, 1954), p. 44.

A hoard of ninety-three silver eight real pieces was allegedly unearthed recently in Bataan Province. These pieces, struck at Mexico City and Lima, bear the first five dates (1772-1776) of the effigy type of Charles III of Spain. The specimens are listed, and the number of each date and mint given.

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Coinage of Charles II 1655-1770. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 8 (July-Sept. 1955), pp. 17-19, illus.

Description of the Mexican coinage of Charles II. The coins are largely of the incredibly sloppy cob variety, the degenerate die work matching the careless striking. Gold, of one, two, four, and eight escudos, was first struck officially in Mexico during this reign. The coins can be distinguished from those of Philip IV by the usual displacement of the obverse crown to the left, and, commonly, by the tall fleur-de-lis. The assayers known are L, G, and (rarely) D. TVB

McNICKLE, A. J. S. Coinage of Philip IV. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (Jan.-June, 1955), pp. 44-46, illus.

A brief description of the Mexican coinage of Philip IV. Most of his silver coins were crude cobs, although a few round pieces are known, and the die work was largely inefficient. Contrary to a common opinion, pieces of one real are found. The assayers of this reign were D and P. TVB

Las nuevas monedas mexicanas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 9 (Oct.-Dec. 1955), pp. 3-9, illus.

Reprint of the decrees of 1955 altering the Mexican coinage and introducing new pieces of ten dollars in silver and fifty cents in bronze. The physical characteristics of each piece are minutely described, and all the coinage of 1955 (save the gold) is illustrated. TVB

PRADEAU, ALBERTO. Rectificaciones a la numismática mexicana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1956), p. 9.

Two countermarks found on Mexican coins and attributed to that country are to be reassigned. (1) MR was applied in Mozambique to the coin imported in 1766-7. (2) The number thirteen within a circle is a German countermark guaranteeing the fineness of the silver. TVB

ROMERO DE TERREROS, MANUEL. Las monedas de necesidad del Estado de Michoacán. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 1, No. 7 (Jan.-June, 1955), pp. 3-41, illus.

Description of over 150 nineteenth century necessity pieces of the Mexican state of Michoacan. All are copper or bronze, although others are known in lead, tin, glass, wood, and even soap. The products of cities, villages, or haciendas, some were new creations, some simply counter-stamped Federal coinage. A number are illustrated. Hacienda tokens have been treated before, but the municipal issues are not well known. One hopes for a continuation of this useful compilation. TVB

ISLAMIC

ARTUK, IBRAHIM. A Dinar Coined in the Name of Fatih Sultan Mehmed. In: *Annual of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul*, No. 7 (1956), pp. 38-40 (in Turkish), pp. 83-85 (in English transl.), illus.

Description and half-tone illustration of a unique *altın* of the Ottoman Sultan Mehmed II, struck at Constantinople and dated 882 H. This coin antedates by one year the earliest Ottoman gold coin hitherto known.

The author appends brief metrological data relative to the weight of the earliest Ottoman gold and of the Venetian ducat then and previously current in Turkey. GCM

BYKOV, A. A. Daisam ibn Ibrahim al-Kurdi i ego monety (Daisam ibn Ibrahim al-Kurdi and his Coins). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 14-37, 3 pls. In Russian.

An interesting and unique dirhem, struck in the name of Daisam b. Ibrāhīm at Armīniyah (Dabin or Dvin) in 330/941-942 throws light on the history of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the tenth century. The coin in question, together with one from the year 340/951-952 struck at Ardabīl, is well illustrated. LES

EHRENKREUTZ, A. S. The Standard of Fineness of Gold Coins circulating in Egypt at the Time of the Crusades. In: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 74 (1954), pp. 162-166, diagrs.

The author refers to his earlier publication of extracts from Ibn Ba'ra's treatise on the operation of the Ayyūbid (13th century) mint in Cairo (*Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, 1953, pp. 423-447). In the present article he compares the data given by the author of the Arabic manual on the fineness of gold coins in circulation in Egypt in the years 569-648 H., with his own findings based on specific gravity analyses of coins in the collections of the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the American Numismatic Society. The latter include Ayyūbid (al-Kāmil), Fāṭimid, Muwahḥid, Murābiṭ, Zengid, Bektekinid and Norman dinars.

The results (presented in graph form) are illuminating: there are distinct differences in standard and these differences correspond, at least relatively, with Ibn Ba'ra's data. It is of special interest to note that the contemporary Arabs recognized very slight differences of fineness, even among issues of very high standard. The article is a pioneer study in a field deserving of much greater attention by mediaeval numismatists. GCM

GROHMANN, ADOLF. *Einführung und Chrestomathie zur arabischen Papyrskunde*. (Monografie Archivu Orientalního, XIII/I). Prague, 1955. 298 pp., illus., 20 pls.

The chapters on metrology (pp. 139-180) and numismatics (pp. 181-219) in this authoritative manual on Arabic papyrology are of prime importance to the student of early Islamic numismatics. Here for the first time we have not only a comprehensive summary of what light the papyri afford us on these two related subjects (and this is considerable) but also a scholarly restatement of the relevant contributions of Arabic literary sources and of western commentators on them.

Professor Grohmann, the outstanding living authority on Arabic papyrology and indefatigable editor of papyri, has neglected no source available to him at the time of writing (war and post-war circumstances delayed publication of the volume for a decade). The confused and frequently purely theoretical data of Arab writers on metrology and numismatics, laboriously assembled by Sauvaire some seventy years ago, are here organized, elucidated by the papyrological evidence and, so far as possible, brought into line with the testimony of the coins themselves. Needless to say, the material in question, given the origin of the papyri, is largely Egyptian and relates chiefly to the first centuries of Islam, but this locale and period is of course of the utmost significance in the history of Arab metrology and numismatics as a whole.

The section on metrology is subdivided into weights, dry measures, liquid measures, and measures of length and area; the first three of these are important to the student of numismatics and related fields. The chapter on numismatics deals in exhaustive detail with the dinar and its divisions (the papyri are illuminating in this respect, especially with reference to the glass weights), the dirhem, and the fals. Throughout, the documentation is specific and extensive.

For the practical numismatist this work will be on the one hand an indispensable manual and guide, and on the other a challenge to present more physical coin evidence to the social and economic historian and to coordinate this evidence with the raw material preserved in the equally authentic data of the papyri.

GCM

KRACHEVSKAIA, V. A. *Arabskoe pis'mo na pamiatnikakh Srednei Azii i Zakavkaz'ia IX-XI vv.* (Arabic Epigraphy on the Antiquities of Central Asia, Ninth to Eleventh Centuries). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 38-60, 4 pls., illus. In Russian.

Based on comparative epigraphy, this cultural-historical study of the above regions cites many examples found on coins, ceramics, textiles, written documents and other antiquities. As a distinctive inscription the author describes the seal of Ahūt b. Sibāt from the III/IX century, which, from a palaeological point of view, illustrates the close relationship of Baghdad with the Caucasus. The plates show dirhems from various eastern mints.

LES

LITVINSKII, B. A. *Severnaia nadpis v varukhskom ushchel'e* (The North Inscription in the Varukh Pass). In: *Kratkie Soobshchenia*, No. 61 (1956), pp. 114-119. In Russian.

Because of the names included, two inscriptions on the cliff at Varukh, Tadzhikskaya S.S.R. have long been of particular interest to historians of Central Asia. Previously unidentified, the writer here attempts to

associate the persons named with members of the Qarakhānīd dynasty, known to us both from written sources and from coins. A table lists the issues struck by 'Ayn al-Dawlah between 415 and 433 H. at Akhsīkat, Ūzkand and Khujindah, together with the *laqab* used by the ruler at each mint.

LES

MILES, GEORGE C. Islamic Coins from the Tarsus Excavations of 1935-1937. In: Weinberg, Saul S., ed. *The Aegean and the Near East. Studies Presented to Hetty Goldman*. Locust Valley, N. Y., J. J. Augustin, 1956, pp. 297-312, pl. 41.

This article is devoted to some 600 Islamic coins (mostly copper) found during the excavations carried out in the late thirties at Tarsus. These coins are now in Turkey. Most of them were illegible, but Dr. Miles has succeeded in identifying forty-six types which are here described, ranging from the Umayyads through the Ottomans. The bulk of the article is devoted to thirty-five types from the seventh to the tenth centuries. Many were unknown so far. But the most interesting and important parts of the article are the commentaries on some of the coins, historical and technical (nos. 21, 22, 30, 31), administrative (the new mint *thughūr al-sha'mīyah*, no. 24), decorative (nos. 20, 30, 31, 34). Dr. Miles has shown how a group of unassuming coins from a specific site can be used to inform us on the complex history of a frontier town in mediaeval Islam.

OG

NAKSHABANDI, N. and FAWZI RASHĪD. The Hoard of Dāqūq. In: *Sumer*, Vol. 12, Nos. 1 and 2 (1956), pp. 65-89, pls. In Arabic.

In the course of recent excavations at Dāqūq (north-east of Samarra in Iraq) a bronze jar containing 681 silver dirhems of the Tīmūrīd period was unearthed in the court of the mediaeval mosque. The earliest issue is one of Tīmūr, the majority are of Shāh Rūkh, and the latest preserved date is 854 H./1450 A.D. ('Abdullāh). There were also a few coins of the Qara-Qoyunlu. The catalogue describes 101 specimens from 26 identified mints; the balance of the hoard is not mentioned. Another small hoard of gold and copper from the same site awaits study.

GCM

WELIN, ULLA S. L. and BEATRICE GRANBERG. Arabiska mynt. In: *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon för Nordisk Medeltid*, Vol. 1 (1956), cols. 182-194.

Following a concise introduction on Arabic coins as such, their appearance in Scandinavian finds is discussed. The range of the finds is treated both geographically and chronologically, with additional consideration given to their routes of importation.

LL

WELIN, U. S. L. Kufic Islamic Coins Discovered in the Polar Zone. (Letter to N. Nakshabandi, director of Sumer's numismatic section). In: *Sumer*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1955), pp. 134-135.

Mrs. Welin raises certain questions about the attribution and description of coins of Wāsiṭ published by Mr. Nakshabandi. The latter replies briefly. The dinar of the year 225 H., described in Nakshabandi's *Al-Dīnār al-Islāmi* (no. 142), was found at Wāsiṭ but was minted at Al-Muḥammadiyah. GCM

SASANIAN

BIVAR, A. D. H. The Kushano-Sassanian Coin Series. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 18, Pt. 1 (1956), pp. 13-42, pls. 1-5.

This arrangement of Kushano-Sasanian coin types is an important contribution to the study of this very difficult series. While the attributions, readings and interpretations of Cunningham, Herzfeld and Bataille are given due consideration, Dr. Bivar has approached the subject from a fresh point of view, and with new material, revised readings of the legends and a rational method of classification, has arranged the material in such orderly fashion that further progress in the field is now assured.

The "marked diversity of fabric" of Kushano-Sasanian coins provides the criterion for preliminary classification. Dr. Bivar distinguishes five classes of fabric: I, gold scyphates; II, gold and silver of Sasanian fabric with Pahlavi legends; III, small bronze with Kushan cursive or Pahlavi legends; IV, large bronze, with Kushan cursive legends; and V, Kidarite silver (with some congeners). Each class is examined in detail (pp. 14-27), and a summary of attributions to rulers by classes facilitates visualization of the overlapping of classes within the same reign (p. 27). A catalogue of types (well illustrated in the plates) follows (pp. 28-36).

An appendix (curiously entitled "Appendix B", although there appears to be no Appendix A) deals with "The Muruṇḍas and their coinage." GCM

GÖBL, ROBERT. Neufunde sasanidischer Reichsmünzen. In: *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Vol. 53, Nos. 1 and 2 (1956), pp. 23-27, pl.

The author describes and illustrates nine rare and unpublished or previously unillustrated Sasanian coins in the collection of M. Azizbeglou of Teheran. These include dirhems of Ardashir I, Shapur I, Bahram I and II, Shapur III and Bahram IV. Appended is a specimen of the 12-nummia bronze of Alexandria, usually attributed to Heraclius, which the author assigns to Khosrau II (see his *Aufbau*, p. 122). GCM

NAKSHABANDI, N. and FAWZI RASHID. Sassanian Dirham[sic] in the Iraq Museum. In: *Sumar*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (1955), pp. 154-176, pl.

A listing of 148 Sasanian dirhems, six of Firoz, one of Balash, one of Kobad, two of Jamasp, and the rest of Khusrau I. The single illegible plate contains reproductions of eight specimens. Mint signatures and dates are given in Arabic and Latin character transcriptions, not in Pahlevi.

GCM

CENTRAL ASIA

SMIRNOVA, O. I. Monety drevnego Piandzhikenta (Coins of Ancient Piandzhikent). In: *Kratkie Soobshchenia*, No. 55 (1954), pp. 48-51, illus. In Russian.

During the 1951-52 excavations at the site of ancient Piandzhikent 129 copper Sogdian coins were discovered. Some new types of Sogdian coins with the titles of three princes on the reverse came to light. Possibly Piandzhikent was ruled by a dynasty of Turkish extraction. The study of these coins confirms the earlier hypothesis that coins with Sogdian inscriptions were issued simultaneously with coins with Arabic inscriptions.

LES

SMIRNOVA, O. I. Monety drevnego Piandzhikenta (Coins of Ancient Piandzhikent). In: *Kratkie Soobshchenia*, No. 60 (1955), pp. 97-101, illus. In Russian.

In 1953 during excavations on the site of ancient Piandzhikent 111 coins were found. Among these were eighty-three Sogdian copper coins; twenty-two 'Abbāsid fulūs, four Sasanian coins (imitations of a coin type of Varakhran V), so-called coins of the Bukharkhudats, one copper Kushan and one small size silver piece of a type from the finds of Tali-Barzu.

LES

GEORGIA

KAPANADZE, D. G. Novyi tip monety Davida Stroitelia (A New Type of Coinage of David the Builder). In: *Visantiiskii Vremennik*, Vol. 8 (1956), pp. 338-343, illus. In Russian.

Two new coins, attributed previously to George II of Georgia, are discussed and classified as a new type of David the Builder. The letters of the inscriptions are reinterpreted and reveal the name David. King David the Builder of Georgia in his earliest coinage continued the types of his predecessors.

LES

FAR EAST

PRIDMORE, F. A Note on the so-called Hong Kong "Echantillon." In: *The Numismatic Circular*, Vol. 64, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), cols. 524-525, illus.

These pieces, produced during tests carried out by the makers of a coining press before final delivery of the machinery, were not made for Hong Kong (as some auction catalogues have stated) but bear the inscription current in the reign of King Duc Tong Anh (A.D. 1847-1883) of Annam. In 1870 this King of Annam ordered a coining press from the well-known German firm of Uhlhorn and Son, and these Annamese cash-type pieces were the specimen products. ccv

SHAVKUNOV, E. V. Novye nakhodki srednevekovykh monet v primorskoy krae (New Finds of Mediaeval Coins in Coastal Regions). In: *Epigrafika Vostoka*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 95-97, illus.

The linguistic and epigraphical study of new finds of mediaeval Chinese coins, from the territory of Primor'ja and Priamur'ja, points to a highly developed cultural life of the people in the above regions. LES

PHILIPPINES

SANTOS, ILDEFONSO. Old Gold in the Philippines. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 11 (Oct. 1955), pp. 11-22, 4 pls.

Long before Magellan set foot on Philippine soil, gold mining had been a thriving industry in the islands, especially in what is now the Mountain Province and the Bicol region of Luzon and some parts of Mindanao. The various weights employed in the weighing of gold are enumerated.

As to the use of gold as money, mention is made of those quills filled with gold, which were found by Magellan's men, and which some Philippine authorities believe were actually used as coins by the Filipinos. It is also believed that the piloncitos, cone-shaped nuggets, with the Tagalog character B incused on top and the character M on the bottom circulated as money when the Philippines were supposedly under the great Indo-Malayan empire of Madjapahit.

SANTOS, ILDEFONSO. Tagalog Terminology for Monetary Values during the Spanish Regime. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 10 (March, 1954), pp. 31-39.

When Spanish money was introduced in the Philippines as a medium of exchange, it did not take long for the Filipinos to find suitable Tagalog

terms for the different monetary values. For over three centuries of Spanish domination the Filipinos used these terms in their daily transactions to such an extent that for some time after the adoption of a new currency, the so-called Conant money, under American rule, they continued to use the old terminology. Included is a helpful table which shows twenty-one Tagalog terms with the corresponding equivalents in Spanish currency.

TOKENS

TAYLOR, H. C. Communion Tokens. In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 12 (Dec. 1956), pp. 239-243.

Although the Greeks and Romans used tokens to identify initiates into oath-bound societies, the need for some identifying safeguard of Christian privileges is mainly a development of the sixteenth century Protestant Reformation. The Calvinists ca. 1560, the non-conformist refugees in Holland ca. 1586, and the communicants at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark (ca. 1596-1620), advocated or used communion tokens. The great center of their use was Scotland in the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries. Scottish settlers and colonists spread subsequent use of these tokens in many parts of the world, including the Maritime Provinces and Eastern Canada. Although little used today, they constitute a special and vital branch of numismatics, of particular interest in Canada where ties with Scotland are so much in evidence. CCV

WHITTLE, H. P. The Australian Tokens. In: *The South Australian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 1 (Jan. 1955), p. 5, 2 pls.

Owing to the shortage of small change, traders' tokens made their first appearance in Australia in 1849 with an undated copper penny issued by Annand, Smith and Co., of Melbourne. Most tokens were issued between 1857 and 1863. The majority were struck in copper or bronze in the denominations of pence and halfpence; only a few were struck in silver. A complete collection of Australian tokens would number more than 472 pieces. The obverse generally carried the name of the issuer, his type of business or occupation, and the name of his town or colony. Some of the reverses referred to the products the merchant sold; others carried allegorical representations of trade and commerce; and others nationalistic symbols, a kangaroo, an emu, or a wheatsheaf. The illustrations show the various types.

MEDALS

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla conmemorativa del V centenario de San Vicente Ferrer. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 18 (Jan.-Feb. 1956), pp. 57-58, illus.

Description and illustration of a Spanish medal struck in 1955 to commemorate the fifth centenary of the canonization of San Vicente Ferrer. The work of Vincente Rodilla, it was struck in various metals and sizes. TVB

CALICÓ, F. XAVIER. Medalla recuerdo de la conferencia de los cuatro Ministros de Asuntos Exteriores en Ginebra. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 18 (Jan.-Feb. 1956), p. 59, illus.

Illustration of a Swiss medal designed by Gilbert Ceffa and struck on the occasion of the conference of the "Big Four" foreign ministers in Geneva, 1955. TVB

HARPES, JEAN. *Médailles et jetons du pays de Luxembourg*. Luxembourg, 1955. 64 pp., 9 pls.

A compilation of 120 medals and tokens, part one of which is devoted to metallic documents having a direct connection with Luxemburg's past, and part two including medals representing Luxemburg families, presented with historical background notes. Plates illustrate the principal items. HG

HOLZMAIR, EDUARD. Eine Porträtmedaille des Grafen Jakob von Montfort. In: *Jahrbuch des Vorarlberger Landesmuseumsvereins* (1955), pp. 56-60., pl.

Subject of this article is a unique and hitherto little-known renaissance medal of Count Jakob von Montfort, now in the famous Brettauer *Medicina in Nummis* collection housed at the University of Vienna. Habich, while aware of the existence of the medal, could not attribute it to either a definite medallist or school; Holzmaier considers it to have been struck on the occasion of a visit of Count von Montfort to a watering resort, and to be the work of a student of Joachim Deschler. HG

NATHORST-BÖÖS, ERNST. Jacob Freses dikt vid Elias Brenners död. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb. 1957), pp. 33-36, illus.

Following the death of the Swedish numismatist Elias Brenner in 1717, a memorial poem was written by Jacob Frese. It is reprinted here, with comments, together with an illustration of Arvid Karlsteen's cast medal of Brenner. LL

NOHEJLOVÁ-PRÁTOVÁ, E. Otakar Spaniel in Memoriam. In: *Médailles*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (July, 1956), pp. 3-7, illus.

Otakar Spaniel, the famous Czech sculptor and medallist, who died in 1955, is the subject of Dr. Nohejlová-Prátová's survey which is illustrated with some of Spaniel's best medals. LL

Una nueva medalla conmemorativa. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol 2, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec. 1956), p. 8, illus.

Illustration of a silver medal struck at the Mexico mint in 1956, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the founding of the rich mining city of Chalchihuities. TVB

RASMUSSEN, ELIAS. Haakon VII, King of Norway. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), p. 24, illus.

A medal has been struck in silver and bronze to commemorate the fifty year reign of King Haakon VII. A fine piece of engraving with inscription in Norwegian. Obverse: a portrait of the king; reverse: heraldic insignia. JRF

Society of Medalists [54th.] Issue. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 1 (Jan. 1957), pp. 1-3, illus.

Notes and plates of the 54th medal of the Society, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the publication of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass." The poet's portrait is on the obverse; a thrush, lilacs and blades of grass make up the reverse. JRF

PAPER MONEY

HOLM, J. C. Pengesedlar. In: *Jeg er Samler*, Vol. 2 (Copenhagen, 1956), pp. 190-201, illus.

Brief notes on the history, advice on building a collection, and cleaning are included in this chapter on paper money, illustrated with items from the author's own collection. LL

PEREZ, G. S. The Aguinaldo Currency. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 11 (Oct. 1955), pp. 6-10, 4 pls.

During the 1899 Philippine Insurrection against the American Armed Forces two currency notes were issued and put into circulation by the government of General Emilio Aguinaldo. The two notes, the first a one peso note and the second a five peso note, were printed by the Manila printer Z. Fajardo. The bills were numbered and signed by Pedro Paterno,

the monetary registrar for the revolutionary government. Many of the unnumbered and unsigned bills were taken to the United States by returning soldiers. Specimens of numbered and signed bills are rare.

MINT REPORTS

Peru. Casa Nacional de Moneda. Administracion del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru. Memoria 1955. 24 pp.

Peru mint report for 1955 in which it is stated that its principal activity was the striking of metallic currency, of which 26,179,716 pieces were issued, 215,476 more than in the previous year. Various tables give the production figures, the number of dies used, the number of coin blanks manufactured, and the amounts of copper and zinc alloys used.

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BERLINER NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT (Herausgegeben i.A. der Numismatischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin e.V.). No. 22 (1956).

BLÄTTER FÜR MÜNZFREUNDE UND MÜNZFORSCHUNG (Dr. R. Gaettens, Neckarsteinach, Hauptstr. 50). Vol. 80, No. 3 (1956).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu Paris 2^e). Vol 12 (1957), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 2 (1957), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March), 4 (April).

CHANGE (1, rue Delaizement à Neuilly-sur-Seine (Seine). N. S., No. 23 (1957).

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THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston, Mass.). Vol. 11 (1957), Nos. 2 (Feb.), 3 (March).

ITALIA NUMISMATICA (Oscar Rinaldi, Casteldario, Mantua, Italy). Vol. 8 (1957), Nos. 1 (Jan.), 2 (Feb.).

THE MEDAL COLLECTOR (Gary C. Krug, 502 N. Waiola, La Grange Park, Illinois). Jan. 1957, Feb. 1957.

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NUMIS (La Sociedad Numismatica Venezolana, Caracas, Venezuela). No. 1 (Dec. 1956).

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- COIN GALLERIES (New York). May 10, 1957, 3002 lots, [112] pp., Ancient, U. S., Foreign.
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- KRESS, KARL (Munich). No. 104, April 29/30, 1957, 2400 lots, 54 pp., 14 pls., Ancient, Gold, Holy Roman Empire, German, European, Misc.
- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). No. 3, Part 1, Feb. 25/26, 1957, 1321 lots, 67 pp., 24 pls., Ancient, Byzantine, European, Medals. No. 3, Part 2, Feb. 27, 1957, 224 lots, 17 pp., 18 pls., Seals, Amulets, Objets d'Art.
- MAYFLOWER COIN AUCTIONS, INC. (Boston, Mass.). March 29-30, 1957, 1806 lots, 53 pp., illus., U. S., Canadian, Foreign Gold.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). April 19, 1957, 467 lots, [14] pp., U. S.
- RIGGS, L. (Cincinnati). April 26, 1957, 670 lots, 18 pp., Ancient, Foreign, U. S. Coins and Tokens.
- STACK'S (New York). April 19/20, 1957, 1620 lots, 59 pp., 6 pls., Ancient, U. S., Foreign.

FIXED PRICE CATALOGUES

- BABIN, LENARD L. (Rochester, N. Y.). List 57 [1957], 8 pp., U. S. Decorations and Medals, Misc.
- BARZAN, R. & RAG. M. RAVIOLA (Turin). No. 7, Feb. 1957, 475 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Italian, Gold.
- BINDER, WALTER (Hamburg). No. 226, March, 1957, 8 pp., Gold, German Coins and Medals, Misc. Foreign.
- BOUTIN, SERGE (Paris). No. 98, Feb. 1957, 368 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Gold, Misc. No. 99, March, 1957, 376 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, French, Misc. No. 100, April, 1957, 400 nos., 8 pp., Ancient, Gold, French, Spanish, Misc.
- BULLOWA, DAVID M. (Philadelphia). March, 1957, 8 pp., U. S. Coins and Medals, Foreign Gold, Crowns. April, 1957, 8 pp., Greek, U. S., Numismatic Books.
- BUTTON, E. (Frankfurt/Main). No. 98, March, 1957, 440 nos., 14 pp., Ancient, German, European, Gold, Misc.
- CIANI, P. (Paris). 1957, 553 nos., 24 pp., Papal, French.
- COPLEY COIN CO. (Boston, Mass.). April, 1957, 5 pp., U. S., Misc. Foreign.
- DE FALCO, G. (Naples). List 36, March, 1957, 1500 nos., 47 pp., Gold, Roman, Italian, Papal, Numismatic Books.
- DE NICOLA, L. (Rome). April, 1957, 1658 nos., 43 pp., Ancient, Gold, Italian, Medals, Misc.
- DREIFUSS, J. (Zurich). No. 30, April, 1957, 335 nos., 16 pp., Ancient, Gold, Swiss, Papal, Misc.
- GAETTENS, R. (Heidelberg). No. 38, Jan. 1957, 538 nos., 16 pp., Ancient Gold, German, Numismatic Books.
- GRABOW, LUDWIG (Berlin). No. 15, March, 1957, 558 nos., 19 pp., Gold, German, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- HEARN, G. E. (London). Dec. 1956, 399 nos., 16 pp., 4 pls., English, Medals, Siege Pieces.
- HIRSCH, M. C. (Stockholm). No. 9, 1957, 8 pp., Swedish, Misc. European, Numismatic Books.
- HOPE, M. (Nottingham, Eng.). No. 40, Feb. 1957, 19 pp., Ancient, English, General.
- JARIA, K. C. (Lucknow). [n.d.] 8 pp., Indian.
- KATEN, FRANK J. (Washington, D. C.). March, 1957, 8 pp., Numismatic Books.
- KELLY, JAMES (Dayton, Ohio). Jan. 1957, 4 pp., U. S., Foreign Gold. Feb. 1957, 4 pp., U. S., Gold, Misc. March, 1957, 4 pp., U. S., Foreign Gold.

- KEMM, THEODORE (New York). [1957], 5 pp., U. S. Paper Money.
- KNOBLOCH, FREDERICK S. (New York). No. 9, Spring, 1957, 362 nos., 16 pp.
Ancient, Byzantine, Judean.
- KRICHELDORF, H. H. (Stuttgart). No. 15, Jan. 1957, 440 nos., 18 pp., Roman
Gold, German, European.
- LEE, KENNETH W. (Glendale, Calif.). No. 45 [n. d.], 4 pp., Orders, Decorations.
- MÜNZEN UND MEDAILLEN (Basel). No. 165, Feb. 1957, 502 nos., 16 pp., illus.
Ancient Coins and Seals, Gold, Swiss, Crusaders, Misc. No. 166, March, 1957,
440 nos., 12 pp., pl., illus., Ancient, Gold, German, Swiss, Misc.
- NEW NETHERLANDS COIN CO. (New York). Sept.-Oct. 1956, [10] pp., Canadian
Coins and Tokens.
- NOLTE, ERICH-AUGUST (Hanover). No. 31, Feb. 1957, 327 nos., 10 pp., Gold
German, European, Bracteates, Misc. No. 32, April, 1957, 319 nos., 12 pp., German
European, Misc.
- DIE ORDENSSAMMLUNG (Berlin). No. 4 [1957], 6 pp., European and German
Decorations, Books.
- RIGÖ MÜNZENHANDLUNG (Berlin). No. 28/1 [1957], 426 nos., 16 pp., Ancient.
German, European, Medals. No. 28/2 [1957], 422 nos., 18 pp., Ancient, European
Decorations.
- RINALDI, O. & FIGLIO (Verona). Feb. 1957, 937 nos., 32 pp., Ancient, Mediaeval,
Italian, European, Medals. March, 1957, 438 nos., 16 pp. Gold, Roman, European,
Italian Coins and Medals.
- SEABY, B. A. (London). March, 1957, Ancient, Gold, English, Irish, Tokens.
Crowns & Talers, Oriental, British Medals, Decorations. April, 1957, Ancient, Gold,
English, European, Oriental, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books.
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Foreign, Medals, Decorations, Numismatic Books. April, 1957, Greek, English,
European, Decorations, Medals, Numismatic Books.
- STEFANACHI, A. (San Benedetto Tronto). Ser. E, No. 9, Feb. 1957, 16 pp.,
Ancient, Gold, Italian, European, Medals.
- TELLMANN (Vienna). No. 17, Feb. 1957, 100 nos., 4 pp., 3 pls., Holy Roman
Empire.
- TINCHANT, PAUL (Brussels). Feb. 1957, 502 nos., 10 pp., Roman, European.
Belgian Medals. March, 1957, 523 nos., 10 pp., Ancient, European, Belgian Medals.
- ZANDER, R. (Alexandria, Va.). No. 29, Feb. 1957, 568 nos., 8 pp., Dollar-Size
Coins, Misc. Foreign.

OBITUARIES

- BRANDEL, EDWARD W. (1868-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 3
(March, 1957), p. 278.
- BUTTERFIELD, (Dr.) PAUL W. (1909-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 3
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- DEKIN, ELISABETH BUELL STEVENS (1879-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol.
70, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 278-279.
- FERRARI, MARIO (-1957). In: *Italia Numismatica*, Vol. 8, No. 2 (Feb. 1957),
p. 12.
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- KENNEY, RICHARD D. (1918-1957). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April,
1957), pp. 390-391.

- PELLETIER, OCTAVE (1889-1956). In: *The Canadian Numismatic Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (April, 1957), p. 71.
- TAUTKUS, JOHN J. (1907-1956). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 3 (March, 1957), p. 279.
- WINDNER, JULIUS (1876-1957). In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 70, No. 4 (April, 1957), p. 391.
- WURZBACH-TANNENBERG, WOLFGANG (1880-1957). In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 10, No. 2 (1957), pp. 19-20.

LOUBAT PRIZES

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Editor is grateful to the following who have contributed abstracts to this issue: Howard L. Adelson, Peter Berghaus, Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Karl Christ, Herbert J. Erlanger, John R. Francis, Oleg Grabar, Henry Grunthal, Lars Lagerqvist, Irmgard Maull, George C. Miles, Linda E. Spacek, Dirk Steinhilber, Margaret Thompson, Cornelius C. Vermeule.

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GENERAL

BISEK, JIŘI. Penězokazeství a mezinárodní právo (Counterfeiting of Currency and International Law). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (June, 1954), pp. 89-91. In Czech.

In addition to tracing the development of anti-counterfeit legislation from ancient times to the present, the article discusses provisions of the International Convention of April 20, 1929, at which thirty-one nations accepted and signed an agreement aimed at combating the counterfeiting of currency.

LES

CALLMER, CHRISTIAN and WILHELM HOLMQVIST, eds. Swedish Archaeological Bibliography 1949-1953. Stockholm/Uppsala, 1957. 294 pp.

Contains articles by experts on the results achieved by Swedish archaeological research (both in Sweden and in foreign countries) during the above years, covering the prehistoric period through to the mediaeval. Heraldry, sigillography and numismatics (Swedish) are treated in three chapters by Nils Ludvig Rasmusson, while Greek and Roman numismatics form the subject of a survey by Willy Schwabacher. An index lists titles of all books discussed.

LOL

Chase Manhattan Bank. *Museum of Moneys of the World*. N. Y., 1956. 32 pp., illus.

Describes the contents of the above museum (RCA Building, Rockefeller Center) which contains more than 75,000 specimens, owned by the Chase Manhattan Bank, and one of the most comprehensive currency collections on public display. All periods since the introduction of monetary systems are represented, and practically all the countries of the world which have issued money are included. Among the many illustrations scattered throughout the text may be mentioned the cuneiform clay tablet due bill from Babylonia, stone money from the island of Yap, the Pine Tree shilling, the U. S. two cent piece of 1864 (first coin with motto "In God We Trust"), a half scale model of the first coining press used at the

Philadelphia Mint in 1793, specimens of Chinese money issued during the Ming dynasty (1368-1399 A.D.), the Joachimsthaler, a Mexican leather hacienda token ca. 1800, and a specimen of brick tea money from Siberia.

DAVIS, DAVID L. Cleaning and Care of Coins. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 10 (Oct. 1956), pp. 1706-1709.

Mr. Davis discusses the causes of tarnish and corrosion, and describes some of the less dangerous methods of cleaning coins. For housing he recommends the use of glass, metal or certain plastics, and the addition of a dehumidifying agent. He suggests lacquer as a useful protective coin covering, but reminds us that even the new formulas are not completely reliable. JRF

FORRER, L. S. *The Art of Collecting Coins. A Practical Guide to Numismatics*. London, Arco Publishers, 1955. 183 pp., 16 pls.

Comprehensive, informative, and interestingly written, Forrer's book reflects the experience gained in forty years of numismatic work. Topics dealt with include: coin manufacture; the starting and care of a collection; how and where to buy coins; the locations of prominent collections; counterfeits and their detection; coin records (includes the photographic, plaster cast and rubbing methods); variations in collecting, from classical coins to tokens. A select numismatic bibliography is appended. HC

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Note on Stamping of Coins and Other Objects. In: *Singer, C. [and others], eds. A History of Technology*, Vol. 2 (London, 1956), pp. 485-492, illus.

Discusses die-cutting and the stamping of coins, seals, and other objects which the author describes in his introductory paragraph: "An important subsidiary form of metal-work was die-cutting, necessary for the making of coins, an activity that forms the one true example of the mass-production of a manufactured object in the centuries before the Industrial Revolution. In the ancient world, where the designs of coins were in high relief, die-cutting was done mainly by means of graving-tools as used for engraving gems and seals. In the Middle Ages, when the designs were simpler and in low relief, the use of graving-tools was largely replaced by that of punches."

The types of dies and their use in Greece, Rome, Ptolemaic Egypt, and Europe in the Middle Ages are treated in some detail. The illustrations bring out points stressed in the text.

LARSON, CEDRIC. Money Museum of the American Numismatic Society. In: *Antiques Journal*, Vol. 9, No. 9 (Sept., 1954), pp. 12-13, illus; No. 10 (Oct., 1954), pp. 20-21, illus.

A concise picture of the functions of the Society, with descriptions of the building, collections and library, and with special emphasis placed on the modernized exhibition rooms. Illustrations include pictures of the museum and of selected classical coins. HG

LINECAR, H. W. A. *Coins*. London, Benn, 1955. 191 pp., 24 pls.

Written primarily for the beginner, Linecar's book deals with the evolution of coinage, coin production and collecting, though a limit to its usefulness is seen in the fact that no fields other than those of classical and English numismatics are explored. Illustrations are plentiful and a list of English and Scottish rulers is appended. HG

PETRÝL, JOSEF. *Odznaky zemědělské práce na mincích* (Agricultural Work Symbols on Coins). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 86-88. In Czech.

Traces the influence of work, trade, industry and agriculture on coin symbols, from the well-known Chersonese corn ear of 350 B.C. through the mediaeval and modern periods to the twentieth century Irish penny with swine and sucklings. LES

RAYMOND, D. *Coins and the Story they tell*. Sydney [n.d.]. 23 pp., 5 pls.

An effort to popularize the hobby of coin collecting which stresses its educational value in relation to history. Twenty-one brief but illustrated articles treat of various historical figures as reflected in the respective coinages. HG

REAGAN, L. M. *Coin Collecting*. Cambridge, Mass., Bellman, 1955. 16 pp., pl.

Persons desirous of following a career in numismatics are grouped in two classes: (1) those with interests leading to curatorial work at a museum or institute of learning, a field of limited opportunities requiring subject qualifications mainly in history and languages; (2) those interested in coin dealing, an aspect of the profession calling for a fair knowledge of numismatics in general, proficiency in merchandising, a thorough knowledge of the current market and the ability to recognize counterfeit material. HG

REECE, RICHARD. *Cleaning Roman Coins*. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 467 (April, 1957), pp. 148-149.

In the cleaning of ancient coins which do not readily respond to scrubbing in soap and water, chemical treatment is advocated. Brief immersion in a weak (30%) solution of hydrochloric acid is recommended for gold,

while three methods for cleaning solid silver, copper and bronze are outlined. Mention is also made of two methods untried by the author at the time of writing, namely the electrolytic, in which the coin is made the anode of a voltameter, and the use of formic acid in the cleaning of silver coins. GHN

YEOMAN, R. S. *A Catalog of Modern World Coins*. Racine, Wisc., Whitman Publishing Co., 1957. 509 pp., illus.

Excellently compiled and profusely illustrated, Yeoman's book presents modern world coinage in alphabetical arrangement by country. Chronological listings by denomination within each country are preceded by notes on geographical location, language, population, agricultural and industrial aspects, capitals, currency, and the official rate of exchange in relation to the U. S. dollar. All coins are priced, the older ones for average and the more recent issues for uncirculated specimens. Indices include an alphabetical listing of world denominations together with one comprising all countries and territories known to have struck coins during the last 100 years. HG

ZANDER, RANDOLPH. The Maria Theresa Dollar. In: *The Crown and Taler*, Vol. 1, No. 3 (March 15, 1956), p. 1.

The eighteenth century saw Austria become a major military and political influence in Southeast Europe and the territory beyond. Following the demise of the ancient republic of Venice (which had itself issued special trade dollars) the Austrian Maria Theresa taler came into vogue over a vast arc stretching from Malay, through the islands of the Indian Ocean to Arabia, Ethiopia, and down the East Coast of Africa as far as Madagascar. The mint in Vienna continued to strike the talers long after the death of Maria Theresa in 1780, as did other countries, notably England, Italy, France and Belgium, and even in recent years sizeable batches have been produced in Vienna and England for shipment to the lesser Arab states. Of all the trade dollars, the Maria Theresa taler has proved the most enduring, and is still the standard hard money over much of the Arabian Peninsula. GHN

ANCIENT

CASTELIN, KAREL. Antická numismatika a egyptské papyry (Ancient Numismatics and Egyptian Papyri). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 111-117. In Czech.

Instructive article on valuable numismatic material to be found in old papyri, written for the most part in Greek. References are made to collections of sources (Edgar, Hunt, Meyer, Grenfell). LES

CASTELIN, KAREL. Keltské duhovky v Čechách (Celtic Rainbow Coins in Bohemia). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 10, No. 3 (April, 1955), pp. 33-40. In Czech.

By combining numismatics with archaeological and historical studies, the author attempts to shed new light on the subject of the so-called *Rainbow Coins* found on ancient Celtic sites in Bohemia and Moravia and attributed to the tribe of the Boii. Two charts illustrate find locations, and mention is made of the importance attached to the discovery of clay moulds used in the making of blanks in Stradonice. The conclusion is reached that three or more Celtic mints existed in Bohemia and Moravia, and while dates of origin are uncertain they are now thought to have lasted some forty to fifty years longer than the period 160-60 B.C. suggested earlier by Paulsen and Pinkov. LES

CASTELIN, KAREL. O "litých" střížcích keltských duhovek (About "Cast" Celtic Rainbow Coins). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (June, 1954), pp. 73-76. In Czech.

Describes an ancient clay mould used in the casting of gold and silver duhovkas and discusses three phases of the casting process employed. The mould itself was found at Stradonice, Bohemia, on the site of an ancient Celtic settlement dating from the third to the first century B.C. At the time of the discovery traces of gold were still to be seen on its surface. Similar moulds have been found in Moravia, and the casting skills practiced in Phrygia, Syria, Phoenicia, Egypt and other countries bordering the Mediterranean were probably introduced to the Celts by Alexander III of Macedon. LES

The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University. *Ancient Coins*. Cambridge, Mass., 1956. [40] pp., illus.

This brochure on ancient coins, prepared for popular use and distribution, sets out to prove that "ancient coins have much to offer lovers of art and beauty." Rather than the fleur de coin specimens so often coöpted for illustration in more pretentious works quite average pieces were photographed to make the point. These are so presented as to provide a minuscule survey from archaic Greek art through the Hellenistic period and Roman times into the Sassanian and Byzantine eras. In the reproductions all coins are enlarged, but actual dimensions are furnished plus attributions with sufficient historical caption to guide the beginner and to encourage further investigation. The brief introduction by George M. A. Hanfmann and Miriam S. Balmuth offers a panoramic view of the history and technique of ancient coinage. A one page bibliography lists fifteen important reference works. LZ

GIMENO RÚA, FERNANDO. Avance de orientaciones para la clasificación de las monedas ibéricas. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 5, No. 15 (April-June, 1955), pp. 9-27, illus.

A general approach to the methodology of the classification of the earliest Spanish coinage, by style, legend, area, weight, etc. TVB

GUADAN, ANTONIO MANUEL de. *Las leyendas ibéricas en las dracmas de imitación emporitana. Estudio de epigrafía numismática ibérica*. Madrid, 1956. 129 pp.

This study points out that the drachms, Emporitan imitations with alphabets in their legends quite different from Greek, have been treated very briefly and incompletely, partly because the number of available specimens has been very small, and partly because the classification has never been made from the legends but from the style of various groups. This catalogue of the above drachms arranged and classified on epigraphical grounds has brought forward new solutions in some cases, and has provided a general framework for the coinage of these drachms.

Thirty-six legends, which fall into five groups, have been recognized and are discussed in detail. Plates one and two show these Iberian inscriptions as they appear upon the coins in question.

MOBERG, C. A. *Keltská numismatika a archeologické problémy* (Celtic Numismatics and Archaeological Problems). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 65-69, illus. In Czech.

Synopsis of a lecture delivered to the Numismatic Society of Prague in March, 1954, in which the Swedish archaeologist C. A. Moberg stresses the chronological importance of Celtic coinage in determining early trade routes, migrations and movements. The article includes a bibliography of Moberg's writings on the above topic during the years 1950-52. LES

OBER, WILLIAM B. and RALPH N. WHARTON. On the "Phrygian Cap." In: *The New England Journal of Medicine*, No. 255 (Sept. 20, 1956), pp. 571-572, illus.

In medical terminology objects of antique or historical association are occasionally selected to describe normal or pathologic configurations or observations. The Phrygian cap, a symbol of liberty, has been so honored by medical men. It refers to a persistent notch in the gall bladder, a configuration in which the fundus "is bent down to the breaking point . . ."

The authors discovered that the origins of the Phrygian cap are shrouded in mystery. Its use on coins is traced. Mentioned specifically are a silver stater of the fourth century B.C. from Cilicia which shows on the reverse a bearded Persian satrap wearing such a cap, a silver tetradrachm from Sardis struck by Alexander the Great, dated 330-323 B.C., which shows a head wearing a conical cap with the peak bent forward in the left lower

quadrant of the reverse, and the silver denarius of the Roman Republic (44-40 B.C.) which shows the bust of Marcus Brutus on the obverse, and on the reverse the *pilleus* flanked by the daggers with the inscription *EID MAR* below.

STILLWELL, R. and E. SJÖQVIST. Excavations at Serra Orlando. Preliminary Report. In: *American Journal of Archaeology*, Vol. 61, No. 2 (April, 1957), pp. 151-159, pls. 53-60.

Near Aidone in central Sicily lies the site of an ancient city, now known as Serra Orlando. In the course of excavations in the autumn of 1955 and the spring of 1956 the Princeton Archaeological Expedition uncovered 3262 ancient coins, 1030 of which were Syracusan, and struck by Hieron II (270-215 B.C.). Illustrated on pl. 59 are a bronze coin of Hieron II of Syracuse, a bronze coin of Catana (3rd century B.C.), and a silver denarius of M. Papirius Carbo, ca. 137-134 B.C.

VERMASEREN, M. J. *Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae*. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1956. 366 pp., pls., diagrs.

Basically an expansion of the distinguished Belgian scholar Franz Cumont's compilation entitled *Textes et monuments relatifs aux mystères de Mithra* (2 vols. Bruxelles, 1896-98) which for some years has needed serious revision owing to the large number of Mithraic inscriptions and monuments which have been discovered in recent years. This corpus contains 1002 entries which list, describe, and explain Greek and Latin inscriptions, coins, medallions, sculpture, wall paintings, mosaics, and Mithraea, the sanctuaries of the Mithraic religion.

Among the coins listed and described are six Bactrian gold coins (nos. 1-6) upon which Mithras is depicted, a denarius of Augustus (no. 827) found at Verulamium in Britain, on the worn obverse of which a Mithraic inscription had been incised, and 284 Roman coins (no. 984) dating from 254 to 395 A.D. found in a Mithraic sanctuary at Angleur in France, coins which helped in dating the construction and destruction of the sanctuary.

VIAN, PIERRE-CARLO. Monnaies gauloises inédites ou peu connues. III. Nouvelles constatations. In: *Ogam*, Vol. 8, Fasc. 5/6 (Oct.-Dec. 1956), pp. 429-430.

Reopens a discussion concerning the place of origin of a coin previously attributed by Vian to the Arvernes. The piece in question he now considers to be a coin of the Carnutes or possibly the Pictoks. At the same time he corrects the description of a coin depicting a wild boar; what formerly appeared to be the sex organ of the animal can now be recognized, in a better specimen, as a trumpet.

HG

GREEK

ANDERSON, P. K. and J. F. LHOTKA. The "Chrysaor Head." In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1955), pp. 1182-1184, illus.

The authors restate an old mystery related to the coinage of Emporion without attempting a solution. On the reverse of drachms of Emporion the head of Pegasus has been replaced by a little figure which is identified as Chrysaor, the brother of Pegasus. Why this figure appears and why it has several forms remains a problem. HLA

BIEBER, MARGARETE. A Bronze Statuette in Cincinnati and its Place in the History of the Asklepios Types. In: *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 101, No. 1 (Feb., 1957), pp. 70-92, illus.

Section three of this article discusses statues of Asklepios depicted upon Greek coins. Seated statues of Asklepios are shown inside and outside the temple upon the coins of Trikka, perhaps the oldest sanctuary of Asklepios. Such statues also appear upon the coins of Epidauros and Pergamon. The Epidaurian coins were issued from the fourth century B.C. to the Antonine period. The statue represented upon the Epidaurian pieces must have been the work executed by Thrasymedes. The seated statues upon the coins of Pergamon first appeared in the reign of Eumenes. Illustrated are three coins, an Athenian piece, the reverse of which shows a statue of Asklepios, a silver coin of Kos, the reverse of which shows a standing statue of Asklepios, and a bronze coin of Kos, which shows Asklepios and Hygeia within a temple.

BIVAR, A. D. H. The Bactrian Treasure of Qunduz. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 37-52, pls. 1-8.

Six hundred and ten coins from Afghanistan displayed by the Kabul Museum in 1952-53 are discussed and fifty-four representative or unusual examples are illustrated. It is believed that 90% of the hoard is at Kabul, and that it consists almost entirely of Greco-Bactrian tetradrachms. Two new reverse types of the sun-god, apparently Mithra, are illustrated, and the find also includes Attic weight coins of later rulers previously known only for their lighter bilingual issues, but identical reverses. This reinforces the belief that each ruler clung to one reverse type through his lifetime, and that we may regard any other variety as an emergency issue.

A double decadrachm of Amyntas, weighing eighty-four gr., is illustrated and presented as the largest Greek silver coin recorded to date. It was issued both with Zeus and with Tyche upon its reverses. Greco-Bactrian,

rather than lighter weight Indo-Bactrian, tetradrachms of late date indicate a revised chronology for the early first century B.C., which the author believes to be the terminal date of burial of the hoard. Among others, a coin of Alexander the Great and a number of Diodotus in the name of Antiochus II of Syria indicate one of the sources for the legends on local coins as well as tenacity of circulation for these types. DMB

CASTELIN, KAREL. Drobné keltské mince typu Alkis (A Fractional Coin of the Alkis type). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Oct., 1956), pp. 130-139, illus. In Czech.

The oldest Celtic coins found in Bohemia and Moravia were called Duhovkas or staters, the latter name deriving from the Greek gold staters on which they were patterned. Smaller fractional gold coins (several of which are listed and classified) were, apparently, imitations of the Macedon 4-drachma issue of Philip V with representation of the Greek goddess Athena of Alkis. A graph illustrates the decline in gold value of staters found in Moravia, Bohemia-Moravia and Pannonia, and a table, presented with Paulsen classification numbers and find locations, shows the decline in fineness of each fractional coin. LES

CASTELIN, KAREL. Ku keltskému mincovnictví našich zemí (On Celtic Coinage in our Country). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 34-48, illus. In Czech.

Reviews the Celtic gold staters with goddess Nike which circulated in the north-western parts of Macedon and Thrace during the third century B.C. Finds from Moravia and Bohemia have disclosed such staters, of inferior appearance and lighter weight than the Greek issues on which they were patterned, and struck somewhere within these two countries. A table shows changes, type variations and the decline of gold content in the staters, and mention is made of the gold and silver coins inscribed with the name of the powerful Celtic ruler Biatec who flourished in Pannonia during the first century B.C. LES

FRANKE, P. R. Alt-Epirus und das Königtum der Molosser. *Kallmünz*, 1955. 89 pp., 2 pls.

The first coinage of the Molossians, issued before 342 B.C. is inscribed with the plain legend MOLOSSIANS in Greek characters, and the principal types depict on the obverse either a dog or a cow. Issues of the second period, ca. 330 B.C. up to the time of King Alexander, constitute an allied coinage of the cities of Epirus. A chapter is devoted to the coins of Alexander the Molossian, and while location of the place of minting is still under dispute, numismatists in general believe that they were struck in

Southern Italy. Issues from 297 to 272 B.C. were struck under King Pyrrhus either in Sicily or in Southern Italy. A concluding section mentions the coinage of the Epirote Republic which came to an end with the defeat of Perseus by the Romans in 168 B.C. HG

HAMBURGER, H. An Unknown Syrian Tetradrachm of Caracalla. In: *Israel Exploration Journal*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (1956), pp. 188-190, pl. 28.

Describes in detail a Syrian tetradrachm of Caracalla with the symbol of Three Graces in a Wreath (apparently unpublished) from the L. Kadman collection, Tel Aviv. The obverse and reverse of this piece resemble coins hitherto known only from Tyre. The club, which on Tyrian coins of this type is always placed on the obverse, is here on the reverse. Below the bust of Heracles are the Three Graces in a Wreath. The inclusion of this symbol obliged the engraver to split the whole field and to represent the head on a much smaller scale. Thus the coin is similar to the style of Tyre, but has been deliberately changed. Hence it has to be attributed to another mint, and not to a hitherto unknown officina of Tyre. The author, following assumptions of Bellinger, offers the following explanation: "Gadara started to mint tetradrachms only in the fourth consulship of Caracalla, whereas in Tyre this type of coin had already been struck in the reign of Septimius Severus. When the emperor ordered the mint of Gadara to start minting tetradrachms, the order may have come by way of Tyre, together with an engraver from that city who made the first dies in a manner familiar to him. He included the mint-symbol of the Three Graces and did not change the reverse, because Gadara had already used the bust of Heracles on its earlier coins. This theory would explain the striking parallel with the coinage of Tyre."

JENKINS, G. K. Indo-Scythic Mints. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 1-26, pls. 1-4.

Coinage of the Azes line of kings of the first century B.C. is here analysed. The starting point is essentially the picture set forth by Sir John Marshall in *Taxila* (Cambridge, 1951). Evidence is brought to bear from the hoards of Mohmand (Shabkadar), 1943, and of Chaman, 1940, both of which are described in an appendix to the article. After a detailed consideration of the coin types, the author arranges the bronze and silver issues from the area, whose mints he locates at Taxila, Arachosia and Pushkālavatī.

The sequence from the Maues kings through two rulers named Azes is made clear when the silver coinage of Azes II is identified as possessing a figure of Pallas, standing left, right, or facing and an image of a mounted knight holding a whip on the obverse. Those on which the knight holds

a spear are assigned to Azes I. By a study of the monograms, the bronze coinage of both the Azes is likewise differentiated. The author is led to date the Azes line in the latter part of the first century B.C., and to conclude that the Taxila series showing the city goddess indicates that the city was a *polis* in the Greek sense of the word. Wheeler's excavations at the site of a city wall, along with the author's attribution of the coins found with it, indicate that the status of the city as a Greek foundation was emphasized at the very time the area was succumbing to the Śaka conquest.

Some coinage of the Azes dynasty from Begram, the Kapiśā region and Afghanistan, generally leads to the question of the extent of territorial control by these kings over the upper Kabul valley and the local capital of Alexandria-Kapiśā. While it is possible that the Maues kings immediately preceding did, it is likely that the Śaka invasion eliminated this control and in fact led to the formation of the hoards upon whose evidence the author's conclusions are partly based. DMB

RODEE, H. D. Art History on Persian and Phoenician Coinage. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 1219-1227, illus.

At Sardis, Darius at first copied the old Lydian bimetal standard, adding copper to gold for hardness. These gold pieces became the world's first international gold coinage.

Mr. Rodee describes these and also the coins of Sidon, Tyre, Aradus and Byblus in Phoenicia which were issued before the conquest of Alexander. He includes interesting details of the dies, and a brief history of the period. JRF

WALLACE, W. P. *The Euboian League and Its Coinage*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1956. 180 pp., 16 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 134).

Nearly twenty years of study of the various coinages of Euboea have qualified Dr. W. P. Wallace for this first serious treatise of the Euboian League and its mintages. The monograph appears to be one of the first histories of a Greek region to draw chiefly on the numismatic evidences to support the narrative reconstruction. As such it has special appeal for the numismatist as well as the historian.

Forty-five pages are devoted to the history of the federated cities. Into this text is interwoven the saga of the coinages, buttressed with sufficient notations to permit re-examination by any who may care to retrace the story in the slender ancient sources. The hoards and the chronology occupy the next twenty-one pages. Discussion of the specific silver and bronze issues take the next sixty-seven pages and are reinforced with the usual die sequences and frequency tables. On a gatefold page a comparison of

all the frequency tables for the silver is supplied; an extended chart offers similar data for the bronzes.

The catalogue, to which forty-four pages are devoted, describes all specimens that Dr. Wallace has tracked down and pursued to their last known resting-place. The plates include six photographs supporting the archaeological and topographical contentions. In addition to the usual illustrations of the better specimens of the coinages, a final plate offers two-diameter enlargements. 12

WRIGHT, G. E. The First Campaign at Tell Balāṭah (Shechem). In: *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, No. 144 (1956), pp. 9-20, illus.

Discusses a late sixth or an early fifth century B.C. Greek coin, which is reported to be the earliest Greek coin recovered in Palestine. The specimen, struck in a silver and white gold alloy with a diameter of two cm. and with a weight of 145 grains, was found in unstratified or disturbed debris in Area IV of the above excavations. Two explanations are given as to its origin: (1) Thraco-Macedonian from the Pangaeian district of northern Greece, or (2) Thasos. The obverse shows a centaur holding a woman, or the familiar satyr, kneeling on one knee, and carrying in his arms a struggling nymph. The reverse is square-quartered.

ROMAN

ALFÖLDI, ANDREAS. Die Geburt der kaiserlichen Bildsymbolik. Kleine Beiträge zu ihrer Entstehungsgeschichte. In: *Museum Helveticum*, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1 (1950), pp. 1-13, 3 pls., illus.; Vol. 8, Fascs. 2/3 (1951), pp. 190-215, 4 pls., illus.; Vol. 9, Fasc. 4 (1952), pp. 204-243; Vol. 10, Fasc. 2 (1953), pp. 103-124; Vol. 11, Fasc. 3 (1954), pp. 133-169, 10 pls.

An explanation of the origin of imperial symbolism as revealed in art and literature, part one of which is entitled "Der Traum der Rhea."

Gems of the first century B.C. show a scene the chief elements of which are a woman asleep or on the point of waking; an eagle descending with symbols of royalty (sceptre with or without wreath or diadem); other symbolic animals and plants. Explanation of the scene shows it as representing a moment following the visitation of Rhea by Mars, revealing her as the destined mother of the future founder of Rome. Coins of Q. Pompeius Rufus and of the Emperor Hadrian lend support to this interpretation, use of which in the first century B.C. is related to a prevalent longing for a "new Romulus" and to exploitation of the theme by men seeking supreme power during the period from Sulla to Augustus.

In part two Dr. Alföldi analyses the evidence for Roman leaders in the role of Romulus as founder, parent, savior and god, and brings new

interpretations to a number of coins in the light of history, literature and other coinages. Most conspicuous among these interpretations are those through which certain types are identified with Romulus, while others, the author believes, refer to the extension of the pomerium in the first century B.C. The subject is pursued as far as the identification of Augustus with Romulus, treatment of the subject under the Empire being reserved for a later study.

Part three is entitled "Parens Patriae". Amid a wealth of literary evidence, some numismatic evidence for development of the related concepts of parens and servator from the Republic to the Principate — a development which led to association of the civic wreath with the title pater patriae on the coins — appears here and there in this part of the discussion, later documented by nine plates of coins. Concluding the study is part two of Parens Patriae entitled "Die griechischen, monarchischen und religiösen Aspekte des Landesvaterbegriffes", with sub-headings "Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis", "Der väterliche König", "Parens ac deus nostrae vitae" and "Die kultischen Konsequenzen der Apotheose des väterlichen Schirmherrn." Documentation of this final section is almost exclusively literary. AAB

BERGHAUS, PETER. Der römische Goldmünzenfund von Ellerbeck, Lkr. Osnabrück. In: *Die Kunde*, Vol. 7, Pts. 1/2 (1956). [11 pp., 3 pls.]

Discusses a hoard of twenty-five Roman gold coins found at Ellerbeck in 1933. Previously described by Kennepohl in *Blätter für Münzfreunde* (Vol. 68, No. 6, June, 1933, pp. 657-660, pl. 395), the hoard is published here in greater detail, with emphasis on chronology and dating. The author believes it to have been buried not later than A.D. 370. The twenty-five solidi are mostly of Emperor Constantius II, and are illustrated together with the small bronze box in which they were found. HG

GAMBETTA, FERREIRA. Achado de Penamacor. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec., 1955), pp. 201-203.

A find of an unknown number of Roman denarii in Portugal, 1948. Seventy-six were later located, the majority deposited in the town hall of Penamacor, and are here listed by Babelon and Cohen number. Most are Republican, ranging from the anonymous coinage to the tenth imperatorship of Augustus, 15 B.C. TVB

KRIŽEK, F. K počátkům římského mincovnictví (On the Beginnings of Roman Coinage). In: *Numismatický Sborník*, Vol. 3 (1956), pp. 5-63, 5 pls. In Czech. With French Summary, pp. 258-261.

In discussing the origin of Roman coinage the author has stressed the following points: (1) The creation of a monetary magistracy was contemporary with the introduction of coinage, for no document has been found proving that before this date a magistrate of Rome had been invested with monetary functions; (2) Silver coinage was adopted at Rome in 269 B.C. However, the first silver coins were not denarii, but nummi and didrachms; (3) These nummi (Romano-Campanian) were Roman coins issued by the mint at Rome; (4) There was no Latin series of the aes grave, because the right of coinage belonged only to a free and sovereign community, which the Latin colonies were not; (5) As to the Italiotes only the allies of Rome had the right of coinage; (6) In the most ancient period there were no silver coins with the value of 10.5 and 2½ of an as, as Pliny asserts (the oldest Roman coins were copper pieces); (7) As the consequence of wars the copper coinage became devaluated; and (8) the ancient nummi were replaced by the quadrigati, and these by the bigati after the Second Punic War.

MABBOTT, THOMAS O. A Newly Found Coin of Bonosus. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 10 (Oct., 1955), pp. 1078-1079, illus.

Mabbott recently acquired a coin of a little known Roman emperor, Bonosus. After a brief description of the role of this emperor in history, the author discusses the characteristics of the coins of Bonosus and the few publications which have appeared about them. HLA

PESKETT, JOHN. Report on a Hoard of Third Century Roman Coins Discovered at Thonon-les-Bains in August, 1948. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 459 (August, 1956), pp. 301-303.

This hoard, which the author examined shortly after its discovery, consisted of 823 antoniniani issued by seven different emperors. Most of the specimens were struck by Gallienus and Postumus. The portraits of Valerian, Postumus and Claudius are in good condition; those of Salonina and Gallienus for the most part are poor. The designs upon the reverses are the usual ones, i.e. panther, deer, centaur, sea-horse, the various deities, and personifications. The hoard now rests in the *Musée d'Art et d'Histoire* at Geneva. Included is a table which shows the various types represented in this find.

SEABY, H. A. *Roman Silver Coins*. Vol. 2, Parts 1 & 2. London, B. A. Seaby Ltd., 1954-55. 183 pp. illus., tabs.

Comprises the coinage of emperors Tiberius to Commodus. Alphabetical arrangement as established by Cohen is followed, but references are to numbers in the British Museum Catalogue and in Mattingly & Sydenham's

Roman Imperial Coinage. Although not scientific and permitting of no chronological attribution of the various issues, the arrangement does facilitate the finding of any given piece. Coins are priced for average specimens in very fine condition, with legends indicated by capitals, and types by lower case letters preceeding the descriptions. Illustrations are few, and of the line-cut type. HG

EUROPEAN

ABBIATI, ANDREA. Die kurzlebige Münzstätte der Bischöfe von Triest. In: *Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft*, Vol. 9, No. 12 (1956), pp. 97-98.

The first coins of Trieste were struck in ca. 1200. Whether the mint privilege was granted by Imperial Decree or usurped by the Bishops is not certain, but it is known to have resulted indirectly from the peace treaty concluded between Pope Alexander and Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa at Constance in 1183. The coinage lasted for only a century. It consisted of deniers and half deniers, of which a total twenty-one varieties are known. HG

ANDERSON, P. K. Spanish Commemoratives. In: *The Numismatist*. Vol. 69, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 1228-1229, illus.

A paper on a set of three coins struck at the Second Numismatic Exposition held in Madrid in 1951. On these coins the letter E appears on one of the "date" stars. JRF

ANDERSON, P. K. Tentative Listing of Spanish Civil War Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 6 (June, 1955), pp. 595-600, illus.

A preliminary list, with descriptions, of coins issued during the Spanish Civil War of the late 1930's. JRF

BATUWANTUDAVE, N. Indo-Portuguese Numismatics. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 463 (Dec., 1956), pp. 475-476, illus.

A find of twenty-six Indo-Portuguese coins was made at Kadawata, Ceylon, in 1952, among which were three previously unrecorded 1633 Malacca type issues in values of four, two, and one tangas respectively. Much worn, and hand struck on uneven blanks, the coins are of particular interest in showing the value inscribed on the reverse, beneath the monogram. GHN

BOVI, GIOVANNI. Le monete di Carlo di Borbone coniate in Palermo. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 39 (Jan.-Dec., 1954), pp. 25-30, 2 pls.

The author makes additions and corrections to his studies on the Sicilian coinage of Carlo di Borbone (cf. *Boll. del C.N.N.*, No. 2, 1934, pp. 27-32; No. 1, 1935, pp. 42-51). The catalogue is divided into three groups: Coins struck before the coronation (1734-1735), coins struck in the year of the coronation (1735), and coins issued from 1736 to 1758. Specimens, already described in the author's earlier articles and here re-described, are indicated by an asterisk.

CASTELIN, KAREL. Pražské groše v cizině (The Prague Gros Abroad). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 69-76. In Czech.

Following the introduction of gros currency in the Czech State in 1300, the new silver coin (or Prague gros as it was called) spread into almost all the neighboring countries and soon became recognized as international currency throughout Central Europe. To the east, through Austria, Hungary and Poland, it reached Russian territory. The Polish king Kazimir III (1333-1370) made the Krakov gros a close imitation of its Czech counterpart, altering it from the latter only by substitution of an eagle for a lion, and for a long time in Russia (particularly in regions bordering the Dnieper river) the word *chekh* was used to designate any silver coin. Evidence of the wide circulation of the popular Czech coin is substantiated by observation of ninety-eight coin finds from the borders of Russia and neighboring countries discovered prior to 1914, fifty-six of which contained Prague gros only, and from other finds of gros marked with countermarks of various small German States.

LES

CERRATO, G. *La zecca di Torino dalle origini alla riforma monetaria ordinata dal Re di Sardegna Carlo Emanuele III nel 1754. Note cronologiche e appunti storici.* Turin, Circolo Numismatico Torinese, 1956. 95 pp.

Traces the history of the Turin mint from its origins in the late thirteenth century down to the monetary reform of 1754. Chapters are devoted to the mint under French occupation (1536-1562), and the return of the Turin mint under the house of Savoy. Excerpts from pertinent documents are cited throughout the text. The monograph is a contribution to the study of the coinage of Savoy, supplementing the basic work on the subject by D. Promis.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. Dodford (Northants) Treasure Trove. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 201-202, pl. 15.

In July, 1955, a Burgundian imitation of an English quarter-noble of

the type struck in Flanders for Philip the Bold between 1388 and his death in 1404 was found in a garden. The coin was declared treasure trove and is now in the National Collection.

This is by no means a common coin and there are only two specimens at Brussels. JSS

ERNST, AXEL. En hidtil ukendt Roskildemønt fra Hardeknud. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 3 (March, 1957), pp. 65-68, illus.

The author comments on Brita Malmer's paper *A New Harthacnut Coin from Roe* (cf. NL, No. 40, p. 307), at the same time offering additional points of information. LOL

GALSTER, GEORG. Århus mønter. In: *Den Gamle By's Årbog* (1956), pp. 19-43, illus.

Survey of the coins struck in the town of Århus, Denmark, from the time of Harthacnut (1035-42) down to 1537. Operation of the mint during these years was by no means continuous. It included several long interruptions, the first of which (approximately 100 years) occurred following the death of King Magnus in 1047. By ca. 1150 the striking of bracteates had commenced. Some bear the names and heads of kings Sven (1150-54) and Knud V (1146-50, 1154-57), and from here on the mint continued in operation for a number of years. These bracteates, of extreme interest, do not fit readily into the picture of Danish monetary history of the period. Some have no royal name inscribed, but instead show the letters ARAS which refer to the mint, and the writer believes a much discussed bracteate with cross and the letters ARUS (although considered Swedish by other numismatists) to belong to the same group (cf. Sveriges medeltidsmynt in *Nordisk Kultur* (1936) and Aros in *Kulturhistoriskt Lexikon* (1956), the latter noted in NL, No. 40, 1957, p. 309).

Coins from the period 1160-1332 show a marked deterioration beginning in 1241 and reveal no type which can with certainty be attributed to Århus. After 1332 coinage throughout all Denmark ceased for some time. It was not resumed in Århus until 1535, and then lasted only for a short time. Issues included klippings and round coins of mark and skilling denominations, of which the author (aided by extant reports of the mintmasters) gives a good account. The last coin struck at Århus was a two skilling piece dated 1536, and Galster's theory that it was struck in 1537 is convincingly presented. LOL

GALSTER, GEORG. Graese-fundet og andre fund på Sjælland af mønter fra kongerne Niels og Erik Emune. In: *Årbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1955, pp. 61-103, illus. With English Summary.

Describes the important find from Graese, together with others from Tesebølle, Allerslev and Haraldsborg (Sjaelland, Denmark), the principal coins from all of which date from the late eleventh and early twelfth centuries. Most are from the Danish mints of Lund and Roskilde; others, although formerly regarded as Norwegian, should now in all probability be transferred to Denmark.

The coins are described in detail, with the most important illustrated. Circumstances of the finds are related, and speculation is made concerning possible time of burial in connection with political events. LOL

GRIERSON, PHILIP. Mint Output in the Tenth Century. In: *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April, 1957), pp. 462-466.

Author challenges the remark made by Prof. Lopez that the Pavese moneyers had to strike 23,040 denarii before they began to make a profit. Although he accepts the interpretation given to the relevant passage in the *Honorantie civitatis Papie*, Grierson believes that it is impossible to measure the quantity of coinage issued by the mediaeval moneyers before the thirteenth century. He does, however, feel that the annual output of coinage must have been more plentiful than Lopez supposes. HLA

HEDE, HOLGER. Frederik III:s guldkroner. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 4 (April, 1957), pp. 110-112, illus.

Deals with the gold coins of the denomination guldkrone issued from 1655-1668 by Frederick III of Denmark. The author relates the variable gold content and weight of the coins, which together prevented circulation in foreign countries and eventually led to their being discontinued. LOL

LLUIS Y NAVAS-BRUSI, J. La función del Mediterráneo en la historia monetaria de las edades media y moderna. In: *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 19 (March-April, 1956), pp. 33-54, illus.

The breakup of Roman hegemony in the Mediterranean had its certain effect on the post-Roman coinages of that area. Byzantine influence is still strong in Spain, proving a considerable traffic in that eastern coin; late Roman influence there is not only stylistic but economic, as is shown by Leovigild's readaptation of the heavier weight for his gold. When the Moors destroyed Mediterranean trade, the Spanish copied African coin (thus the mancuso of Ramón Berenguer I), while the later rise of Italian commerce on the sea is mirrored in the production of the Navarre florin. Finally the discovery of America crippled the influence of Mediterranean coinages; the Spanish duro, of American silver, initiated and defined the widespread coinage of dollar-sized silver in Europe. TVB

MCCABE, L. W. Florins, Thalers and Crowns. In: *The Crown and Taler*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April 15, 1956), p. 1; No. 5 (May 15, 1956), pp. 1, 4.

During the fifteenth century in Europe, continued debasement of the coinage had led to lack of confidence in the values of the gold florin and silver gros. When at about this time rich silver mines were discovered in Tyrol and Bohemia, the Counts of Tyrol, in search of a way to market the metal, conceived the idea of striking large silver coins (guldengroschen) equal in value to that of the reduced gold florin. Similar Bohemian coins (joachimsthaler) struck by the Counts of Schlick at the mining center of Joachimsthal soon passed into international trade and became known as *thalers*. On these were modeled the English crown of 1551, and later the French ecus and Burgundian patagons became known as French crowns and Burgundian crowns respectively.

The silver crown served as a highly popular unit of value and exchange for some four centuries, its popularity failing only in 1871 when, as a result of the German demonetization of silver, a mania for the gold standard swept the world.

GHN

NEMEŠKAL, LUBOMIR. Falešná kontramarka "Švábského mincovního svazu" na pražském groši Václava IV (Counterfeit Countermark of the Swabian Coin Union on a Prague Gros of Wenceslaus IV). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 101-102, illus. In Czech.

Cites and illustrates examples of the above counterfeits discovered by the author in the National Museum at Prague.

LES

PETRŤYL, JOSEF. Slezské ražby Ferdinanda II. a Leopolda I. z řestockého nálezu (Silesian Coinage of Ferdinand II and Leopold I from the Restok Find). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (Oct., 1954), pp. 112-120. In Czech.

Two finds made at Restok, Czechoslovakia, in 1928 contained some 1815 coins dating 1618-1663. They included issues of Moravia, Silesia, Austria, Germany, The Netherlands and Switzerland. Study of the hoards brought to light valuable material relative to the period of the Thirty Years War as well as providing a useful analysis of small change in the countries concerned. Listed and described here are Silesian coins of Ferdinand II and Leopold I from both finds.

LES

PEUKERT, K. Dvě zajímavé ražby valdštejnské (Two Interesting Pieces from Waldstein). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Feb., 1956), pp. 15-17, illus. In Czech.

Of these two rare specimens acquired by the author, one is a 1630 Jičín issue of Albrecht, Duke of Waldstein, with effigy of the Duke on the obverse and eagle on reverse. The other is a silver medal, the work of

Konrad Freibösen, struck by the Duke to commemorate the founding of the Carthusian Cloister at Valdice, Northern Bohemia, in the seventeenth century. LES

POŠVAR, I. Mincovní regal v říši velkomoravské (The Royal Mint of the Kingdom of Great Moravia). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Oct., 1956), pp. 139-147, illus. In Czech.

Rich finds of Roman, Celtic, Byzantine and other coins, together with the existence of its own Royal Mint, assign to Great Moravia an outstanding place in cultural and economic development amongst the Slavonic countries. Of twenty-five coins found during excavations in a cloister garden at Velehrad, East Moravia in 1707, five described and illustrated are attributed by the author to the thirteenth century Moravian mint. Bibliographical sources relating to the coinage of Great Moravia are also listed. LES

PRIORI, DOMENICO. Lo stemma e le monete dei Monforte. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 39 (Jan.-Dec., 1954), pp. 15-23, illus.

After a brief history of the important Monforte family, this article discusses the fifteenth century coinage issued by the Counts of Campobasso, who were members of this family. It is not known when their mint opened or where it was situated. No documents have survived. The coins were struck in a copper alloy and were of the usual tornese type. The obverse of these pieces show the cross patonce and the reverse the plan of a castle.

Cagiati, of the twenty-two varieties described by him, attributed nineteen to Nicola I and three to Nicola II. Luigi dell'Erba attributed the nineteen specimens described by Cagiati to Nicola II and maintained that Nicola I issued no coins. The three pieces attributed by Cagiati to Nicola II were assigned by dell'Erba to Nicola III. However, the CNI (v. 19) followed the attributions of Cagiati.

PROBSZT, GÜNTHER. Konsekrationsdukaten des Laibacher Bischofs Thomas Crön (Neuerwerbung der Münzensammlung des Joanneums). In: *Schild von Steier. Beiträge zur Steierischen Vor- und Frühgeschichte und Münzkunde*. Heft 5 (1955), pp. 54-56, illus.

Records the acquisition of a ducat commemorating the consecration of Thomas Chrön as Bishop of Laibach. Known previously only from a description by Köhler in his *Historischer Münz-Belustigung*, the Joanneum in Graz was fortunate in acquiring a unique specimen showing variations from that described by Köhler. Dies for the coinage were prepared by Hans Zigot, a Protestant citizen forced to revert to Catholicism in order to evade threatened expulsion from Graz. HG

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Ikonografie a metrologie dutých mincí Karla IV. s obrazem sv. Václava (Iconography and Metrology of Bracteate Coins of Charles IV with the Effigy of St. Wenceslaus). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (June, 1955), pp. 67-70, illus. In Czech.

With the recent find from the ancient cloister of the Blessed Agnes in Prague, the total of known bracteates of Charles IV with effigy of St. Wenceslaus increases to six. Weight of the coins is found to be greater (.390 gr. as compared to .262 gr.) than that of the bracteate type with lion found at Skalice and Emauz in Czechoslovakia. LES

RADOMĚRSKÝ, P. Slovenské kostrové hroby datované minci u Brodu okres Přebíř (Slav Skeleton Graves Discovered near Brod, Pribram District, and dated with the Help of a Coin Find). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (April, 1956), pp. 48-51, illus. In Czech.

At the above location near Prague three graves containing skeletons were discovered in 1935-36. In one of these, together with female remains, were found bronze-silvered earrings, ambered coral and a broken denar of Bretislav II (1092-1100). Presence of the latter coin is viewed by the author as further evidence in support of his theory (expressed in an earlier article entitled "Obolus of the Dead") that the Slav custom of burying a coin with a deceased person was practiced up to, but not later than, the year 1110. LES

SAMMUT, JOSEPH. The Coins of Malta. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 454 (March, 1956), pp. 97-100.

Discusses in brief the coinage of Malta under the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans. Article points out that from the time of the Arabs, who came to Malta in the middle of the seventh century, until the arrival of the Knights of St. John (1530) Malta had no coinage of its own. Especial attention is given to the coinage of the Knights, based upon the material in the standard works on the subject (Schembri, Furse, Pisani, and Attard). Included is a convenient table which shows the denominations of the Maltese coins of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in gold, silver and copper, struck by twenty-seven grandmasters beginning with L'Isle Adam (1533-1534) and ending with Ferdinand Hompesh (1797-1798).

SEABY, H. A. Irish "Gun-Money". In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 463 (Dec., 1956), pp. 481-482.

Following a brief stay in France after his flight from England, King James II reached Dublin in March, 1689. In an endeavor to alleviate pressing financial needs, one of the monarch's first acts was to seize the coining apparatus and establish mints in Dublin and Limerick. Brass coins issued from these mints (in the form of regal tokens, to be redeemed in

silver following the anticipated restoration of James to the English throne) consisted of half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and crowns; they were struck from old church bells, kitchen utensils, disused cannon and other scrap metal, hence the name *Gun Money*. In all, some 216,993 lbs. of metal were converted to currency valued at 907,420 pounds. GHN

SEJBAL, J. Moravský brakteátový haléf z poloviny 14. století (Moravian Bracteate Heller from the Second Half of the Fourteenth Century). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (June, 1955), pp. 70-76, illus.

Czechoslovakian coin finds from Skalce (1895) and Emauz (1951) have greatly facilitated study of fourteenth century coinage in general, as well as being of immeasurable help in dating the unique bracteate-type heller with Czech crown and a lion. The latter coin, formerly considered to be of the thirteenth century, can now be assigned to the period of Charles IV in the second half of the fourteenth century. The article concludes with a review of economic and monetary changes taking place during this latter period, with particular mention of the great shortage of small change brought about by industrialization. LES

TEASDILL, GRAHAM. Reflections on the Post War European Coinage. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 467 (April, 1957), pp. 143-145; No. 468 (May, 1957), pp. 199-202.

Included in this study are the current issues of gold and silver in post-war Europe, as well as new metals used in coin manufacture. Among the latter are aluminum, acmonital (stainless steel), zinc, iron and various alloys, and mention is made of a West German experiment with brass-plated iron which appears to be entirely successful. Other aspects discussed are post-war political and economic problems and their effect on the coinage, the influence of contemporary art in coin design, mint marks and commemorative issues. GHN

TURNWALD, K. Nález hornorýnských a milánských denárů na Slovensku (Find of Upper Rhine and Milanese Denars in Slovakia). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 97-101. In Czech.

Excavations carried out at Sered and Červenék in south-west Slovakia have revealed interesting coin finds in graves dating 930-950. Eleven previously unpublished denars from the finds are reviewed here, two being issues of Henricus I (919-936) and the remainder Milanese denars of King Hugo of Provence. Some 260 finds which have come to light in this region of the Karpato-Donau basin are reviewed by Turnwald in relation to their historical background. LES

WILSON, DAVID M. An Irish Mounting in the National Museum, Copenhagen. In: *Acta Archaeologica*, Vol. 26 (1955), pp. 163-172, illus., map.

The mounting dates from about A.D. 800. In discussing the reasons for importation of such objects to Scandinavia, the author introduces numismatic evidence as deduced from coin hoards in illustration of exchange between Scandinavia and Britain at this time. Hoards buried in England and Ireland ca. 900-930 form a line along the Dublin-York axis; they are frequently found to contain Arab dirhems which in turn must have reached Britain by way of Denmark and Southern Sweden.

Also pointed out is the probability that silver was sent home to Scandinavia during fights between Danes and Norwegians in the kingdoms of Dublin and York. A map illustrating coin hoards mentioned is based on material supplied by R. H. M. Dolley of the British Museum LOL

ZANDER, RANDOLPH. Notes on the Coinage of Ferdinand and Isabella (1474-1504). In: *The Crown and Taler*, Vol. 1, No. 4 (April 15, 1956), pp. 1, 5, illus.

With the beginning of Spanish territorial expansion at the end of the fifteenth century, gold and silver from the mines of the New World began to stream back to Spain and a new Spanish coinage was soon circulating in Italy, France, the Low Countries, Morocco and the Barbary Coast.

Most of the first silver was coined into broad, thin, hammered one-real pieces (fewer half-, two- and four-real coins were made, and eight-real issues are extremely rare). The gold was converted into excelentes (of the same weight as ducats) and double excelentes. Silver one-real issues continued to pour out of half a dozen Spanish mints for some sixty years after the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella came to an end, demand for the coins being in all probability a direct result of their popularity as international trade currency. GHN

GREAT BRITAIN

BROWN, I. D. The King's Evil. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 462 (Nov., 1956), pp. 433-438.

Because of the supposed power vested in early English sovereigns of being able to cure skin ailments, the disease of scrofula and its cure by royal touch became known as "The King's Evil." History records the first such ceremony as having taken place during the reign of Edward the Confessor, and early records kept during the reign of Edward I show that the gift of one penny was made to each person coming to be touched, with an extra seven pence given to those particularly poor.

A second ceremony said to have had its origin during the reign of

Edward II was that of blessing the cramp rings, originally a Good Friday ceremony in which the king, prostrate before a crucifix, made an offering of "good nobles, florins and sterlings"; these were then redeemed with an equal sum of money, and it in turn was melted down and converted into rings said to have the power to cure disease. The latter ceremony came to an end during the reign of Elizabeth, but healing ceremonies were performed as late as the reign of Queen Anne, the infant Samuel Johnson being among the last to be touched by her. Although continued by the exiled Stuart Pretenders during the reign of George I, the ceremony of "The King's Evil" came to a natural end with the death of the Stuart cause. At the height of its popularity during the reign of James II, as many as 10,000 persons were touched by the monarch in one year. GHN

CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND. A Note on the York Sixpence of Charles I and an Unpublished Shilling of the Same Mint and Reign. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 203-204, pl. 15.

Of the four sixpences and shilling of Charles I listed, three sixpences and the shilling are unpublished variants. The first sixpence has a symbol on the reverse which the writer suggests may be B or NB in monogram for Nicholas Briot. All the coins are in the writer's collections. JSS

CARLYON-BRITTON, RAYMOND. An Unpublished "Mule" of the "Pattern" Tournai Groat of Henry VIII. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), p. 203, pl. 15.

The new mule has the obverse of the ordinary type with mint mark Portcullis crowned, but with the reverse of the "pattern" type. The writer illustrates two other coins, the "true" coin of the "pattern" Tournai groat and a mule with the obverse pattern type and ordinary reverse. From the evidence these coins produce it is suggested that it may tend to confirm that at least two reverse dies were prepared for each obverse die. JSS

CARSON, R. A. G. *The History of British Coinage*. London, The National Savings Committee, [1956]. 18 pp., 4 pls.

Pamphlet, issued by the National Savings Committee as a contribution to education for citizenship, which treats in popular fashion the coinage of the ancient Britons, Roman Britain, the early Middle Ages, the later Middle Ages, the Tudors and their Scottish contemporaries, the Stuarts and the Commonwealth, and modern milled coinage. The coins illustrated on the plates show well the long span of British coinage.

CORBITT, J. H. Wrekenton (Gateshead) Gold Find. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 202-203, pl. 15.

Two nobles of Henry VI from the London mint, one a Rosette-mascle issue and the other an Annulet issue, were found at a depth of four feet below the present surface and on the supposed site of the Roman road across Gateshead Fell to Newcastle which was undoubtedly used in mediaeval times. The coins were not declared treasure trove but were considered probably lost by a traveller. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. The Lockett Gift of Anglo-Saxon Coins. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 4 (June, 1956), pp. 84-87, pl. 29.

Before her death the widow of R. C. Lockett presented the British Museum the unique gold penny of Edward the Confessor, perhaps the most outstanding specimen in the Lockett Collection. The article discusses fifteen coins acquired from the executors of the Lockett estate, among which were coins of Offa, two unique pennies of Coenwulf's ephemeral successor Ceolwulf I, and the unique silver penny of Eanred from the eighteenth century Trehiddle hoard.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. More English Acquisitions from the Lockett Collection. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 1 (March, 1957), pp. 15-18, pl. 3.

Discusses and describes the Trustees' purchases, from the famous Lockett collection, of some forty late Saxon, Norman and Plantagenet pence which were thus added to the National Collection. Twelve of the most outstanding specimens are illustrated on the above plate.

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Neglected but Vital Yorkshire Hoard. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 11-17, illus.

At Bossall, on September 14, 1807, a leaden box containing about 270 silver coins was turned up by the plough. In the hoard were pence of St. Peter, Raenalt, Alfred, Edward the Elder, Athelstan, Sāmānid coins, "hacksilver" and ornaments.

The writer sets out in detail the several accounts of this hoard, which has been called in turn Bossall, Flaxton and the Lobster House. St. Peter's pence are re-dated to end by ca. 925 and St. Martin's pence to the second decade of the tenth century.

Two Raenalt pence, a dirhem of the Sāmānid prince Aḥmad b. Ismā'īl struck at Al-Shāsh in 299 (911-12) and an armlet are illustrated. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A New Irregular Penny of Stephen. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 195-196, illus.

Found at Shire Lodge Farm, Corby, this penny apparently silver and weighing 15.9 grains gives an impression of debasement. The coin read-

ing +ALF . . . MMORT suggests a new mint, but the find spot suggests blundered (O) N NORT (Northampton). Judgment on this new irregular coin is reserved until a later date. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A New Type for the Halfpenny of Eadred. In: *The British Numismatic Journal*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 8, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 182-184.

The obverse type of the new halfpenny is without exact precedent in the Anglo-Saxon series, the simple cross patée of the normal "circular" obverse being replaced by a twelve-leaved symmetrical ornament. The die-axis is 90° and the weight 8.9 grains. The reverse is the normal type, and the moneyer, Mangod, is new for the reign. JSS

DOLLEY, R. H. M. A Notable Gift of Anglo-Saxon Coins by the Pilgrim Trust. In: *The British Museum Quarterly*, Vol. 20, No. 3 (March, 1956), pp. 66-71, pls. 20-21.

The collection of English hammered coins, formed by the late R. C. Lockett, was one of the largest and most select collections of Anglo-Saxon coins ever made by a private individual. With the help of a generous grant from the Pilgrim Trust and the generosity of the Lockett family the British Museum acquired 166 Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet silver coins from this collection. The article points out that many are unique, and others are of outstanding importance. Some of the most important specimens are described and illustrated.

A Forger's Hoard. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 463 (Dec., 1956), p. 484.

A recent find by workmen at Great Barr, Birmingham, consisted of forty-five George III bank tokens, each to the value of one shilling and six pence. Pronounced forgeries by experts, they are now believed to be the work of the notorious William Booth, specialist in counterfeit silver coins and bank notes, who conducted his business at the Hare and Hounds, West Bromwich. Booth was eventually hanged for forgery in 1812. GHN

LARSEN, L. V. Some Die Varieties in the Silver Coinage of Queen Anne. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 461 (Oct., 1956), pp. 388-391, illus.

While dies for the above coinage struck at the London mint were largely the work of the English engravers Croker and Bull, union with Scotland in 1707 produced the so-called "Edinburgh" bust, thought to be the work of the Scottish engraver James Clerk. Reverse dies, of somewhat cruder workmanship, were probably produced locally at the Edinburgh mint.

In his attempt to separate the work of the various engravers, Larsen proceeds first from a study of bust variations (of which he recognizes

three), then from observation of differences in numerals used on the reverse dates. Both are listed, together with symbols, in a table arranged chronologically to illustrate variations in all four silver issues — crown, half-crown, shilling and sixpence. GHN

STEWART, I. H. Ex-King Hoaud. In: *Seaby's Coin and Medal Bulletin*, No. 455 (April, 1956), pp. 138-140.

G. C. Brooke in his *English Coins* (1932) records a King Hoaud of Northumbria in his list of Northumbrian coins: "Hoaud, an unknown king, HOAUDREX; the moneyer is Hwaetred." Since that time numismatists have listed Hoaud with ninth century kings of Northumbria, although his dates and genealogy are completely unknown. The evidence is very slight. Very few specimens are known. Only one obverse die purports to state the sovereignty of this king. It does not read HOAUDREX, as stated by Brooke. The article points out that the x is in fact the initial cross, and the letters DRE are all retrograde. The inscription may be read ERDV AOH. The author states that this is no more gibberish than HOAVDRE. Such anomalous coins are not unusual in the series, and may be explained as forgeries or blundering efforts of moneyers copying worn out dies. Further cogent numismatic, historical, and philological reasons show why no King Hoaud ever existed.

STEWART, I. H. *The Scottish Coinage*. London, Spink & Son, 1955. 181 pp., 21 pls., illus.

Constitutes the first comprehensive book on the coinage of Scotland to be undertaken since publication of Edward Burns' monumental work some sixty-five years ago. The coinage from David I (1124-1153) to that of Queen Anne in 1706 is presented in clear arrangement and with historical background notes. Plates illustrate all the main types, while minor issues are treated separately within the text. Reproduced on the book's inside covers are a map listing the Scottish mints, and a genealogical tree of the Royal House of Scotland. HG

SUTHERLAND, C. H. V. Coinage in Britain in the Fifth and Sixth Centuries. A Reassessment of the Problems. In: *Harden, D.B., ed. Dark-Age Britain. Studies Presented to E. T. Leeds*, (London, 1956), pp. 3-10, 2 pls.

Discusses the difficult problems connected with coinage in Britain during the above centuries. The author states that the Dark Ages "have not yet produced a single reliable instance of the association, closely knit, of coins with other forms of mutually corroborative evidence." Much attention is given to the question whether coinage survived from the Roman into the post-Roman period of Britain. After sifting and weighing the

evidence available the author concludes that coinage did survive: "... the signs are that coinage continued in the Dark Ages. It may have been poor in quality, contrasting strongly with the conspicuous Anglo-Saxon issues of the seventh and later centuries; but it would not be surprising if it existed in fair quantity and served, in the southern areas at least, a purpose which the Romano-British elements had never ceased to demand and which the Anglo-Saxon intruders — federate or otherwise — learned so well that by the seventh century they were able to produce mature issues, in their own style and tradition, in precious metal."

UNITED STATES

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. Benjamin Franklin: a Numismatic Summary. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1347-1353, illus.

A story of Franklin's travels for the government, his ideas for issuing paper money, his design for the Great Seal, and his plans for using medallic dies for coins. JRF

BRADFIELD, ELSTON G. House approves Motto for Currency. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 7 (July, 1955), pp. 729-732.

Bills, letters and reports leading to the passage by the House of Representatives of HR 619 providing for the motto "In God We Trust" on all U. S. coins and currency. JRF

BURNIE, R. H. *Small California and Territorial Gold Coins: Quarter Dollars, Half Dollars, Dollars*. Pascagoula, Miss., The Author, 1955. 96 pp.

Since publication of Edward Melvin Lee's book in 1932 many types of the California gold dollars and their fractions have come to light. Seven hundred of these small coins, concerning which little factual information is available, are included in Burnie's book. The coins were a product of the Gold Rush of 1849, and only in rare instances can they be attributed to specific jewellers or goldsmiths of the time. The author believes the majority of them to have been struck by gunsmiths for use of local merchants in an endeavor to alleviate a shortage of change. In addition to California pieces are listed gold issues of various other States and Alaska. Appended tables include valuations, together with listings of weights, fineness, equivalents and intrinsic values. HG

BYRNE, RAY. United States "Rarities." In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 2161-2167, illus.

A discussion of the meaning of the word "rarities" as applied to present

day collecting of U. S. coins. The writer charts those coins which, in his opinion, may be considered rarities from the viewpoint of the general collector. JRF

GOULD, MAURICE M. New Hampshire Cent? In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 11 (Nov., 1956), pp. 1945-1946, illus.

Description and illustration of a New Hampshire copper. The obverse die is slightly different from the Johns Hopkins coin, making this a new and unique variety. JRF

HAMLIN, PAUL M. Money Circulating in New York prior to 1704. A Report Submitted by Cadwallader Colden, M.D. In: *The New York Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 40, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), pp. 361-367.

In 1721, James Alexander, Attorney General of the Province of New York, determined to collect quitrents long overdue from the grantees of land in the colony. With the full support of Governor Burnet and Council, *Bills* against two prominent citizens were filed in the provincial High Court of Chancery. Payment of all rents owed by these two residents prior to January 1, 1704 (1704/5), and subsequently thereto, was demanded. Inasmuch as the case was to be tried before a jury, it was pointed out that a jury of ordinary citizens of the City of New York would know little of the value of moneys circulating in the colony prior to 1704. Burnet asked Cadwallader Colden, a member of his council, to prepare a report on the monetary situation prior to 1704. After an appropriate investigation Colden on November 24, 1724 submitted his report which was then filed with the register of the High Court of Chancery. Even a partial reading of the report gives a vivid picture of the different kinds of coins circulating in New York at the time in question.

MILLER, MARIANNE F. Buffaloes by the Buffalo Nickel. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 10 (Oct., 1956), pp. 1697-1703, illus.

This article concerns the Indians who may have posed for the composite head on the Buffalo Nickel and the artist, James E. Fraser, who designed it. JRF

NEWMAN, ERIC P. *Coinage for Colonial Virginia*. N. Y., The American Numismatic Society, 1956. 56 pp., 6 pls. (Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 135).

Authoritative and comprehensive work on the coinage of colonial Virginia. In the preface the author points out that Virginia halfpence of 1773 have the unique distinction of being the only fully authorized coins with legal tender status specifically minted for all or any part of the English colonies which became the U. S. A.

Discussed in detail are the early attempts to obtain copper coins, the economic conditions peculiar to Virginia at the time, the authorization, striking and delivery of the 1773 halfpence, their die varieties, the 1774 pattern shilling, and the paper money problems in Virginia (1771-1775). All the pertinent documents are reproduced either in the text or in the appendices. The royal warrant dated May 20, 1773 authorizing copper coinage for Virginia is reproduced in Appendix C (pp. 52-54).

NEWMAN, ERIC P. Poor Richard's Mottoes for Coins. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1363-1367.

Franklin persistently advised using proverbs and sayings as mottoes on coins. Mr. Newman quotes correspondence between Franklin and Edward Bridgen, a coin and token manufacturer of London. JRF

REINFELD, FRED. *Coin Collector's Handbook*. Rev. ed. New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1955. 127 pp., illus.

Largely a reprint of the 1954 edition. The book contains a priced catalogue of U. S. coins, with information relative to determination of condition, care of coins, and the various factors which contribute to coin values. Information on the identification of foreign coins in chapter eight can be considered superficial. HG

ST. JOHN NEPOMUCENE, S.N.D., Sister. Franklin Peale's Visit to Europe in the Mint Service. In: *Journal of Chemical Education*, Vol. 32 (March, 1955), pp. 156-159.

Describes the visits of Franklin Peale, an employee of the U. S. Mint, to European mints. He had received specific instructions to study and to report upon the improved process for separating gold and silver, upon the assay of silver by the humid mode, upon the machinery used, and upon any technical processes which might facilitate work and production at the U. S. Mint. During his stay of two years (1833-1835) Peale spent much time at the Paris and London mints. He also visited the mints at Rouen, Dresden, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe and Freiburg. Scattered throughout the article are pertinent excerpts from Peale's letters to his superiors at the U. S. Mint, in which he reported his observations, findings and recommendations.

SCOTT, KENNETH. A British Counterfeiting Press in New York Harbor, 1776. In: *The New York Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 39, Nos. 2-3 (April-July, 1955), pp. 117-120.

The writer states in his introductory paragraph that "it is known that during the Revolution the British counterfeited Continental currency, which

was then distributed by Tory agents in an attempt to ruin the money of the Congress. All available evidence points to New York City as the chief source of supply but hitherto it has not been determined where the false notes were actually printed."

This article reveals that one place where Continental currency was counterfeited was the H. M. S. Phoenix which was anchored in New York harbor in 1776. This is proven from the record of legal proceedings against two Tories of Ridgefield, Connecticut, George and John Folliott, who had boarded this ship sometime in January, 1776, and upon leaving had taken a large quantity of counterfeit notes for distribution in New York and in Connecticut.

SCOTT, KENNETH. Caesar Trick: Colonial Counterfeiter. In: *The Connecticut Antiquarian*, Vol. 7, No. 1 (July, 1955), pp. 14-17, illus.

Discusses the activity of the above colonial counterfeiter, who was tried and convicted on the charge of having counterfeited various colonial notes among which may be mentioned four 2 pound old tenor bills of Rhode Island, four 2 pound new tenor bills of New Hampshire, and five 2/6 new tenor bills of New Hampshire. The trial was held in December, 1754, at the Superior Court at Windham, Connecticut. The material for this article was taken from the Superior Court Records of Connecticut.

SCOTT, KENNETH. *Counterfeiting in Colonial America*. New York, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. 282 pp., 8 pls.

History of counterfeiting in the thirteen colonies from the days of counterfeited wampum down to the American Revolution during which British officials stationed in New York City fabricated colonial currency in an attempt to undermine the economy of the colonies. Treated in detail are the various measures, indictments, court trials and penalties by means of which the individual colonies tried to stop or at least to control the widespread activities of counterfeiters. Among the chapter headings may be mentioned: Wampum, Boston Money and Foreign Coin, Women Money Makers, Counterfeits from Great Britain and Ireland, Counterfeiting in the Southern Provinces, John Potter and Rhode Island Counterfeits in 1741, Coining and Counterfeiting in the Jerseys, Samuel Weed and the Derby Gang, Joseph Bill and his Massachusetts Gang, and Silver-smiths as Counterfeits.

SCOTT, KENNETH. Some Counterfeits of Provincial Currency. In: *The South Carolina Historical Magazine*, Vol. 57, No. 1 (Jan., 1956), pp. 14-22.

Discusses the counterfeiting in 1735 of fifteen, ten, four and three pound bills of South Carolina, which were very much like genuine currency. The

governor issued a proclamation that bills of these denominations should be turned in. Excerpts from current newspapers are cited in some detail, reporting the arrests and indictments against Thomas Mellichamp and Richard Turner "for counterfeiting current money bills of this province."

LATIN AMERICA

ARAUJO VILLAGRAN, E. O. El "Peso del Sitio." In: *Revista del Instituto Uruguayo de Numismática*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (1956), pp. 19-35.

Discusses in much detail the political and historical circumstances behind the issue of the 1844 silver peso, struck at the Montevideo mint while the city was in a state of siege. It is not known exactly how many pieces were issued, but the author conjectures that the number may have been between 400 and 1000.

FERRARI, JORGE N. *Un "ensayo" inédito y las monedas de cincuenta centavos 1881-1956*. Buenos Aires, 1956. 31 pp., illus.

Statute No. 113 (November 3, 1881), the fundamental law in Argentina monetary history, authorized the striking of different denominations among which was the fifty centavo piece treated in this publication. The above law stipulated that the type should be uniform for all denominations: On the obverse the national shield with the legend *República Argentina* and the year of issue; on the reverse a liberty head with the legend *Libertad* and indications of the denomination and standard. The designs for these coins were made in France by the sculptor and engraver Eugene André Oudiné. The fifty centavo piece is described fully, and the modifications which ensued throughout the years are traced in detail.

JESUS, P. I. de. The Mexican Pillar Dollar of 1772. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1-6, illus.

Discusses a rare 1772 Mexican pillar dollar in the Kososky collection, Mexico City. The existence of this coin was doubted for some time inasmuch as the royal decree for a new die with the portrait of the king was proclaimed at Pardo, Spain, on March 18, 1771, and the issue was set for January 1, 1772. However, the striking of the bust type did not begin until April 8, 1772. Hence it is quite probable that the old design was used during the first three months of 1772. The author states that this specimen is the first 1772 Mexican pillar dollar to be described and located.

MICHÁLEK, MIROSLAV. Numismatické památky na české "Mexikány" (Numismatic Memoirs on Czech "Mexicans"). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Oct., 1956), pp. 148-154, illus. In Czech.

In describing the tragic death of Mexican Emperor Maximilian in 1867, the resulting repercussions in countries of present-day Czechoslovakia (then forming part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire) are shown. Voluntary forces organized and sent to Mexico by Kaiser Franz Josef II (brother of Maximilian) included many Czechs, Poles, Hungarians and other nationals, who on their return to Europe brought back Mexican coins, medals, decorations and paper money. Several specimens are described and two medals illustrated.

LES

Las nuevas monedas conmemorativas mexicanas. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 14 (Jan.-March, 1957), pp. 19-23, illus.

Reproduction of the decrees defining the Mexican silver of 1957, commemorative of the Constitution. The coins are unusual in containing three differing silver alloys: \$10, .900 fine; \$5, .720; \$1, .100. The type in each case is the Eagle with Snake / Juárez. A new regular issue peso of the same alloy is authorized with a new bust of Morelos. Two gold medals of \$10 and \$50 are also illustrated, again commemorative of the Constitution.

TVB

Numismática Argentina. Monedas. In: *Asociación Numismática Argentina. Boletín*. Vol. 1, No. 2 (Sept.-Oct., 1956), pp. 2-7.

A useful checklist of the coins of Argentine since the end of Spanish domination. All pieces are described and listed by mint, denomination, and assayers' initials, and all known dates of each piece are given.

TVB

PROBER, KURT. Casa da Moeda da Vila da Cachoeira—1823. (Numismática Luso-Brasileira). In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec., 1955), pp. 162-172, pl.

The city of Cachoeira became in 1822, during the revolt from Portugal, a provincial seat of the Brazilian government. Prober reproduces many unpublished government documents to prove that a mint was opened in that city, functioning through 1823 and into 1824. It produced copper of ten, forty and eighty reis, of widely varying weights and irregular flans. The types are Portuguese imperial, since no dies of purely Brazilian type were available, and all bear the B mintmark of the Bahía mint. All are dated 1823, the 3 being cut over 1 or 2 in the die; all are scarce. The copper of this date and mintmark, then, formerly given to Bahía, is to be reattributed to this newly discovered mint.

TVB

SIVOLI, ALBERTO. Breve historia de las monedas venezolanas de oro. In: *Numis*, No. 1 (Dec., 1956), pp. 6-9.

Although Venezuelan gold coinage was repeatedly authorized (in 1854, 1857, 1865, 1871) in various weights and denominations, it was not until

1875 that national gold was struck, finally displacing the Spanish colonial coin. Thereafter the standard of the Latin Monetary Union was used, as it still is. TVB

TAMBORREL, JOSÉ. El generalísimo don José Maria Morelos, comandante del ejército del sur y su contribución a la numismática mexicana. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 14 (Jan.-March, 1957), pp. 24-30, illus.

A useful résumé of the military and numismatic history of the Mexican hero Morelos in his captaincy of the first revolt from Spain, his coinage carefully related to the events of those years. The bronze of 1811-14 is by far the commonest of the coin, and so many varieties exist that hardly any two pieces are identical. A small amount of silver, which he usually lacked, was produced, both cast and struck, after the capture of Oaxaca in 1812; very few cast pieces in gold are known of 1813. TVB

ISLAMIC

EHRENKREUTZ, ANDREW S. The Crisis of Dīnār in the Egypt of Saladin. In: *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 76, No. 3 (July-Sept., 1956), pp. 178-184.

The author continues his technical studies of monetary policies and practices in mediaeval Egypt with an analysis of a large number of Fāṭimid and Ayyūbid dinars in the collections of the British Museum, the American Numismatic Society, the University Museum (in the custody of the American Numismatic Society) and the Ashmolean Museum. The data clearly demonstrate that Saladin not only abandoned the fixed weight standard of the Fāṭimids but also reduced the purity of the gold. There is evidence that this debasement was the result not of corruption in the mint but of high government policy. This policy was dictated by the political, military and commercial situation prevailing after Saladin's conquest of Egypt. The great supply of bullion from the western Sudan and from the Nubian frontier formerly enjoyed by the Fāṭimids was no longer available, and furthermore Saladin's entire economy was dictated by the necessity of maintaining internal security and of waging war on the Crusaders. GCM

FARRUGIA DE CANDIA, J. Monnaies aghlabites du musée du Bardo (Deuxième supplément). In: *Les Cahiers de Tunisie*, Vol. 4, No. 13 (1956), pp. 95-118, pl. 6.

Forty-five Aghlabid coins acquired by the Bardo Museum between 1936 and 1952 are catalogued. Among the thirty-two dinars, twelve dirhems and one fals are several inedited pieces, including an interesting Sicilian issue struck in the name of Sulaymān b. Dā'ūd. GCM

HINZ, WALTHER. Die Bestimmung von mithqāl und dirhem. In: *Zeki Velidi Togan'a Armağan* (Istanbul, 1950-55), pp. 264-272.

Conversions of *mithqāl* and *dirhem* weights into grams in various parts of the Islamic world and at different times, based on statements in Arabic and European literary sources and on the evidence of a limited number of glass weights. The text is essentially identical with pp. 1-8 of the author's *Islamische Masse und Gewichte umgerechnet ins metrische System (Handbuch der Orientalistik, Ergänzungsband 1, Heft 1, Leiden, (1955). GCM*

JUNGFLEISCH, M. Où et comment furent fabriqués les poids, jetons et estampilles arabes en verre. In: *Les Cahiers de Tunisie*, No. 13 (1956), pp. 91-94.

A brief and provocative discussion of the technology of Arabic glass weights and measure stamps. Written documentation is lacking, but the author has been able to reconstruct in broad outline the methods of manufacture by means of careful observation of the physical characteristics of these objects. There were different processes for coin weights, disk-weights and ring-weights. The exact locations of the factories are unknown, but the author names several possible centers in Egypt and suggests that there were other regions in the Mediterranean and Near East where glass weights and stamps were manufactured. GCM

KARIM, ABDUL. The Khalifah as recognized in the Coins of Bengal Sultans. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 86-91.

The legends on the coins of the Sultans of Bengal clearly reflect the changing attitude of these rulers with respect to their relationship to the Caliphate. In the first stage the 'Abbāsīd Caliph is recognized by name (even after the death of al-Musta'şim). In the second (739-834 A.H.), allegiance is initially expressed anonymously and later to the shadow Caliph in Egypt. Beginning in 834 A.H., Jalāl al-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh styles himself Khalīfah. Finally the Ḥusain Shāhi Sultans abandon this fiction and stress their alleged blood relationship with the Prophet. The article is well documented. GCM

KÖYMEN, MEHMET A. Meskûkâta göre büyük Selçuklu Imperatoru Sancar'la Irak Selçuklu Devleti Hükümdari Mahmud'un Vasallık Münasebetleri. In: *Zeki Velidi Togan'a Armağan* (Istanbul, 1950-55), pp. 131-136.

Basing his observations on the numismatic evidence the author analyzes the relationship between the Seljūq overlord Sanjar and his vassal Sulṭān Maḥmūd of the 'Irāq branch. The article (an extract from a larger work by the same writer on the second imperial phase of Seljūq history) demon-

strates the value of Islamic coin legends, especially titles and protocolary formulae, in the study of political theory and practice. GCM

MILES, GEORGE C. Arabic Epigraphical Survey in Crete. In: *Year Book of the American Philosophical Society* (1956), pp. 342-349.

In the course of this survey thirty-three specimens of the bronze coinage of the Amirs of Crete were found in local museums and in the hands of individuals. Among them were several hitherto unknown types. All these coins were fully recorded and will eventually receive technical publication.

WALKER, JOHN. Monnaies Sassanides et Arabes provenant des fouilles de Bichâpour. In: Ghirshman, R. *Bichâpour*, Vol. 11, *Les mosaïques Sassanides* (Paris, 1956), pp. 185-191, illus.

Among the coins found during the 1940-1941 season were several late Sasanian and ten Arab-Sasanian and early post-reform coppers. Of particular interest are an issue of Sâbûr with facing bust, one with the name of Khâlid b. 'Abbâd and another with the word *barakah* to the right of a bust of Khosrau II. GCM

CENTRAL ASIA

SMIRNOVA, O. I. Pervyi klad Sogdiiskikh monet (First Find of Sogdian Coins). In: *Epigrafiika Vostoka*, Vol. 10 (1955), pp. 3-13, illus., pls. In Russian.

In 1951 and 1952 on the site of ancient Piandzhikent 384 coins were found, of which 368 were Sogdian. Since 1947, 500 Sogdian coins have been unearthed at this place. Attention has been given to the weights and sizes, the inscriptions, and the method of casting these Sogdian coins. LES

FAR EAST

BOWKER, H. F. Notes on East Asian Numismatics: Centennial of a Shanghai Coin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 9 (Sept., 1956), pp. 993-997; No. 10 (Oct., 1956), pp. 1135-1139, illus.

Mr. Bowker's article deals with the tael and half tael pieces struck in Shanghai one hundred years ago. Quoting some of the previous writers on the subject, together with his own knowledge, he describes the method of striking the coins, discusses the mints and engravers, and concludes with some mention of die varieties. JRF

SOMMARSTRÖM, B. Archaeological Research in the Edsen-Gol Region, Inner Mongolia. In: *Reports from the Scientific Expedition to the North-Western Provinces of China under the Leadership of Dr. Sven Hedin*. Publication No. 39. Stockholm, 1956. 188 pp., 40 pls.

Excavations on ancient sites in the above region revealed, amongst other things, older types of Chinese cash. Brief descriptions are given, and some coins illustrated. LOL

TANAKA, KEIBUN, ed. *Senpeikan*. [Japanese Language Numismatic Periodical]. Tokyo, The Oriental Numismatic Society, 1950-54. 43 Nos.

Mr. Tanaka was formerly head of the above Society and owner of the numismatic collection now in the Bank of Japan, Tokyo. The text of the periodical, originally handwritten and reproduced by lithographic process, covers numerous aspects of Japanese, Chinese and Korean numismatics from ancient coins and inscriptions to modern issues, paper currency and counterfeiting. Illustrations include ink-rubbings of coin specimens discussed and drawings which reproduce maps of mint-sites, inscriptions in the Manchu language, coin-molds, etc. In all, thirty complete sets were printed and distributed among subscribing members of the Society. HFB

AFRICA

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete*. Heft 1: Deutsch-Südwest Afrika. Göttingen, 1957. 25 pp.

Monetary conditions prevailing in German South-West Africa from the beginning of the century form the subject of Meinhardt's pamphlet. Topics dealt with include: the barter system, in effect until the territory became a German Protectorate in 1892; exchange media up to 1895, which time saw the introduction of German money, brought in to supplant the British and South African gold coins then circulating freely among the natives; the period 1895-1904, when the barter system, aided and abetted by German traders, again held sway; script money issued by the German military forces; media of exchange issued during World War I (largely private paper money), eventually superseded by the hard currency of the Union of South Africa. HG

MEINHARDT, GÜNTHER. *Die Geldgeschichte der ehemaligen deutschen Schutzgebiete*. Heft 2: Togo. Göttingen, 1957. 25 pp.

Money was first introduced into Togoland by the German government in 1897. Before this date the barter system was in general use amongst the natives, and although on rare occasions the cowrie shell was employed in business transactions, tobacco remained the staple barter product. Less

popular at first with the natives than English money, the only German coin to gain favor at all rapidly was the 20-mark piece, and the only one to become really popular was the Maria Theresa taler. The latter, considered the international coin of the Africans, was equal in value to approximately five marks, and remains to this date the principal medium of exchange in Togoland. HG

INDIA

ALTEKAR, A. S. *Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard.* Bombay, The Numismatic Society of India, 1954. 363 pp., 48 pls.

This hoard, perhaps the most sensational find of ancient coins ever made in India, was discovered in February, 1946 in a field east of the village of Nagla Chhela, seven miles southeast of the railroad junction of Bayana. It contained 1821 Gupta gold coins of which ten were issued by Chandragupta I, 183 by Samudragupta, sixteen by Kācha, 983 by Chandragupta II, 628 by Kumāragupta I, and one by (Skandagupta) Kramaditya.

The catalogue (pp. 1-314) has been arranged by ruler and type after which follow the number of pieces, the weight, the size, and full description of both obverse and reverse. Distinctive symbols have been reproduced. A number of types and varieties of Gupta coins hitherto unknown were discovered among the specimens. This hoard also brought to light a large number of new varieties of known types. Thirty-two excellent plates illustrate 449 of the most important pieces.

GAIROLA, T. R. The Weights of the Punch-marked Coins from Barwani (Madhya Bharat). In: *Ancient India*, No. 7 (Jan., 1951), pp. 79-85.

In 1943 a hoard of 3423 silver punch-marked coins was found at the village of Pāti in Barwāni State (now a part of Madhya Bharat). This find was sent by the Diwan of this state to the Director General of Archaeology for the purpose of study and classification. In the introductory paragraph it is stated that an accurate recording of the weights of punch-marked coins is of great importance in the determination of the length of their circulation, as the loss of weight has in all probability a bearing on the number of symbols on the reverses of the coins.

This study of the weights of the above coins show that the majority weigh between 3.6 and 3.1 gr. Included are tables and graphs which show pertinent relationships between these coins and their weights. Table I gives the number of coins with different ranges of weights; Table III shows the coins arranged in order of the numbers of their reverse symbols and weight group.

GUPTA, P. L. A Bibliography of the Hoards of Punch-marked Coins of Ancient India. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955). Supplement. 23 pp.

Covers the hoards found in India during the last hundred and fifty years, with information on each arranged under the following headings: (1) Place of find, (2) year of discovery, (3) contents, (4) disposition, (5) reference to publication. Find locations are grouped alphabetically by region. The bibliography proper contains 125 hoards, and an appendix lists sixty-one stray finds of punch-marked coins.

GUPTA, P. L. The Mughal Mint Nusratābād. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 2 (1955), pp. 83-85.

The author rejects various proposed identifications of the mint in question and accepts that of W. Irvine (Numismatic Supplement, JASB, 1909): Sakkar or Sāgar, in Hyderabad State, ninety-five miles south-east of Sholapur. GCM

KUKURANOV, L. N. Qandahār of Deccan, a likely Mint of Shāh Jahān. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 102-105.

The Qandahār mint under Shāh Jahān was active from 1047 to 1059 H., and silver coins from this period are to be found in various Indian museums. Some collections, however, contain a few silver issues of Shāh Jahān with dates preceding the occupation of Qandahār by the Mughals. The author suggests another Qandahār (that in Deccan, captured by Shāh Jahān in 1040 H.) as the source of his silver coins dated 1042 H. in the Calcutta and Lucknow museum collections.

MIRASHI, V. V. A Copper Coin of Krishṇarāya. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 99-101, pl. 15.

Describes in considerable detail a circular copper coin of Krishṇarāya, .57 of an inch in diameter and weighing 53 grains. The legend shows this coin to have been issued by the above-named king who reigned during the second dynasty of Vijayanagar (1509-1530 A.D.) The author believes it to be the first small copper coin of Krishṇarāya to be published, although specimens of a larger variety (diameter .7-.75 inches and weight 217-247 grains) have been published previously. Find-spot of the coin in question is reported as being West Khandesh in Bombay State.

PRASAD, H. K. Did the Sungas Issue Coins? In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 24-36.

Following usurpation of the Mauryas' throne by the Sungas, it would seem logical to expect the latter to have issued a coinage similar to the

well-developed state coinage of their predecessors. Evidence pointing to the existence of such a coinage is, however, meagre, and many coins have been wrongly attributed to the Sungas; coins legends have been misinterpreted, and facts pertinent to correct attribution have been ignored. Had the Sungas issued coins, some would no doubt have come from their own territories of Magadha and Vidisā, yet no so-called Sunga coins derive from these regions. Furthermore, the coins should, on palaeological grounds, be assigned to the post-Christian era, whereas the Sungas themselves flourished in pre-Christian times. Consideration of these aspects, taken in conjunction with a thorough examination of the coins, leads the author to believe that no known coin can with safety be attributed to any Sunga ruler.

RAO, M. R. Coins of the Kura Kings from Brahmapuri. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 58-88, pls. 13-14.

Deposited in the Prince of Wales Museum at Bombay are some 2142 coins found during excavations at Brahmapuri. Although chiefly coins of the Kura kings, a few were struck by the imperial Sātavāhanas. Aside from marking the first time that coins of these two dynasties have been found together, the discovery was instrumental in enabling the author to reach certain conclusions relative to identification of the Kura kings. The obverse of the general type shows a bow and arrow, while the reverse depicts a tree with chaitya on a platform. In appendix I eighty representative coins from the collection are listed and described, and appendix II lists all previously published coins for purposes of reference and comparison.

SANKALIA, H. D. and B. N. CHAPEKAR. Copper Punch-marked Coins from Nagari. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 1-23, pls. 9-12.

Discusses 120 punch-marked copper coins of Nagari obtained by the author during a visit to that site. Examination of the pieces showed the size of the symbols to increase with the size of the coin, while the smallest and lightest in weight were those with only one symbol. In addition to classification according to the number and combination of symbols, the specimens are also grouped by size and weight. Concluding remarks point out that these coins from Nagari indicate a graded series in weight, size and symbols, which if accepted may compare with the ancient system of weights used in Māshakas and Ratis.

SINGHAL, C. R. *Mint-towns of the Mughal Emperors of India*. Bombay, The Numismatic Society of India, 1953. 51 pp.

The compiler has brought up to date the lists of Mughal mints drawn up years ago by Sir Richard Burn, R. B. Whitehead and G. P. Taylor. Since

the last of these was published in 1913 a good many additions to the record have come to light. The first thirty-two pages of the present booklet list and discuss these additions, with relevant bibliography. The remaining pages contain a consolidated list of mints, arranged by emperor, and within each reign, by metal. GCM

SOHONI, S. V. Reference to Sātavāhana Coinage in *Gāthāsaptasatī*. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Part 1 (1955), pp. 106-108.

The *Gāthā Saptasatī* is the oldest collection of verses in *Mahārāshtrī Prākṛit*, with origins dating back to the first or second century A.D. References to coins of the Sātavāhanas contained in it are discussed in some detail.

TRIVEDI, H. V. Coins of Some New Kings from Padmāvati. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 53-57, pl. 15.

Many coins of the Nāgas (third and fourth centuries A.D.) are known from Padmāvati, the ancient site of Padam Pawāyā in Madhya Bhārāt. Recently a few coins found at this site were deposited in the Archaeological Museum at Gwalior. Examination of the coin legends brought to light the names of hitherto unknown kings who reigned in Padmāvati during the first and second centuries A.D., among them being Makhadata, Mahata, Sabalasena, Amitasena and Yataga (?).

TRIVEDI, H. V. Notes on some Western Kshatrapa Coins. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 89-98, pl. 15.

Illustrated and described in detail are eighteen western Kshatrapa coins. They include one of Kshaharāta Arta (?), silver coins of Nahapāna restruck by Gautamīputra Sātakarni, coins of Bhūmaka, a silver-coated copper issue of Chashtana and an anonymous potin coin from the time of Dāmasena.

VIJAYARAGHAVAN, K. R. The Old Star Pagoda of Madras. In: *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, Vol. 17, Pt. 1 (1955), pp. 109-111, pl. 15.

The standard coin in South India under the Vijayanagar kings was the gold varāha, so-called because its early issues bore the figure of the Varāha Avatāra of Vishṇu. Europeans called the piece a pagoda. The word, of obscure origin, was first applied by the Portuguese to Hindu temples and later to coins bearing an idol. Little change in the coinage was brought about by the Golconda dynasty, and pagodas of the Vijayanagar type constituted the currency at Masulipatam from the earliest days of British settlement.

The old star pagoda of Madras was first struck during the period between June, 1735 and April, 1741. Until 1818 it remained the coinage in which all private and public accounts of the East India Company were kept, becoming replaced in that year by the rupee.

PHILIPPINES

Three Types of Philippine Countermarks on Spanish-American Gold Coins. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 7-8, illus.

Describes and illustrates three Philippine countermarks found upon Spanish-American gold coins: (1) an 1825 gold onza struck at the Mexico City mint with the countermark Manila 1829, (2) an 1825 gold doubloon of the Republic of Chile with the countermark of the crowned F.7.* on the obverse, and (3) an 1826 gold eight escudo piece of the Republic of Colombia with the countermark of the crowned Y.11. on the obverse.

TOKENS

BOWMAN, FRED. The Bouquet Sou Tokens of Canada. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 7 (July, 1955), pp. 707-711; No. 8 (Aug., 1955), pp. 839-846, illus.; No. 9 (Sept., 1955), pp. 949-952, illus.; No. 10 (Oct., 1955), pp. 1080-1083, illus.; No. 11 (Nov., 1955), pp. 1188-1192, illus.

Describes fully all known varieties of the Bouquet Sou token as well as their rarities and probable places of manufacture. Tables illustrate the main differences in obverse and reverse, and cross references indicate authors of earlier listings. JRF

FINK, CLARENCE M. Canadian Tokens: History you can handle. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 2168-2174.

Mr. Fink lists some of the Canadian tokens of the French period with his scale of rarity and value. He uses Breton numbers 501-667. JRF

NEWMAN, ERIC P. First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 7 (July, 1955), pp. 713-717, illus.

The finding of letters dated 1688, in the "Out-Letter Book of the Treasury" describing new farthings to be coined and their intended use, sheds much light on the background of the 1/24 real token. Mr. Newman has made a fine study of these tokens and their history. JRF

WILLIAMSON, RAYMOND H. The Franklin Press Token. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1371-1379, illus.

Mr. Williamson tells the probable origin of the Franklin Press Token and gives a translation of the Latin legend.

This light weight token had some circulation in England but appears to have become a collector's coin soon after its issue. JRF

MEDALS

CALICÓ, F. X. En torno a los editores de medallas. In: *Numisma*, No. 20 (May-June, 1956), pp. 81-83, illus.

Illustration of a Swedish medal struck in 1955 for the Sixth Congress of the Federation Internationale des Editeurs de Médailles. Calicó pleads for greater coöperation between national mints in the authorization and production of new medals. TVB

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGIA S. Joseph Willson, American Medalist. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1955), pp. 1185-1187, illus.

A description of the Indian peace medals of Presidents Pierce, Fillmore, Buchanan and Lincoln, with special mention of Joseph Willson who designed the two reverses. JRF

FULD, GEORGE. Boston School Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1383-1385, illus.

A descriptive list of the major varieties of this series. JRF

FULD, MELVIN and GEORGE FULD. Medallic Memorials to Franklin. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1393-1428, illus.

A valuable alphabetical and descriptive listing of Franklin medals and tokens (many illustrated). Where possible, present locations of the pieces are indicated. Cross indexing of Appleton numbers to the present list is given. Notes on the die-cutters and designers are included. JRF

KOVÁRNA, FRANTIŠEK. Medaile na položení základního kamene ke kostelu Panny Marie Vítězné na Bílé hoře (Medal of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the Church, Our Lady of Victory). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (June, 1956), pp. 88-90, illus. In Czech.

Illustrates and describes the above medal (dating 1706-1714) from the author's own collection. The cornerstone of the church, on the White Mountain near Prague, was laid in 1628 and the church itself completed in ca. 1713. A similar medal in the National Museum at Prague (Miltner No. 1012) and differing from the one here described, is believed by the author to be a copy. LES

Medalla conmemorativa de Fresnillo. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 14 (Jan.-March, 1957), p. 31, illus.

Description of a silver medal issued privately in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the foundation of the Mexican city Fresnillo. The obverse type is the Holy Child of Antocha, the reverse, a view of one of the city's rich silver mines. Two varieties of the type are known, of which one is illustrated; artist and mint unknown. TVB

OBERMAJER, JAROSLAV. Medaile zakladatele Lázní Jesenika (Medal of the Founder of the Curative Bath in Jeseník). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 9, No. 5 (Oct., 1954), pp. 125-127. In Czech.

A work of the well known Viennese medalist Johann Schwerdtner, the medal carries on obverse the effigy of Vincenz Priessnitz and on reverse an engraving of a monument to Hygeia, the Greek goddess of health. This monument, erected by grateful admirers and placed between columns of the bath building, is the work of Myselbek, then a student and later the most outstanding architect in Czechoslovakia. Beneath the legend WASSER VOR ALLEM/ AUS WASSER KAM URSPRUNG, WACHSTUM U. HEILKRAFT can be found the name of Frantisek Mathous Klacel (1808-1882), an Augustinian monk, scholar and philosopher who lived in Brno before emigrating to the United States in 1869. LES

Paris. Administration des Monnaies et Médailles. *Médailles des anciens Pays-Bas. Contribution numismatique à l'histoire du protestantisme 6 novembre - 20 décembre 1956*. Paris, [1956]. 196 pp., 28 pls.

Catalogue of the exhibition of coins, medals, jetons, siege pieces and other artifacts, issued in the Low Countries, held at the Hotel des Monnaies de Paris at the above dates. Lists and describes, often with much detail, 827 specimens struck in the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Sections of the exhibit entitled (1) The Humanists and the Growth of the New Doctrine, (2) The First Reformers, (3) The Spread of the New Religion, (4) The Wars of Religion, (5) From the Edict of Nantes to its Revocation, (6) Triumph of Tolerance, and (7) Iconography show the numismatic contribution to the history of Protestantism. On the plates are illustrated some of the most outstanding specimens.

POLIVKA, EDUARD. Medaile Královské české společnosti nauk (Medal of the Royal Czech Society of Science). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 118-125, 2 pls. In Czech.

Brief historical survey of the Czech Royal Society of Science, founded in 1770, includes description and illustration of the silver medal of the

Society struck in 1786 by order of Count Fürstenberg. Obverse shows a double-tailed Czech lion, and encircled in laurel wreath on the reverse is the inscription *INGENIO ET LABORE*. The medal is the work of the Czech engraver Jan Karel Burde, born in Hodkovice, Liberec, in 1744. Living for some years in Paris under the name of Charles Bourdet, Burde specialized in the engraving of heraldic emblems for members of the French, Spanish and English nobility before returning to medallic work in Prague in 1774.

POND, JUNE. Boston School Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1380-1382.

For 164 years these medals have been awarded as honorary rewards to boys who have made the best record in scholarship and conduct during their senior year in High School. JRF

SICILIANO, TOMMASO. Medaglie storiche del 1600. In: *Bollettino del Circolo Numismatico Napoletano*, Vol. 39 (Jan.-Dec., 1954), pp. 77-86, illus.

Lists and describes five seventeenth century Italian historical medals, which have Neapolitan connection and association. Among the medals described and illustrated may be mentioned a medal dated 1600 in honor of Cardinal Gesualdo, Archbishop of Naples, a 1618 medal in honor of Don Pietro Giron, Duke of Ossuna, Viceroy of Naples, and a 1642 medal in honor of Cesare Ferrao, a distinguished Neapolitan nobleman of the time.

ŠTĚPKOVÁ, J. Neznámá medaile jáchymovského mistra Nickla Milicze (Unknown Jachymov Medal of Nickl Milicz). In: *Numismatické Listy*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (August, 1956), pp. 117-118, illus. In Czech.

A silver Jachymov medal acquired by the National Museum, Prague, in 1954 would seem to be a hitherto unknown original of Nickl Milicz struck in 1565. Obverse shows Saul on horseback, while the reverse features profiles of Saints Peter and Paul, one in bas-relief. LES

TEIXEIRA, ANTÓNIO F. As medalhas da Arrábida. In: *Nummus*, Vol. 3, No. 3 (Dec., 1955), pp. 205-206.

Description of three aluminum medals struck around 1890-1900 on the occasion of the festival of Our Lady of Arrábida, in Setúbal, Portugal. rvb

TUPAZ, J. J. Rizal in Medallic Art. In: *Philippine Numismatic Monographs*, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 13-18, illus.

Describes seven medals which commemorate the Philippine patriot Dr. José Rizal: (1) a medal issued by the Caballeros de Rizal in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of his death, (2) a medal by the Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society in honor of the coming centennial

of his birth, (3) the Philippine Universitarian Palms which show on the obverse his bust, (4) an aluminum medal issued by the José Rizal Centennial Commission in 1956, (5) an award medal of the Pan Asian Philatelic Exhibition in 1952, the reverse of which shows Maria Clara receiving a letter from Rizal, (6) the official medal of the 8th Pacific Science Congress issued in 1953, the obverse of which depicts Rizal's sculptural group entitled "The Victory of Science over Death," and (7) a medal which shows the reproduction of the one cent stamp issued in the Philippines (1925) upon which appears a portrait of Rizal.

VALVERDE, H. H. San Martin and the Peruvian Independence Proclamation Medals. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 11 (Nov., 1955), pp. 1171-1181, illus.

An interesting article concerning General José de San Martin, leader of the patriot forces during the revolt of the Spanish colonies in South America. Also a description of commemorative medals struck in his honor at the Lima Mint.

JRF

PAPER MONEY

BLANCHARD, JULIAN. Waterman Lily Ormsby, 1809-1883, Bank Note Engraver. In: *The Essay-Proof Journal*, Vol. 14, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 10-12, illus.

A biographical sketch of this nineteenth century American bank note engraver, the material for which has been taken from D. M. Stauffer's *American Engravers upon Copper and Steel* (1907), and from various biographical dictionaries. His employment at the Continental Bank Note Co. is discussed in some detail. His important book entitled *A Description of the Present System of Bank Note Engraving* (N. Y., 1852), which *The Essay-Proof Journal* is reprinting in eight installments, beginning with the above issue, is described as an education in bank note engraving, and especially helpful to collectors of pre-Civil War notes.

BOWEN, H. L. *State Bank Notes of Michigan*. 1956. 196 pp., illus.

A history of Michigan banks, and the notes these banks issued in the period from 1837 to the Civil War. Included is a check list (pp. 55-60) which lists major types of notes issued by Michigan banks, and also by railroads and insurance companies, since most of these companies operating in Michigan had obtained banking privileges. The introduction gives a good picture of the chaotic conditions which prevailed in Michigan in the heyday of wildcat banking. The catalogue (pp. 61-163) gives the name of the bank, the location, the date of organization, the capital, the names of the president and cashier, and the street address, if known. At the head

of each entry in this catalogue is an illustration of a bank note issued by the bank in question.

CRISWELL, G. C. and C. L. CRISWELL. *Confederate and Southern State Currency. With Supplementary Price List.* Pass-A-Grille Beach, Florida, [The Authors], 1957. 277 pp., illus.

Broader in scope than Bradbeer's book of the same title published in 1915, the Criswell Bros. publication attempts complete listings both of the paper money issued by the Confederacy from 1861 to 1864 and of the notes issued by the various Southern States. Arrangement is systematic and follows the old Bradbeer numbers, with each issue classified according to rarity. Illustration is profuse. Published separately is a price list, to be revised and reprinted yearly and to include such notes as may have come to light since the last issue. HG

DE LA RIVA, JOSÉ PAUL. *Introducción al estudio de los billetes.* Zaragoza, 1956. 37 pp., 4 pls.

Essay on paper money intended primarily for the use of the Spanish collector. After a brief discussion on the antiquity of paper currency the author treats the various ways in which paper money may be collected: Historical, geographical, economic, linguistic, and political. Then the different materials from which paper money has been manufactured are listed, and examples of each given. Chapters are devoted to the problems of classification and the technical processes employed in the manufacture. Included is an appendix which lists the notes issued by the Bank of Spain and its predecessors from 1835 to 1954.

DILLISTIN, WILLIAM H. *A Descriptive History of National Bank Notes 1863-1935.* Paterson, N. J., 1956. 55 pp.

Presents numerous interesting features of this form of paper currency during the above years, i.e. from its inception to eventual discontinuation. National Bank Notes during the First Charter Period (1863-1882), presented in considerable detail and with historical background notes, form the subject of part one, while part two concerns the National Gold Banks and their issues of bank notes. Both are revised from articles written by the author for the Numismatist in 1948 and 1950 respectively.

The third and concluding section constitutes a detailed account of notes of the Second Charter Period (series of 1882), the Third Charter Period (series of 1902) and the reduced size notes (series of 1929). A chart shows the three principal variations of notes of the two former and the years in which they were issued, and tables list, by denomination, the total amounts of large and small size national bank notes still outstanding, together with a schedule of the redemption of such notes during the years 1936-1956. GHN

FINK, CLARENCE M. Early Currency and Banknotes, a Historic Highway for Collectors. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 22, No. 10 (Oct., 1956), pp. 1719-1721, illus.

Mr. Fink tells of the pleasures of collecting early paper money and urges others to enter the field. JRF

HOOBER, RICHARD T. Franklin's Influence on Colonial and Continental Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1357-1362.

An excellent article on Franklin's ingenuity in producing the early State and Continental issues. JRF

LLOYD, ROBERT. The Importance of Serial Numbers on Currency to Note Collectors. In: *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 21, No. 11 (Nov., 1955), pp. 1529-1531; No. 12 (Dec., 1955), pp. 1717-1718; Vol. 22, No. 1 (Jan., 1956), pp. 189-190; No. 2 (Feb., 1956), pp. 362-363, illus.

Mr. Lloyd's article explains the dating of our bills by serial numbers and answers in an interesting manner the nineteen questions that are asked most frequently of paper money collectors. JRF

NEWMAN, ERIC P. Franklin and the Bank of North America. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1368-1370, illus.

Excellent story of 1/90 and 3/90 dollar notes suggested by Franklin as a solution to the small change shortage in 1789. JRF

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Die schwedischen Kantongeldscheine 1716/17. In: *Papiergeschichte*, Jahrgang 6, Heft 3 (July, 1956), pp. 31-34, illus.

The writer gives in concentrated form the history of paper money issued in Sweden during the years 1716-17. The article is a condensation of what he has already published on this subject in *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, 1947 and 1951. LOL

PLATBARZDIS, ALEKSANDRS. Stockholms Banco 1656-1956. In: *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), pp. 36-44, illus.

Written in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Stockholms Banco. Follows closely the author's article in *Banco-posten*, No. 3, 1956 (cf. NL, No. 39, p. 272), with the addition of illustrations of a contemporary forgery of a Stockholms Banco note and the coat-of-arms of the bank's founder, J. Palmstruck. LOL

RAYMOND, WAYTE. *The Standard Paper Money Catalogue. Part 1. Colonial and Continental Currency.* 1955 ed. New York, 1955. 48 pp., illus.

In essence a reprint of the 1950 edition, listing all issues of Colonial and Continental currency, with principal types illustrated. Prices quoted reflect an upward trend, their average being approximately fifty per cent higher than in the 1950 edition. HG

SMEDLEY, GLENN B. Altered State Bank Notes. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68 (June, 1955), pp. 605-608, illus.

An interesting article on the methods used by counterfeiters in altering nineteenth century State Bank notes. JRF

SMEDLEY, GLENN B. Franklin's Portraits on our Paper Money. In: *The Numismatist*, Vol. 69, No. 12 (Dec., 1956), pp. 1389-1392, illus.

Engravings of Franklin were used on many State Bank Notes. Most of these portraits were adapted from famous paintings and busts. His likeness also appeared on several issues of United States paper money. JRF

TULLOCK, GORDON. Paper Money — A Cycle in Cathay. In: *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 9, No. 3 (April, 1957), pp. 393-407.

The author traces the history of paper money in China from the ninth to the sixteenth centuries. Use of paper money involved the great risk of inflation as increasing quantities were produced, and the successive governments of China were victims of such price spirals. The economic principles affecting the monetary history of China in terms of paper money are explained. HLA

ODD AND CURIOUS MONEY

DI BELLA, EMIL. Wooden Money Issued in 1956. In: *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 23, No. 1 (Jan., 1957), pp. 4-6.

A list of wooden money issued in 1956 in thirty States, Alaska and Canada. JRF

FRANCO, J. L. Las monedas más grandes del mundo. La fabulosa isla de Yap. In: *Sociedad Numismática de México. Boletín*, Vol. 2, No. 13 (Oct.-Dec., 1956), pp. 3-7, illus.

A glimpse at the stone money of Yap. The huge disks are so awkward to obtain (all are imported from other islands), and so difficult to lose, that they regularly attain highly inflated values. One disk, the height of a man, is worth more than the entire capital value of a village. TVB

DECORATIONS

HIERONYMUSSEN, P. O. Ordener og Medailler. In: *Jeg er Samler*, Vol. 1 (Copenhagen, 1955), pp. 370-380, illus.

Decorations and medals of merit are treated from the collector's point of view, and valuable advice is given for those wishing to build up a collection. LOL

MINT REPORTS

U. S. Treasury Department. *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1956, including Report on the Production and Consumption of Gold and Silver for the Calendar Year 1955*. Washington, D. C., 1957. 140 pp.

Of particular interest are the data on foreign coins manufactured by the U. S. Mint for Honduras, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic. Figures on the world's gold production show The Union of South Africa in the lead, while Russia, with an output of seven million ounces, takes second place. HG

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BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE NUMISMATIQUE (58, rue de Richelieu, Paris (2^e)). Vol. 12 (1957), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May).

CALCOIN NEWS (2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, California). Vol. 11 (1957), Nos. 2 (March), 3 (May), 4 (July).

THE CANADIAN NUMISMATIC JOURNAL (Canadian Numismatic Association, Ottawa, Ontario). Vol. 2 (1957), Nos. 5 (May), 6 (June).

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THE CROWN & TALER (1718 Grand Ave., Bronx 53, N. Y.). Vol. 2 (1957), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

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THE FARE BOX (P. O. Box 1204, Boston, Mass.) Vol. 11 (1957), Nos. 4 (April), 5 (May), 6 (June).

DE GEUZENPENNING MUNT- EN PENNINGKUNDIG NIEUWS (J. Schulman, Keizergracht 448, Amsterdam-C). Vol. 7, No. 2 (April, 1957).

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MITTEILUNGEN DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN NUMISMATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT (Vienna 1, Burgring 5). Vol. 10 (1957), Nos. 3 & 4.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY SUMMER SEMINAR IN NUMISMATICS

Ten students from seven universities were in attendance in the sixth Summer Seminar in Numismatics held in the Society's Museum in New York during the ten weeks from June 18 to August 24, 1957.

The use of numismatics as a necessary auxiliary to research in history and other broad fields of study provided the theme of the Seminar. The program included background reading on coins, attendance at fifteen conferences conducted by specialists in selected fields, and preparation by each student of a paper on a topic of his own selection. Most of the conferences were concerned with specific problems in ancient and mediaeval history and art toward the solution of which numismatics makes a definite contribution. In the closing week of the Seminar each student conducted a conference on his own topic of investigation.

Those who conducted conferences were: Dr. Howard L. Adelson, Associate Editor, American Numismatic Society; Professor Alfred R. Bellinger, Yale University; Dr. Theodore V. Buttrey, Jr., Yale University; Mr. William L. Clark, Curator of Mediaeval and Modern Coins, American Numismatic Society; Mr. Philip Grierson, Gonville and Caius College,

Cambridge University, England; Mr. Henry Grunthal, Assistant to the Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Mr. G. K. Jenkins, Assistant Keeper of Coins, Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, England; Dr. George C. Miles, Chief Curator, American Numismatic Society; Mr. Sawyer McA. Mosser, Executive Director, American Numismatic Society; Professor Joseph R. Strayer, Princeton University; Dr. C. H. V. Sutherland, Keeper of Coins, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford University, England; Professor William P. Wallace, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada; Dr. Louis C. West, Princeton University and President of American Numismatic Society.

The fields of study represented by the students were: classics, 4; ancient history, 2; classical archaeology, 1; mediaeval history, 1; modern languages, 1; oriental languages, 1. The following, each of whom received a grant-in-aid from the Society, were in attendance: David F. Dorsey, Jr., University of Michigan; Joan Marie Fagerlie, University of Washington; Marlene E. Hiedewohl, Yale University; R. Ross Holloway, University of Pennsylvania; Cathy E. King, University of Michigan; Torry James Luce, Jr., Princeton University; Irwin L. Merker, Princeton University; Karl F. Morrison, Cornell University; Willard G. Oxtoby, Princeton University; G. Theodor Schwarz, Dumbarton Oaks Research Library, Harvard University.

The Seminar will be repeated in the summer of 1958, and the Society will again offer grants-in-aid to students who will have completed at least one year's graduate study by June 1958, in archaeology, classics, economics, history, history of art, oriental languages, and other humanistic fields. It is expected that at least two visiting foreign scholars will be present. This offer is restricted to graduate students and junior instructors at Universities in the United States and Canada. Further information and application forms may be obtained from the office of the Society, Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets, New York 32, New York. Completed applications for the grants must be filed by March 1, 1958.

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